

THE
LUCUBRATIONS
OF

Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq;

V O L. III.

L O N D O N:

Printed for H. LINTOT, D. MIDWINTER, J. and
P. KNAPTON, W. INNYS, T. LONGMAN, J.
WARD, S. BIRT, D. BROWNE, J. SHUCKBURNH,
J. OSWALD, E. WICKSTEED, J. and R. TONSON
and S. DRAPER, and J. HINTON.

MDCCXLIX.



TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
WILLIAM,
Lord COWPER,
Baron of WINGHAM.

My LORD,



AFTER having long celebrated the superior Graces and Excellencies, among Men, in an imaginary Character, I do myself the Honour to shew my Veneration for transcendent Merit under my own Name, in this Address to your Lordship. The just Application of those high Accomplishments of which you are Master, has been an Advantage to all your Fellow-Subjects; and it is from the common Obligation you

have laid upon all the World, that I, though a private Man, can pretend to be affected with, or take the Liberty to acknowledge, your great Talents and publick Virtues.

IT gives a pleasing Prospect to your Friends, that is to say, to the Friends of your Country, that you have passed through the Highest Offices, at an Age when others usually do but form to themselves the Hopes of them. They may expect to see you in the House of Lords as many Years as you were ascending to it. It is our common Good, that your admirable Eloquence can now no longer be employed, but in the Expression of your own Sentiments and Judgment. The skilful Pleader is now for ever chang'd into the just Judge; which later Character your Lordship exerts with so prevailing an Impartiality, that you win the Approbation even of those who dissent from you, and you always obtain Favour, because you are never moved by it.

THIS gives you a certain Dignity peculiar to your present Situation, and makes the Equity, even of a Lord High Chancellor, appear but a Degree towards the Magnanimity of a Peer of *Great Britain*.

FORGIVE me, My Lord, when I cannot conceal from you, that I shall never hereafter behold you, but I shall behold you, as lately,

lately,
tunate

W
gaged
upon
glorio
in a
My L
by vi
Excel
wanti
into
in the
apt C
impor
rison
utters
is, th
with
natur

IT
you f
Mank
tures,

IF
Men
of th
the
any
Imp

The DEDICATION. iii

lately, defending the Brave and the Unfortunate.

WHEN we attend to your Lordship, engaged in a Discourse, we cannot but reflect upon the many Requisites which the vain-glorious Speakers of Antiquity have demanded in a Man who is to excel in Oratory; I say, My Lord, when we reflect upon the Precepts by viewing the Example, though there is no Excellence propos'd by those Rhetoricians wanting, the whole Art seems to be resolved into that one Motive of Speaking, Sincerity in the Intention. The graceful Manner, the apt Gesture, and the assumed Concern, are impotent Helps to Persuasion, in Comparison of the honest Countenance of him who utters what he really means. From hence it is, that all the Beauties which others attain with Labour, are in your Lordship but the natural Effects of the Heart that dictates.

IT is this noble Simplicity, which makes you surpass Mankind in the Faculties, wherein Mankind are distinguished from other Creatures, Reason and Speech.

IF these Gifts were communicated to all Men in Proportion to the Truth and Ardour of their Hearts, I should speak of you with the same Force as you express yourself on any other Subject. But I resist my present Impulse, as agreeable as it is to me; though,
indeed,

iv *The DEDICATION.*

indeed, had I any Pretensions to a Fame of this Kind, I should, above all other Themes, attempt a Panegyrick upon my Lord Cowper: For the only sure Way to a Reputation for Eloquence, in an Age wherein that perfect Orator lives, is to chuse an Argument, upon which he himself must of Necessity be silent, I am,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's

Most Devoted,

Most Obedient, and

Most Humble Servant.

Richard Steele.



T

Isa

Ut ne
Ita P
Anim

There
the
Pa

Nº 115



of an
Action
Vo

e of
mes,
per:
for
fect
pon
lent,



THE TATLER:

BY

Isaac Bickerstaff, *Esq;*

V O L. III.

—*Novum intervenit Vitium & Calamitas,
Ut neque spectari, neque cognosci potuerit:
Ita Populus Studio stupidus in Funambulo
Animum occuparat.*

Ter. de Hecyra.

*There happen'd a new Misfortune and Calamity; for
the Play was neither seen nor understood; the stupid
People were so much taken up with a Rope-dancer.*

N^o 115.

Tuesday, January 3, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, January 2.



WENT on *Friday* last to the Opera,
and was surprized to find a thin House at
so noble an Entertainment, till I heard
that the Tumbler was not to make his
Appearance that Night. For my own
Part, I was fully satisfied with the Sight
of an Actor, who, by the Grace and Propriety of his
Action and Gesture, does Honour to an Human Figure.

VOL. III.

B

as much as the other vilifies and degrades it. Every one will easily imagine I mean Signior *Nicolini*, who sets off the Character he bears in an Opera by his Action, as much as he does the Words of it by his Voice. Every Limb, and every Finger, contributes to the Part he acts, insomuch that a deaf Man might go along with him in the Sense of it. There is scarce a beautiful Posture in an old Statue which he does not plant himself in, as the different Circumstances of the Story give Occasion for it. He performs the most ordinary Action in a Manner suitable to the Greatness of his Character, and shews the Prince even in the giving of a Letter, or dispatching of a Message. Our best Actors are somewhat at a Loss to support themselves with proper Gesture, as they move from any considerable Distance to the Front of the Stage; but I have seen the Person, of whom I am now speaking, enter alone at the remotest Part of it, and advance from it with such Greatness of Air and Mien, as seemed to fill the Stage, and at the same Time commanded the Attention of the Audience with the Majesty of his Appearance. But notwithstanding the Dignity and Elegance of this Entertainment, I find for some Nights past, that *Punchinello* has robbed this Gentleman of the greater Part of his Female Spectators. The Truth of it is, I find it so very hard a Task to keep that Sex under any Manner of Government, that I have often resolved to give them over entirely, and leave them to their own Inventions. I was in hopes, that I had brought them to some Order, and was employing my Thoughts on the Reformation of their Petticoats, when on a sudden I received Information from all Parts, that they run gadding after a Puppet-Shew. I know very well, that what I here say, will be thought by some malicious Persons to flow from Envy to Mr. *Powell*; for which Reason I shall set the late Dispute between us in a true Light. Mr. *Powell* and I had some Difference about four Months ago, which we managed by Way of Letter, as learned Men ought to do; and I was very well contented to hear such Sarcasms as he was pleased to throw upon me, and answered them with the same Freedom. In the Midst of this our Misunderstanding and Correspondence, I happened to give the World an Account of the Order of

Esquires

quires; u
to make
em it w
nac Bicke
ous Piece
en with
e Esquire
uch as he
quires of
fessed I
at he will
hat Part
rry the
temnly d
over of A
his Peop
rite a Cri
nfels, tha
at I cann
imber.
spattering
een assure
e was in
rn him in
an he is.
ad once a
s for his
lf at prese
iece of C
y Ear, th
f a Quick
r. *Faustus*
pposed to
an in that
figure of a
BUT I
pon Mens
ather to e
her the se
which Mr.
adicious D
yself with

quires; upon which Mr. *Powell* was so disingenuous, to make one of his Puppets (I wish I knew which of them it was) declare, by Way of Prologue, That one *Mac Bickerstaff*, a pretended *Esquire*, had wrote a scurrilous Piece to the Dishonour of that Rank of Men; and then with more Art than Honesty, concluded, That all the *Esquires* in the Pit were abused by his Antagonist as much as he was. This publick Accusation made all the *Esquires* of that County, and several of other Parts, my professed Enemies. I do not in the least question, but that he will proceed in his Hostilities; and I am informed, that Part of his Design in coming to Town, was to carry the War into my own Quarters. I do therefore solemnly declare, (notwithstanding that I am a great Lover of Art and Ingenuity) that if I hear he opens any of his People's Mouths against me, I shall not fail to write a Critick upon his whole Performance; for I must confess, that I have naturally so strong a Desire of Praise, that I cannot bear Reproach, though from a Piece of Timber. As for *Punch*, who takes all Opportunities of bespattering me, I know very well his Original, and have been assured by the Joyner who put him together, that he was in long Dispute with himself, whether he should turn him into several Pegs and Utensils, or make him the Man he is. The same Person confessed to me, that he had once actually laid aside his Head for a Nutcracker. As for his scolding Wife, (however she may value herself at present) it is very well known, that she is but a Piece of Crab-tree. This Artificer further whisper'd in my Ear, that all his Courtiers and Nobles were taken out of a Quick-set Hedge not far from *Islington*; and that *Mr. Faustus* himself, who is now so great a Conjuror, is supposed to have learned his whole Art from an old Woman in that Neighbourhood, whom he long serv'd in the figure of a Broomstaff.

BUT perhaps it may look trivial to insist so much upon Mens Persons; I shall therefore turn my Thoughts rather to examine their Behaviour, and consider, whether the several Parts are written up to that Character which Mr. *Powell* piques himself upon, of an able and judicious Dramatist. I have for this Purpose provided myself with the Works of above twenty *French* Critics,

and shall examine (by the Rules which they have laid down upon the Art of the Stage) whether the Unity of Time, Place and Action, be rightly observed in any one of this celebrated Author's Productions; as also, whether in the Parts of his several Actors, and that of *Punch* in particular, there is not sometimes an Impropriety of Sentiments, and an Impurity of Diction.

White's Chocolate-house, January 2.

I came in here To-day at an Hour when only the Dead appear in Places of Resort and Gallantry, and saw hung up the Escutcheon of Sir *Hannibal*, a Gentleman who used to frequent this Place, and was taken up and inter'd by the Company of Upholders, as having been seen here at an unlicensed Hour. The Coat of the Deceased is, three Bowls and a Jack in a Green Field; the Crest, a Dice-box, with the King of Clubs and Pam for Supporters. Some Days ago the Body was carried out of Town with great Pomp and Ceremony, in order to be buried with his Ancestors at the *Peak*. It is a Maxim in Morality, That we are to speak nothing but Truth of the Living, nothing but Good of the Dead. As I have carefully observed the First during his Life-time, I shall acquit myself as to the Latter now he is deceased.

HE was knighted very young, not in the ordinary Form, but by the common Consent of Mankind.

HE was in his Person between round and square; in the Motion and Gesture of his Body he was unaffected and free, as not having too great a Respect for Superiors. He was in his Discourse bold and intrepid; and as every one has an Excellence as well as a Failing which distinguishes him from other Men, Eloquence was his predominant Quality, which he had to so great a Perfection, that it was easier to him to speak than to hold his Tongue. This sometimes exposed him to the Derision of Men who had much less Parts than himself: And indeed his great Volubility and inimitable Manner of Speaking, as well as the great Courage he shewed on those Occasions, did sometimes betray him into that Figure of Speech which is commonly distinguished by the Name of *Gasconade*. To mention no other, he professed in this very Place some

one few Days before he died, That he would be one of the six that would undertake to assault me; for which reason I have had his Figure upon my Wall till the hour of his Death: And am resolv'd for the Future to try every one forthwith who I hear has an Intention to kill me.

SINCE I am upon the Subject of my Adversaries, I shall here publish a short Letter which I have receiv'd from a Well-wisher, and is as follows:

Sage SIR,

YOU cannot but know, there are many Scribblers, and others, who revile you and your Writings. It is wonder'd that you do not exert yourself, and crush them at once. I am,

SIR,

(With great Respect)

Your most humble Admirer,

and Disciple.

In Answer to this, I shall act like my Predecessor *Esop*, and give him a Fable instead of a Reply.

IT happened one Day, as a stout and honest Mastiff that guarded the Village where he lived against Thieves and Robbers) was very gravely walking, with one of his Puppies by his Side, all the little Dogs in the Street gathered about him, and barked at him. The little Puppy was so offended at this Affront done to his Sire, that he asked him, Why he would not fall upon them, and tear them to Pieces? To which the Sire answered, with a great Composure of Mind, *If there were no Curs, I should be no Mastiff.*





—*Pars minima est ipsa Puella sui.*

Ovid.

The young Lady is the least Part of herself.

N^o 116. *Thursday, January 5, 1709.*

Sheer-Lane, January 4.

THE Court being prepared for proceeding on the Cause of the Petticoat, I gave Orders to bring in a Criminal who was taken up as she went out of the Puppet-Shew about three Nights ago, and was now standing in the Street with a great Concourse of People about her. Word was brought me, that she had endeavoured twice or thrice to come in, but could not do it by reason of her Petticoat, which was too large for the Entrance of my House, though I had ordered both the Folding Doors to be thrown open for its Reception. Upon this, I desired the Jury of Matrons, who stood at my Right Hand, to inform themselves of her Condition, and know whether there were any private Reasons why she might not make her Appearance separate from her Petticoat. This was managed with great Discretion, and had such an Effect, that upon the Return of the Verdict from the Bench of Matrons, I issued out an Order forthwith, That the Criminal should be stripped of her Incumbrances, till she became little enough to enter my House. I had before given Directions for an Engine of several Legs, that could contract or open itself like the Top of an Umbrello, in order to place the Petticoat upon it, by which Means I might take a leisurely Survey of it, as it should appear in its proper Dimensions. This was all done accordingly; and forthwith, upon the Closing of the Engine, the Petticoat was brought into Court. I then directed the Machine to be set upon the Table, and dilated in such a Manner as to shew the Garment in its utmost

most Circumference; but my great Hall was too narrow for the Experiment; for before it was half unfolded, it described so immoderate a Circle, that the lower Part of it brush'd upon my Face as I sat in my Chair of Judicature. I then enquired for the Person that belonged to the Petticoat; and, to my great Surprise, was directed to a very beautiful young Damsel, with so pretty a Face and Shape, that I bid her come out of the Crowd, and seated her upon a little Crock at my Left Hand. My pretty Maid, said I, Do you own yourself to have been the Inhabitant of the Garment before us? The Girl I found had good Sense, and told me with a Smile, That notwithstanding it was her own Petticoat, she should be very glad to see an Example made of it; and that she wore it for no other Reason, but that she had a Mind to look as big and burly as other Persons of her Quality; That she had kept out of it as long as she could, and till she began to appear little in the Eyes of all her Acquaintance; that if she laid it aside, People would think she was not made like other Women. I always give great Allowances to the Fair Sex upon Account of the Fashion, and therefore was not displeased with the Defence of my pretty Criminal. I then ordered the Vest which stood before us to be drawn up by a Pully to the Top of my great Hall, and afterwards to be spread open by the Engine it was placed upon, in such a Manner, that it form'd a very splendid and ample Canopy over our Heads, and covered the whole Court of Judicature with a kind of silken Rotunda, in its Form not unlike the Cupola of *St. Paul's*. I enter'd upon the whole Cause with great Satisfaction as I sat under the Shadow of it.

THE Counsel for the Petticoat was now called in, and ordered to produce what they had to say against the popular Cry which was raised against it. They answered the Objections with great Strength and Solidity of Argument, and expatiated in very florid Harangues, which they did not fail to set off and furbelow (if I may be allowed the Metaphor) with many periodical Sentences and Turns of Oratory. The chief Arguments for their Client were taken, first, from the great Benefit that might arise to our Woollen Manufactory from this Invention, which was calculated as follows: The common Petticoat has not above four Yards in the Circumference; whereas this

over our Heads had more in the Semi-diameter; so that by allowing it twenty-four Yards in the Circumference, the five Millions of woollen Petticoats, which (according to Sir *William Petty*) supposing what ought to be supposed in a well-governed State, that all Petticoats are made of that Stuff, would amount to thirty Millions of those of the antient Mode. A prodigious Improvement of the woollen Trade! and what could not fail to sink the Power of *France* in a few Years.

TO introduce the second Argument, they begged Leave to read a Petition of the Rope-Makers, wherein it was represented, That the Demand for Cords, and the Price of them, were much risen since this Fashion came up. At this, all the Company who were present, lifted up their Eyes into the Vault; and I must confess, we did discover many Traces of Cordage which were interwoven in the Stiffening of the Drapery.

A Third Argument was founded upon a Petition of the *Greenland Trade*, which likewise represented the great Consumption of Whale-bone which would be occasioned by the present Fashion, and the Benefit which would thereby accrue to that Branch of the *British Trade*.

TO conclude, they gently touched upon the Weight and Unweildiness of the Garment, which they insinuated might be of great Use to preserve the Honour of Families.

THESE Arguments would have wrought very much upon me, (as I then told the Company in a long and elaborate Discourse) had I not considered the great and additional Expence which such Fashions would bring upon Fathers and Husbands; and therefore by no Means to be thought of till some Years after a Peace. I further urged, that it would be a Prejudice to the Ladies themselves, who could never expect to have any Money in the Pocket, if they laid out so much on the Petticoat. To this I added, the great Temptation it might give to Virgins, of acting in Security like married Women, and by that Means give a Check to Matrimony, an Institution always encouraged by wise Societies.

AT the same Time, in Answer to the several Petitions produced on that Side, I shewed one subscribed by the Women of several Persons of Quality, humbly setting forth, That since the Introduction of this Mode,

their

their respect
their cast C
with the
ing of the
ther Real
But to the
ake of f
ent it as
ive Daug
a Petticoat
which I d
my Waist
my Age a
I wou
monstrous
naments
of Nature
and Grac
and finis
have the
Beauties
not inter
I con
that may
Diamond
Skin at
Parrot a
the Sea
Gems;
wards t
consumm
in; but
neither

their respective Ladies had (instead of bestowing on them their cast Gowns) cut them into Shreds, and mixed them with the Cordage and Buckram, to compleat the Stiffening of their Under Petticoats. For which, and sundry other Reasons, I pronounced the Petticoat a Forfeiture: But to shew that I did not make that Judgment for the sake of filthy Lucre, I ordered it to be folded up, and sent it as a Present to a Widow-Gentlewoman, who has five Daughters, desiring she would make each of them a Petticoat out of it, and send me back the Remainder, which I design to cut into Stomachers, Caps, Facings of my Waistcoat-Sleeves, and other Garnitures suitable to my Age and Quality.

I would not be understood, that (while I discard this monstrous Invention) I am an Enemy to the proper Ornaments of the Fair Sex. On the contrary, as the Hand of Nature has poured on them such a Profusion of Charms and Graces, and sent them into the World more amiable and finished than the rest of her Works; so I would have them bestow upon themselves all the additional Beauties that Art can supply them with, provided it does not interfere with, disguise or pervert, those of Nature.

I consider Woman as a beautiful romantick Animal, that may be adorned with Furs and Feathers, Pearls and Diamonds, Ores and Silks. The Lynx shall cast its Skin at her Feet to make her a Tippet; the Peacock, Parrot and Swan, shall pay Contributions to her Muff; the Sea shall be searched for Shells, and the Rocks for Gems; and every Part of Nature furnish out its Share towards the Embellishment of a Creature that is the most consummate Work of it. All this I shall indulge them in; but as for the Petticoat I have been speaking of, I neither can, nor will allow it.



Durate, & vosmet rebus servate secundis. Virg.

Hold out, and preserve yourselves for Prosperity.

N^o 117.

Saturday, January 7, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, January 6.

WHEN I look into the Frame and Constitution of my own Mind, there is no Part of it which I observe with greater Satisfaction, than that Tenderness and Concern which it bears for the Good and Happiness of Mankind. My own Circumstances are indeed so narrow and scanty, that I should taste but very little Pleasure, could I receive it only from those Enjoyments which are in my own Possession; but by this great Tincture of Humanity, which I find in all my Thoughts and Reflections, I am happier than any single Person can be, with all the Wealth, Strength, Beauty and Success, that can be conferred upon a Mortal, if he only relishes such a Proportion of these Blessings as is vested in himself, and in his own private Property. By this Means, every Man that does himself any real Service, does me a Kindness. I come in for my Share in all the Good that happens to a Man of Merit and Virtue, and partake of many Gifts of Fortune and Power that I was never born to. There is nothing in particular in which I so much rejoice as the Deliverance of good and generous Spirits out of Dangers, Difficulties and Distresses. And because the World does not supply Instances of this Kind to furnish out sufficient Entertainments for such an Humanity and Benevolence of Temper, I have ever delighted in reading the History of Ages past, which draws together into a narrow Compass the great Occurrences and Events that are but thinly sown in those Tracts of Time, which lie within our own Knowledge and Observation. When I

see

see the
Country,
ons of
and shini
my Boob

BUT

ture, and
Deservin
Man dy
ties, and
Peace;

with in

of Writ

punished

to view

should

ness on

though

the fir

we ma

togethe

whole

a Knig

Poem o

tisfacti

and Ex

please

strengt

see our

is the

AM

met w

ro's Pe

difficul

have

was th

tain R

paring

Hero

repair

fort h

ed at

see the Life of a great Man, who deserved well of his Country, after having struggled through all the Oppositions of Prejudice and Envy, breaking out with Lustre, and shining forth in all the Splendor of Success, I close my Book, and am an happy Man for a whole Evening.

BUT since in History, Events are of a mixed Nature, and often happen alike to the Worthless and the Deserving, insomuch that we frequently see a virtuous Man dying in the Midst of Disappointments and Calamities, and the vicious ending their Days in Prosperity and Peace; I love to amuse myself with the Accounts I meet with in fabulous Histories and Fictions: For in this Kind of Writings we have always the Pleasure of seeing Vice punished, and Virtue rewarded: Indeed, were we able to view a Man in the whole Circle of his Existence, we should have the Satisfaction of seeing it close with Happiness or Misery, according to his proper Merit: But though our View of him is interrupted by Death before the Finishing of his Adventures, (if I may so speak) we may be sure that the Conclusion and Catastrophe is altogether suitable to his Behaviour. On the contrary, the whole Being of a Man, considered as an Hero, or a Knight Errant, is comprehended within the Limits of a Poem or Romance, and therefore always ends to our Satisfaction; so that Inventions of this Kind are like Food and Exercise to a good-natur'd Disposition, which they please and gratify at the same Time that they nourish and strengthen. The greater the Affliction is in which we see our Favourites in these Relations engaged, the greater is the Pleasure we take in seeing them relieved.

AMONG the many feign'd Histories which I have met with in my Reading, there is none in which the Hero's Perplexity is greater, and the Winding out of it more difficult, than that in a *French* Author whose Name I have forgot. It so happens, that the Hero's Mistress was the Sister of his most intimate Friend, who for certain Reasons was given out to be dead, while he was preparing to leave his Country in quest of Adventures: The Hero having heard of his Friend's Death, immediately repaired to his Mistress, to condole with her, and comfort her. Upon his Arrival in her Garden, he discovered at a Distance a Man clasp'd in her Arms, and embraced

with

with the most endearing Tendernefs, What should he do? It did not confift with the Gentleneſs of a Knight-Errant either to kill his Miſtreſs, or the Man whom ſhe was pleaſed to favour. At the ſame Time, it would have ſpoiled a Romance, ſhould he have laid violent Hands on himſelf. In ſhort, he immediately entered upon his Adventures; and after a long Series of Exploits, found out by Degrees, that the Perſon he ſaw in his Miſtreſs's Arms was her own Brother, taking Leave of her before he left his Country, and the Embrace ſhe gave him nothing elſe but the affectionate Farewel of a Siſter: So that he had at once the two greateſt Satisfactionſ that could enter into the Heart of Man, in finding his Friend alive, whom he thought dead; and his Miſtreſs faithful, whom he had believed inſtant.

THERE are indeed ſome Diſaſters ſo very fatal, that it is impoſſible for any Accidents to rectify them. Of this Kind was that of poor *Lucretia*; and yet we ſee *Ovid* has found an Expedient even in this Caſe. He deſcribes a beautiful and royal Virgin walking on the Sea-ſhore, where ſhe was diſcovered by *Neptune*, and violated after a long and unſucceſſful Importunity. To mitigate her Sorrow, he offers her whatever ſhe could wiſh for. Never certainly was the Wit of Woman more puzzled in finding out a Stratagem to retrieve her Honour. Had ſhe deſired to be changed into a Stoek or Stone, a Beaſt, Fiſh or Fowl, ſhe would have been a Loſer by it: Or had ſhe deſired to have been made a Sea-Nymph, or a Goddeſs, her Immortality would but have perpetuated her Diſgrace. Give me therefore, ſaid ſhe, ſuch a Shape as may make me incapable of ſuffering again the like Calamity, or of being reproached for what I have already ſuffered. To be ſhort, ſhe was turned into a Man, and by that only Means avoided the Danger and Imputation ſhe ſo much dreaded.

I was once myſelf in Agonies of Grief that are unutterable, and in ſo great a Diſtraction of Mind, that I thought myſelf even out of the Poſſibility of receiving Comfort. The Occaſion was as follows: When I was a Youth in a Part of the Army which was then quarter'd at *Dover*, I fell in Love with an agreeable young Woman, of a good Family in thoſe Parts, and had the Satis-

faction

action of seeing my Addressees kindly received, which occasioned the Perplexity I am going to relate.

WE were in a calm Evening diverting ourselves upon the Top of the Cliff with the Prospect of the Sea, and trifling away the Time in such little Fondnesses as are most ridiculous to People in Business, and most agreeable to those in Love.

IN the midst of these our innocent Endearments, she snatch'd a Paper of Verses out of my Hand and ran away with them. I was following her, when on a sudden the Ground, though at a considerable Distance from the Verge of the Precipice, sunk under her, and threw her down from so prodigious an Height upon such a Range of Rocks, as would have dashed her into ten thousand Pieces, had her Body been made of Adamant. It is much easier for my Reader to imagine my State of Mind upon such an Occasion, than for me to express it. I said to myself, It is not in the Power of Heaven to relieve me! When I awaked, equally transported and astonished, to see myself drawn out of an Affliction which the very Moment before appeared to me altogether inextricable.

THE Impressions of Grief and Horror were so lively on this Occasion, that while they lasted, they made me more miserable than I was at the real Death of this beloved Person, (which happened a few Months after, at a Time when the Match between us was concluded) inasmuch as the imaginary Death was untimely, and I myself in a Sort an Accessary; whereas her real Decease had at least these Alleviations, of being natural and inevitable.

THE Memory of the Dream I have related, still dwells so strongly upon me, that I can never read the Description of *Dover-Cliff* in *Shakespeare's* Tragedy of *King Lear*, without a fresh Sense of my Escape. The Prospect from that Place is drawn with such proper Incidents, that whoever can read it without growing giddy, must have a good Head, or a very bad one.

*Come on, Sir, here's the Place; stand still! How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's Eyes so low?
The Crows and Choughs that wing the Midway Air,
Show scarce as gross as Beetles. Half Way down*

Hangs

Hangs one that gathers Samphire — Dreadful Trade!
 Methinks he seems no bigger than his Head.
 The Fishermen that walk upon the Beach,
 Appear like Mice, and yond' tall anchoring Bark
 Diminish'd to her Boat; her Boat! a Buoy
 Almost too small for Sight. The murmuring Surge
 (That on th' unnumber'd idle Pebble beats)
 Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,
 Lest my Brain turn.



*Lussisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti,
 Tempus abire tibi.* —

Hor.

*You have play'd enough, eat enough, and drank enough;
 'tis Time you now were gone.*

N^o 118.

Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1709.

From my own Apartment, Jan. 8.

I THOUGHT to have given over my Prosecution of the Dead for this Season, having by me many other Projects for the Reformation of Mankind; but I have received so many Complaints from such different Hands, that I shall disoblige Multitudes of my Correspondents, if I do not take Notice of them. Some of the Deceased, who I thought had been laid quietly in their Graves, are such Hobgoblins in publick Assemblies, that I must be forced to deal with them as *Ewander* did with his triple-lived Adversary, who, according to *Virgil*, was forced to kill him thrice over, before he could dispatch him.

Ter Letbo sternendus erat. —

I am

I am
 dead M
 been see
 Regard

I am
 contrary
 in Lace
 ments f
 and oth
 must d
 Subject
 fons ap
 called V
 ots, H
 Condit
 that de

AS
 ceived

Mr
I M
 yo
 Multit
 very a
 very b
 makes
 Our T
 did a
 Sleepi
 tween
 warn
 good
 Place
 and t
 send
 lity o
 our

I am likewise informed, That several Wives of my dead Men have, since the Decease of their Husbands, been seen in many publick Places without Mourning or Regard to common Decency.

I am further advised, That several of the Defunct, contrary to the Woollen Act, presume to dress themselves in Lace, Embroidery, Silks, Mullins, and other Ornaments forbidden to Persons in their Condition. These and other the like Informations moving me thereunto, I must desire, for Distinction sake, and to conclude this Subject for ever, that when any of these Posthumous Persons appear, or are spoken of, that their Wives may be called Widows; their Houses, Sepulchres; their Chariots, Hearses; and their Garments, Flannel: On which Condition, they shall be allowed all the Conveniences that dead Men can in Reason desire.

AS I was writing this Morning on this Subject, I received the following Letter.

Mr. Bickerstaff,

From the Banks of Styx.

I MUST confess I treated you very scurrilously when you first sent me hither; but you have dispatched such Multitudes after me to keep me in Countenance, that I am very well reconciled both to you and my Condition. We live very lovingly together; for as Death makes us all equal, it makes us very much delight in one another's Company. Our Time passes away much after the same Manner as it did when we were among you: Eating, Drinking, and Sleeping, are our chief Diversions. Our Quid Nuncs, between whiles go to a Coffee-house, where they have several warm Liquors made of the Waters of Lethe, with very good Poppy-Tea. We that are the sprightly Genius's of the Place, refresh ourselves frequently with a Bottle of Mum, and tell Stories till we fall asleep. You would do well to send among us Mr. Dodwell's Book against the Immortality of the Soul, which would be of great Consolation to our whole Fraternity, who would be very glad to find that they

they are dead for good and all, and would in particular make me rest for ever.

Yours,

John Partridge.

P. S. Sir *James* is just arriv'd here in good Health.

THE foregoing Letter was the more pleasing to me, because I perceive some little Symptoms in it of a Resuscitation; and having lately seen the Predictions of this Author, which are written in a true Protestant Spirit of Prophecy, and a particular Zeal against the *French King*, I have some Thoughts of sending for him from the Banks of *Styx*, and reinstating him in his own House, at the Sign of the *Globe* in *Salisbury-street*. For the Encouragement of him and others, I shall offer to their Consideration a Letter, which gives me an Account of the Revival of one of their Brethren.

S I R,

Dec. 31.

I HAVE perus'd your *Tatler* of this Day, and have wept over it with great Pleasure; I wish you would be more frequent in your Family Pieces. For as I consider you under the Notion of a great Designer, I think these are not your least valuable Performances. I am glad to find you have given over your Face-painting for some Time, because I think you have employed yourself more in Grotesque Figures than in Beauties; for which Reason I would rather see you work upon History Pieces, than on single Portraits. Your several Draughts of dead Men appear to me as Pictures of Still-Life, and have done great Good in the Place where I live. The *Squire* of a neighbouring Village, who had been a long Time in the Number of Non-Entities, is entirely recovered by them. For these several Years past, there was not an Hare in the County that could be at rest for him; and I think, the greatest Exploit he ever boasted of, was, That when he was High Sheriff of the County, he hunted a Fox so far, that he could not follow him any further by the Larvs of the Land. All the Hours he spent at Home, were in swelling himself with Ootober, and rehearsing the Wonders he did in the Field. Upon reading your Papers, he has sold his Dogs, shook off
his

his dead Companions, looked into his Estate, got the Multi-
plication-Table by Heart, paid his Tithes, and intends to
take upon him the Office of Churchwarden next Year. I
wish the same Success with your other Patients, and
on, &c.

Ditto, January 9.

WHEN I came Home this Evening, a very tight
middle-aged Woman presented to me the following Pe-
tition :

To the Worshipful Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq; Censor of Great
Britain.

The humble Petition of *Penelope Prim*, Widow,

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner was bred a Clear-starcher
and Sempstrefs, and for many Years worked to
the Exchange, and to several Aldermens Wives, Law-
yers Clerks, and Merchants Apprentices.

THAT through the Scarcity caused by Regrators
of Bread-Corn, (of which Starch is made) and the
Gentry's immoderate frequenting the Opera's, the La-
dies, to save Charges, have their Heads washed at
Home, and the Beaus put out their Linen to common
Landresses. So that your Petitioner has little or no
Work at her Trade: For want of which she is re-
duced to such Necessity, that she and her seven father-
less Children must inevitably perish, unless relieved by
your Worship.

THAT your Petitioner is informed, That in Con-
tempt of your Judgment pronounced on Tuesday the
3d Instant against the new-fashioned Petticoat, or old-
fashioned Fardingal, the Ladies design to go on in that
Dress. And since it is presumed your Worship will
not suppress them by Force, your Petitioner humbly
desires you would order, That Ruffs may be added to
the Dress; and that she may be heard by her Counsel,
who has assured your Petitioner, he has such cogent
Reasons to offer to your Court, that Ruffs and Fardin-
gals are inseparable, that he questions not but two
Thirds

' Thirds of the greatest Beauties about Town will have
 ' Cambrick Collars on their Necks before the End of
 ' *Easter Term* next. He further says, That the Design
 ' of our Great Grandmothers in this Petticoat, was to
 ' appear much bigger than the Life; for which Reason
 ' they had false Shoulder-Blades, like Wings, and the
 ' Ruff above-mentioned, to make their upper and lower
 ' Parts of their Bodies appear proportionable; whereas
 ' the Figure of a Woman in the present Dress, bears (as
 ' he calls it) the Figure of a Cone, which (as he advises)
 ' is the same with that of an Extinguisher, with a little
 ' Knob at the upper End, and widening downward, till
 ' it end in a Basis of a most enormous Circumference.

' YOUR Petitioner therefore most humbly prays,
 ' That you would restore the Ruff to the Fardingal,
 ' which in their Nature ought to be as inseparable as the
 ' two *Hungarian Twins*.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray.

I HAVE examined into the Allegations of this Petition, and find, by several antient Pictures of my own Predecessors, particularly that of Dame *Deborah Bickerstaff*, my Great Grandmother, that the Ruff and Fardingal are made use of as absolutely necessary to preserve the Symmetry of the Figure; and Mrs. *Pyramid Bickerstaff*, her second Sister, is recorded in our Family-Book, with some Observations to her Disadvantage, as the first Female of our House that discovered, to any besides her Nurse and her Husband, an Inch below her Chin, or above her Instep. This convinces me of the Reasonableness of Mrs. *Prim*'s Demand; and therefore I shall not allow the reviving of any one Part of that antient Mode, except the Whole is complied with. Mrs. *Prim* is therefore hereby impowered to carry Home Ruffs to such as she shall see in the above-mentioned Petticoats, and require Payment on Demand.

Mr. Bickerstaff has under Consideration the Offer from the Corporation of Colchester of four Hundred Pounds per Annum, to be paid Quarterly, provided that all his dead Persons shall be obliged to wear the Bays of that Place.



In tenui labor. —

Virg.

There is Labour in the smallest Things.

N^o 119.

Thursday, January 12, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, January 11.

I HAVE lately applied myself with much Satisfaction to the curious Discoveries that have been made by the Help of Microscopes, as they are related by Authors of our own and other Nations. There is a great deal of Pleasure in prying into this World of Wonders, which Nature has laid out of Sight, and seems industrious to conceal from us. Philosophy had ranged over all the visible Creation, and began to want Objects for her Inquiries, when the present Age, by the Invention of Glasses, opened a new and inexhaustible Magazine of Rarities, more wonderful and amazing than any of those which astonished our Forefathers. I was Yesterday amusing myself with Speculations of this Kind, and reflecting upon Myriads of Animals that swim in those little Seas of Juices that are contained in the several Vessels of an human Body. While my Mind was thus filled with that secret Wonder and Delight, I could not but look upon myself as in an Act of Devotion, and am very well pleased with the Thought of a great Heathen Anatomist, who calls his Description of the Parts of an human Body, *An Hymn to the Supreme Being*. The Reading of the Day produced in my Imagination an agreeable Morning's Dream, if I may call it such; for I am still in Doubt whether it passed in my sleeping or waking Thoughts. However it was, I fancied that my good Genius stood at my Bed's Head, and entertained me with the following Discourse; for upon my Rising, it dwelt so strongly upon me, that I writ down the Substance of it, if not the very Words.

IF (said he) you can be so transported with those Productions of Nature which are discovered to you by those artificial Eyes that are the Works of human Invention, how great will your Surprize be, when you shall have it in your Power to model your own Eye as you please, and adapt it to the Bulk of Objects, which, with all these Helps, are by infinite Degrees too minute for your Perception. We who are unbodied Spirits can sharpen our Sight to what Degree we think fit, and make the least Work of the Creation distinct and visible. This gives us such Ideas as cannot possibly enter into your present Conceptions. There is not the least Particle of Matter which may not furnish one of us sufficient Employment for a whole Eternity. We can still divide it, and still open it, and still discover new Wonders of Providence, as we look into the different Texture of its Parts, and meet with Beds of Vegetables, Minerals and Metallick Mixtures, and several Kinds of Animals that lie hid, and as it were lost in such an endless Fund of Matter. I find you are surprized at this Discourse; but as your Reason tells you there are infinite Parts in the smallest Portion of Matter, it will likewise convince you, that there is as great a Variety of Secrets; and as much Room for Discoveries in a Particle no bigger than the Point of a Pin, as in the Globe of the whole Earth. Your Microscopes bring to Sight Shoals of living Creatures in a Spoonful of Vinegar; but we who can distinguish them in their different Magnitudes, see among them several huge *Leviathans* that terrify the little Fry of Animals about them, and take their Pastime as in an Ocean, or the great Deep. I could not but smile at this Part of his Relation, and told him, I doubted not but he could give me the History of several invisible Giants, accompanied with their respective Dwarfs, in case that any of these little Beings are of an human Shape. You may assure yourself (said he) that we see in these little Animals different Natures, Instincts and Modes of Life, which correspond to what you observe in Creatures of bigger Dimensions. We descry Millions of Species subsisted on a green Leaf, which your Glasses represent only in Crouds and Swarms. What appears to your Eye but as Hair or Down rising on the Surface of it, we find to be Woods and

and Forests, inhabited by Beasts of Prey, that are as dreadful in those their little Haunts, as Lions and Tigers in the Deserts of *Lybia*. I was much delighted with his Discourse, and could not forbear telling him, That I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural History of Imperceptibles, containing a true Account of such Vegetables and Animals as grow and live out of Sight. Such Disquisitions (answered he) are very suitable to reasonable Creatures; and you may be sure, there are many curious Spirits among us who employ themselves in such Amusements. For as our Hands, and all our Senses, may be formed to what Degree of Strength and Delicacy we please, in the same Manner as our Sight, we can make what Experiments we are inclined to, how small soever the Matter be in which we make them. I have been present at the Dissection of a Mite, and have seen the Skeleton of a Flea. I have been shewn a Forest of numberless Trees, which has been picked out of an Acorn. Your Microscope can shew you in it a compleat Oak in Miniature; and could you suit all your Organs as we do, you might pluck an Acorn from this little Oak, which contains another Tree; and so proceed from Tree to Tree, as long as you would think fit to continue your Disquisitions. It is almost impossible (added he) to talk of Things so remote from common Life, and the ordinary Notions which Mankind receive from blunt and gross Organs of Sense, without appearing extravagant and ridiculous. You have often seen a Dog opened, to observe the Circulation of the Blood, or make any other useful Inquiry; and yet would be tempted to laugh if I should tell you, that a Circle of much greater Philosophers than any of the Royal Society, were present at the Cutting up of one of those little Animals which we find in the Blue of a Plumb: That it was tied down alive before them; and that they observed the Palpitations of the Heart, the Course of the Blood, the Working of the Muscles, and the Convulsions in the several Limbs, with great Accuracy and Improvement. I must confess, said I, for my own Part, I go along with you in all your Discoveries with great Pleasure; but it is certain, they are too fine for the Gross of Mankind, who are more struck with the Description of every Thing that is great and bulky.

bulky. Accordingly we find the best Judge of human Nature setting forth his Wisdom, not in the Formation of these minute Animals, (though indeed no less wonderful than the other) but in that of the *Leviathan* and *Behemoth*, the *Horse* and the *Crocodile*. Your Observation (said he) is very just; and I must acknowledge for my own Part, that although it is with much Delight that I see the Traces of Providence in these Instances, I still take greater Pleasure in considering the Works of the Creation in their Immensity, than in their Minuteness. For this Reason, I rejoice when I strengthen my Sight so as to make it pierce into the most remote Spaces, and take a View of those heavenly Bodies which lie out of the Reach of human Eyes, though assisted by Telescopes. What you look upon as one confused White in the Milky-Way, appears to me a long Track of Heavens, distinguished by Stars that are ranged in proper Figures and Constellations. While you are admiring the Sky in a Starry Night, I am entertained with a Variety of Worlds and Suns placed one above another, and rising up to such an immense Distance, that no created Eye can see an End of them.

THE latter Part of his Discourse flung me into such an Astonishment, that he had been silent for some Time before I took Notice of it; when on a sudden I started up and drew my Curtains, to look if any one was near me, but saw no Body, and cannot tell to this Moment whether it was my good Genius or a Dream that left me.



—Velut

—Vel
Palantes
Ille finis

when f
lose th
Left.

INST

Chara
st Night
life in
whole Sp
engaged
tages an
middle A
re the
both in g
edged,
Natures,
they dir
comes v
Avarice
amused
wards f
which I
ects pr
culous l
I D
digious
and All
it. A
came i



—*Velut Silvis, ubi passim
Palantes error certo de Tramite pellit;
Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit.*

Hor.

*when some Travellers are bewilder'd in a Wood, and
lose their Way, one goes to the Right, the other to the
Left.*

° 120.

Saturday, January 14, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, January 13.

INSTEAD of considering any particular Passion or Character in any one Set of Men, my Thoughts were last Night employed on the Contemplation of human life in general; and truly it appears to me, that the whole Species are hurried on by the same Desires, and engaged in the same Pursuits, according to the different Stages and Divisions of Life. Youth is devoted to Lust, middle Age to Ambition, old Age to Avarice. These are the three general Motives and Principles of Action both in good and bad Men; though it must be acknowledged, that they change their Names, and refine their Natures, according to the Temper of the Person whom they direct and animate. For with the Good, Lust becomes virtuous Love; Ambition, true Honour; and Avarice, the Care of Posterity. This Scheme of Thought amused me very agreeably till I retired to rest, and afterwards formed itself into a pleasing and regular Vision, which I shall describe in all its Circumstances, as the Objects presented themselves, whether in a serious or ridiculous Manner.

I DREAMED that I was in a Wood, of so prodigious an Extent, and cut into such a Variety of Walks and Alleys, that all Mankind were lost and bewildered in it. After having wandered up and down some Time, I came into the Centre of it, which opened into a wide Plain,

Plain, filled with Multitudes of both Sexes. I here discovered three great Roads, very wide and long, that led into three different Parts of the Forest. On a sudden the whole Multitude broke into three Parts, according to their different Ages, and marched in their respective Bodies into the three great Roads that lay before them. As I had a Mind to know how each of these Roads terminated, and whither it would lead those who passed through them, I joined myself with the Assembly that were in the Flower and Vigour of their Age, and called themselves, *The Band of Lovers*. I found, to my great Surprize, that several old Men besides myself had intruded into this agreeable Company; as I had before observed, there were some young Men who had united themselves to the *Band of Misers*, and were walking up the Path of Avarice; though both made a very ridiculous Figure, and were as much laughed at by those they joined, as by those they forsook. The Walk which we marched up, for Thickness of Shades, Embroidery of Flowers, and Melody of Birds, with the distant Purling of Streams, and Falls of Waters, was so wonderfully delightful, that it charmed our Senses, and intoxicated our Minds with Pleasure. We had not been long here, before every Man singled out some Woman to whom he offered his Addressee, and professed himself a Lover; when on a sudden we perceived this delicious Walk to grow more narrow as we advanced in it, till it ended in many intricate Thickets, Mazes and Labyrinths, that were so mixed with Roses and Brambles, Brakes of Thorns, and Beds of Flowers, rocky Paths and pleasing Grotto's, that it was hard to say, whether it gave greater Delight or Perplexity to those who travelled in it.

IT was here that the Lovers began to be eager in their Pursuits. Some of their Mistresses, who only seemed to retire for the Sake of Form and Decency, led them into Plantations that were disposed into regular Walks; where, after they had wheeled about in some Turnings and Windings, they suffered themselves to be overtaken, and gave their Hands to those who pursued them. Others withdrew from their Followers into little Wildernesses, where there were so many Paths interwoven with each other in so much Confusion and Irregularity,

that

that several
their Hear
to see a M
another,
her own C
Wildernes
Place whic
sons who
a careless
often catc
most warm
wholly un
who were
tempt, by
and by do
and Alleys
them from
There wa
Labyrinth
Chace, bu
enough to
casting a C
adapting h
those that
whole Pac
and never
was some
who had
among the
they came
offer'd hi
and perple
when on
Road run
two beaut
saw most o
the Thicke
in Pairs to
Structure
consecrate
but by su
from a Per
VOL. I

that several of the Lovers quitted the Pursuit, or broke their Hearts in the Chace. It was sometimes very odd to see a Man pursuing a fine Woman that was following another, whose Eye was fixed upon a fourth, that had her own Game in View in some other Quarter of the Wilderness. I could not but observe two Things in this Place which I thought very particular, That several Persons who stood only at the End of the Avenues, and cast a careless Eye upon the Nymphs during their whole Flight, often caught them, when those who press'd them the most warmly through all their Turns and Doubles, were wholly unsuccessful: And that some of my own Age, who were at first looked upon with Aversion and Contempt, by being well acquainted with the Wilderness, and by dodging their Women in the particular Corners and Alleys of it, caught them in their Arms, and took them from those whom they really loved and admired. There was a particular Grove, which was called, *The Labyrinth of Coquets*; where many were enticed to the Chace, but few returned with Purchase. It was pleasant enough to see a celebrated Beauty, by smiling upon one, casting a Glance upon another, beckoning to a third, and adapting her Charms and Graces to the several Follies of those that admired her, drawing into the Labyrinth a whole Pack of Lovers, that lost themselves in the Maze, and never could find their Way out of it. However, it was some Satisfaction to me, to see many of the Fair Ones who had thus deluded their Followers, and left them among the Intricacies of the Labyrinth, obliged, when they came out of it, to surrender to the first Partner that offer'd himself. I now had cross'd over all the difficult and perplexed Passages that seem'd to bound our Walk, when on the other Side of them I saw the same great Road running on a little Way, till it was terminated by two beautiful Temples. I stood here for some time, and saw most of the Multitude who had been disperfed amongst the Thickets, coming out two by two, and marching up in Pairs towards the Temples that stood before us. The Structure on the Right Hand was (as I afterwards found) consecrated to virtuous Love, and could not be entered but by such as received a Ring, or some other Token, from a Person who was placed as a Guard at the Gate of it.

He wore a Garland of Roses and Myrtles on his Head and on his Shoulders a Robe like an Imperial Mantle white and unspotted all over, excepting only, that where it was clasped at his Breast, there were two golden Turtle Doves that buttoned it by their Bills, which were wrought in Rubies. He was called by the Name of *Hyacinth*, and was seated near the Entrance of the Temple in a delicious Bower, made up of several Trees, that were embraced by Woodbines, Jessamines and Amaranths which were as so many Emblems of Marriage, and Ornaments to the Trunks that supported them. As I was single and unaccompanied, I was not permitted to enter the Temple, and for that Reason am a Stranger to all the Mysteries that were perform'd in it. I had, however, the Curiosity to observe how the several Couples that entered were disposed of; which was after the following Manner. There were two great Gates on the Backside of the Edifice, at which the whole Crowd was let out. At one of these Gates were two Women, extremely beautiful though in a different Kind, the one having a very careful and composed Air, the other a Sort of Smile and ineffable Sweetness in her Countenance. The Name of the first was *Discretion*, and of the other *Complacency*. All who came out of this Gate, and put themselves under the Direction of these two Sisters, were immediately conducted by them into Gardens, Groves and Meadows, which abounded in Delights, and were furnished with every Thing that could make them the proper Seats of Happiness. The second Gate of this Temple let out all the Couples that were unhappily married, who came out linked together with Chains, which each of them strove to break, but could not. Several of these were such who had never been acquainted with each other before they met in the great Walk, or had been too well acquainted in the Thicket. The Entrance to this Gate was possessed by three Sisters, who joined themselves with the Wretches, and occasioned most of their Miseries. The Youngest of the Sisters was known by the Name of *Levity*, who with the Innocence of a Virgin, had the Dress and Behaviour of a Harlot. The Name of the second was *Contention*, who bore on her Right Arm a Muff made of the Skin of a Porcupine; and on her Left carried a little Lap-
Do

og, that l
r.

THE
oughty
with a tav
with a litt
as fashio
were yello
ercing, l
distemper
see Ob
hat her N

HAV
Temple, a
n the Le
The Fron
he meret
whereas th
Matron-li
several G
Gods, Sat
Beast. T
had a Mi
Windows
light, tha
Corners a
was divid
of Clamo
Singing a
of Sword
Place, th
return by
against a
Locks of
Temple
All who
went out
ful Giant
in his Ha
that Tem
and cho
was a me

dog, that barked and snapped at every one that passed by

THE eldest of the Sisters, who seemed to have an haughty and imperious Air, was always accompanied with a tawny *Cupid*, who generally marched before her with a little Mace on his Shoulders, the End of which was fashion'd into the Horns of a Stag. Her Garments were yellow, and her Complexion pale. Her Eyes were piercing, but had odd Casts in them, and that particular Distemper, which makes Persons who are troubled with it, see Objects double. Upon Enquiry, I was informed that her Name was *Jealousy*.

HAVING finished my Observations upon this Temple, and its Votaries, I repaired to that which stood on the Left Hand, and was called, *The Temple of Lust*. The Front of it was raised on *Corinthian* Pillars, with all the meretricious Ornaments that accompanied that Order; whereas that of the other was composed of the Chaste and Matron-like *Ionic*. The Sides of it were adorned with several Grotesque Figures of Goats, Sparrows, Heathen Gods, Satyrs and Monsters made up of half Men half Beast. The Gates were unguarded, and open to all that had a Mind to enter. Upon my going in, I found the Windows were blinded, and let in only a Kind of Twilight, that served to discover a prodigious Number of dark Corners and Apartments, into which the whole Temple was divided. I was here stunned with a mixed Noise of Clamour and Jollity: On one Side of me I heard Singing and Dancing; on the other Brawls and clashing of Swords. In short, I was so little pleased with the Place, that I was going out of it; but found I could not return by the Gate where I entered, which was barred against all that were come in, with Bolts of Iron, and Locks of Adamant. There was no going back from this Temple through the Paths of Pleasure which led to it: All who passed through the Ceremonies of the Place, went out at an Iron Wicket, which was kept by a dreadful Giant called *Remorse*, that held a Scourge of Scorpions in his Hand, and drove them into the only Outlet from that Temple. This was a Passage so rugged, so uneven, and choaked with so many Thorns and Briars, that it was a melancholy Spectacle to behold the Pains and Difficulties

scilities which both Sexes suffer'd who walk'd through
The Men, though in the Prime of their Youth, appear
week and enfeebled with old Age: The Women wrung
their Hands, and tore their Hair; and several lost the
Limbs before they could extricate themselves out of the
Perplexities of the Path in which they were engaged.
The remaining Part of this Vision, and the Adventures
met with in the two great Roads of *Ambition* and *Avarice*
must be the Subject of another Paper.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I have this Morning received the following Letter
from the famous Mr. *Thomas Dogget*.

S I R,

ON Monday next will be acted for my Benefit, the
Comedy of Love for Love: If you will do me the
Honour to appear there, I will publish on the Bills, That
is to be performed at the Request of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq;
and question not but it will bring me as great an Audience
as ever was at the House, since the Morocco Ambassador
was there. I am,

(With the greatest Respect)

Your most Obedient, and

Most Humble Servant,

Thomas Dogget,

BEING naturally an Encourager of Wit, as well
as bound to it in the Quality of Censor, I returned the
following Answer.

Mr. Dogget,

IAM very well pleased with the Choice you have made
of so excellent a Play, and have always looked upon
you as the best of Comedians; I shall therefore come in be-
tween the first and second Act, and remain in the Right
Hand Box over the Pit till the End of the fourth; provided
you take Care that every Thing be rightly prepared for my
Reception,

— Similar



Turbavit

Like you
swell

F

WAS

when

Gentle

and press

tower to

thought I

Matters of

would wal

of Tears.

make her

in her Civ

ider her.

and her W

tions mad

seen her

mands for

with many

in very g

herself, fo

them.—

was again

but with

That C

and in fo

pany, nor

come her



——— *Similis tibi, Cynthia, vel tibi, cujus
Turbavit nitidos extinctus passer ocellos.*

Juv.

*Like you, O Cynthia, or like you, whose Eyes were
swell'd with Tears for your dear Sparrow's Death.*

Tuesday, January 17, 1709.

From my own Apartment, January 16.

I WAS recollecting the Remainder of my Vision, when my Maid came to me, and told me, there was a Gentlewoman below who seemed to be in great Trouble, and pressed very much to see me. When it lay in my Power to remove the Distress of an unhappy Person, I thought I should very ill employ my Time in attending Matters of Speculation, and therefore desired the Lady would walk in. When she entered, I saw her Eyes full of Tears. However, her Grief was not so great as to make her omit Rules; for she was very long and exact in her Civilities, which gave me Time to view and consider her. Her Cloaths were very rich, but tarnished; and her Words very fine, but ill applied. These Distinctions made me, without Hesitation, (though I had never seen her before) ask her, if her Lady had any Commands for me? She then began to weep afresh, and with many broken Sighs told me, That their Family was in very great Affliction.—I beseeched her to compose herself, for that I might possibly be capable of assisting them.—She then cast her Eye upon my little Dog, and was again transported with too much Passion to proceed; but with much ado, she at last gave me to understand, That *Cupid*, her Lady's Lap-Dog, was dangerously ill, and in so bad a Condition, that her Lady neither saw Company, nor went abroad, for which Reason she did not come herself to consult me; that as I had mentioned

with great Affection my own Dog, (here she courtied, and looking first at the Cur, and then on me, said, indeed I had Reason, for he was very pretty) her Lady sent to me rather than to any other Doctor, and hoped I would not laugh at her Sorrow, but send her my Advice. I must confess, I had some Indignation to find myself treated like something below a Farrier; yet well knowing that the best, as well as most tender Way, of dealing with a Woman, is to fall in with her Humour, and by that Means to let her see the Absurdity of them. I proceeded accordingly: Pray, Madam, said I, can you give me any methodical Account of this Illness, and how *Cupid* was first taken? Sir, (said she) we have a little ignorant Country Girl, who is kept to tend him: She was recommended to our Family by one, that my Lady never saw but once, at a Visit; and you know, Persons of Quality are always inclined to Strangers; for I could have helped her to a Cousin of my own, but —

Good Madam, (said I) you neglect the Account of the sick Body, while you are complaining of this Girl. No, no, Sir, (said she) begging your Pardon: But it is the general Fault of Physicians, they are so in haste, that they never hear out the Case. I say, This silly Girl, after washing *Cupid*, let him stand Half an Hour in the Window without his Collar, where he catch'd Cold, and in an Hour after began to bark very hoarse. He had, however, a pretty good Night, and we hoped the Danger was over; but for these two Nights last past, neither he nor my Lady have slept a Wink. Has he (said I) taken any Thing? No (said she) but my Lady says, he shall take any Thing that you prescribe, provided you do not make Use of Jesuits Powder, or the cold Bath. Poor *Cupid* (continued she) has always been phthysical, and as he lies under something like a Chin-Cough, we are afraid it will end in a Consumption. I then asked her if she had brought any of his Water to shew me. Upon this, she stared me in the Face, and said, I am afraid, Mr. *Bickerstaff*, you are not serious; but if you have any Receipt that is proper on this Occasion, pray let us have it; for my Mistress is not to be comforted. Upon this, I paused a little without returning any Answer, and after some short Silence, I proceeded in the following Manner: I have

have con
Constitut
that I ca
into a C
remove
to make
shall pre
much Po
medy wh
on hearin
she knew
in; and
that she
frequent
so used t
mours a
Superior
insensibly
whom t
consider
ever, I
open, to
from sy
fall a rai
Bickersta
this little
Family i
which,
for she t
with her
Water,
innocent
Nay, sh
die, she
you of,
for her
Milk.

SIN
Means
longer t
WH
stresses

I have considered the Nature of the Distemper, and the Constitution of the Patient, and by the best Observation that I can make on both, I think it is safest to put him into a Course of Kitchen Physick. In the mean time, to remove his Hoarseness, it will be the most natural Way to make *Cupid* his own Druggist; for which Reason, I shall prescribe to him, three Mornings successively, as much Powder as will lie on a Groat, of that Noble Remedy which the Apothecaries call *Album Gracum*. Upon hearing this Advice, the young Woman smiled, as if she knew how ridiculous an Errand she had been employed in; and indeed I found by the Sequel of her Discourse, that she was an arch Baggage, and of a Character that is frequent enough in Persons of her Employment, who are so used to conform themselves in every Thing to the Humours and Passions of their Mistresses that they sacrifice Superiority of Sense to Superiority of Condition, and are insensibly betrayed into the Passions and Prejudices of those whom they serve, without giving themselves Leave to consider, that they are extravagant and ridiculous. However, I thought it very natural, when her Eyes were thus open, to see her give a new Turn to her Discourse, and from sympathizing with her Mistress in her Follies, to fall a railing at her. You cannot imagine, said she, Mr. *Bickerstaff*, what a Life she makes us lead for the Sake of this little ugly Cur: If he dies, we are the most unhappy Family in Town. She chanced to lose a Parrot last Year, which, to tell you truly, brought me into her Service; for she turned off her Woman upon it, who had lived with her ten Years, because she neglected to give him Water, though every one of the Family says she was as innocent of the Bird's Death, as the Babe that is unborn. Nay, she told me this very Morning, That if *Cupid* should die, she would send the poor innocent Wench I was telling you of, to *Bridewell*, and have the Milk-Woman tried for her Life at the *Old-Baily*, for putting Water into his Milk. In short, she talks like any distracted Creature.

SINCE it is so, young Woman, (said I) I will by no Means let you offend her, by staying on this Message longer than is absolutely necessary, and so forced her out.

WHILE I am studying to cure those Evils and Distresses that are necessary or natural to Human Life, I

find my Task growing upon me, since by these accidental Cares, and acquired Calamities, (if I may so call them) my Patients contract Distempers to which their Constitution is of itself a Stranger. But this is an Evil I have for many Years remarked in the fair Sex; and as they are by Nature very much formed for Affection and Dalliance, I have observed, That when by too obstinate a Cruelty, or any other Means, they have disappointed themselves of the proper Objects of Love, as Husbands, or Children, such Virgins have exactly at such a Year, grown fond of Lap-Dogs, Parrots, or other Animals. I know at this Time a celebrated Toast, whom I allow to be one of the most agreeable of her Sex, that in the Presence of her Admirers, will give a Torrent of Kisses to her Cat, any one of which a Christian would be glad of. I do not at the same Time deny, but there are as great Enormities of this Kind committed by our Sex as theirs. A *Roman* Emperor had so very great an Esteem for an Horse of his, that he had Thoughts of making him a Consul; and several Moderns of that Rank of Men whom we call Country 'Squires, won't scruple to kiss their Hounds before all the World, and declare in the Presence of their Wives, that they had rather salute a Favourite of the Pack, than the finest Woman in *England*. These voluntary Friendships between Animals of different Species, seem to arise from Instinct; for which Reason, I have always looked upon the mutual Goodwill between the 'Squire and the Hound, to be of the same Nature with that between the Lion and the Jackall.

THE only Extravagance of this Kind which appears to me excusable, is one that grew out of an Excess of Gratitude, which I have somewhere met with in the Life of a *Turkish* Emperor. His Horse had brought him safe out of a Field of Battle, and from the Pursuit of a victorious Enemy. As a Reward for such his good and faithful Service, his Master built him a Stable of Marble, shod him with Gold, fed him in an Ivory Manger, and made him a Rack of Silver. He annexed to the Stable several Fields and Meadows, Lakes and running Streams. At the same Time he provided for him a Seraglio of Mares, the most beautiful that could be

found in
ded a sui
rooms, F
oper Live
tted that c
Life who
BY Reap
s of the
e free Use
xt ensuing



Cur in T
What

FIN
taken
(age) shou
hey appe
My appea
n as a S
hat other
rue in M
Entertain
which wa
inction.
man The
ators pre
him Hon
any but
Clap, an
was rece
Great Br

found in the whole *Ottoman* Empire. To these were added a suitable Train of Domesticks, consisting of rooms, Farriers, Rubbers, &c. accommodated with proper Liveries and Pensions. In short, nothing was omitted that could contribute to the Ease and Happiness of Life who had preserved the Emperor's.

BY Reason of the extreme Cold, and the changeableness of the Weather, I have been prevailed upon to allow the free Use of the Fardingal, till the 20th of February next ensuing.

Cur in Theatrum, Cato severo, venisti? Mart.

What Business had grave Cato in the Theater?

122.

Thursday, Jan. 19, 1709.

From my own Apartment, Jan. 18.

I FIND it is thought necessary, that I (who have taken upon me to censure the Irregularities of the Age) should give an Account of my own Actions when they appear doubtful, or subject to Misconstruction. My appearing at the Play on *Monday* last, is looked upon as a Step in my Conduct, which I ought to explain, that others may not be misled by my Example. It is true in Matter of Fact, I was present at the ingenious Entertainment of that Day, and placed myself in a Box which was prepared for me with great Civility and Distinction. It is said of *Virgil*, when he enter'd a *Roman* Theatre, where there were many thousands of Spectators present, That the whole Assembly rose up to do him Honour; a Respect which was never before paid to any but the Emperor. I must confess, That universal Clap, and other Testimonies of Applause, with which I was received at my first Appearance in the Theatre of Great Britain, gave me as sensible a Delight, as the above.

bove-mentioned Reception could give to that immortal Poet. I should be ungrateful at the same Time, if I did not take this Opportunity of acknowledging the great Civilities that were shewn me by Mr. *Thomas Dogget*, who made his Compliments to me between the Acts, after most ingenuous and discreet Manner; and at the same Time communicated to me, that the Company of Upholders desired to receive me at their Door at the End of the *Hay-Market*, and to light me Home to my Lodgings. That Part of the Ceremony I forbade, and took particular Care during the whole Play to observe the Conduct of the Drama, and give no Offence by own Behaviour. Here I think it will not be foreign to my Character, to lay down the proper Duties of an Audience, and what is incumbent upon each individual Spectator in publick Divisions of this Nature. Every one should on these Occasions shew his Attention, Understanding and Virtue. I would undertake to find out all the Persons of Sense and Breeding by the Effect of a single Sentence, and to distinguish a Gentleman as much by his Laugh, as his Bow. When we see the Footman and his Lord diverted by the same Jest, it very much turns to the Diminution of the one, or the Honour of the other. But though a Man's Quality may appear in his Understanding and Taste, the Regard to Virtue ought to be the same in all Ranks and Conditions of Men, however they make a Profession of it under the Name of Honour, Religion or Morality. When therefore we see any Thing divert an Audience either in Tragedy or Comedy, that strikes at the Duties of civil Life, or exposes what the best Men in all Ages have look'd upon as sacred and inviolable, it is the certain Sign of a profligate Race of Men, who are fallen from the Virtue of their Forefathers, and will be contemptible in the Eyes of their Posterity. For this Reason I took great Delight in seeing the generous and disinterested Passion of the Lovers in this Comedy, (which stood so many Trials and was proved by such a Variety of diverting Incidents) received with an universal Approbation. This brings to my Mind a Passage in *Cicero*, which I could never read without being in Love with the Virtue of a *Roman* Audience. He there describes the Shouts and Applauses which the People gave to the Persons who acted the Parts of

Pilades

Pilades a
ould inv
hem ha
committe
Tyrant,
that he r
Vehemen
the *Rome*
by that l
what the
casion.

deserved
Pleasures
on the *E*

TH
most pol
in the V
chief Pa
I am ast
that Pec
mous T
of *Senec*
speaking
with tha
translate

LE
one. If
Question
what M
as he ba
ye Gods
creasing
Jession of
or Frien

TH
first Wo
the Clo
the who
with a

Pilades and *Orestes*, in the noblest Occasion that a Poet could invent to shew Friendship in Perfection. One of them had forfeited his Life by an Action which he had committed; and as they stood in Judgment before the Tyrant, each of them strove who should be the Criminal, that he might save the Life of his Friend. Amidst the Vehemence of each asserting himself to be the Offender, the *Roman* Audience gave a Thunder of Applause, and by that Means, as the Author hints, approved in others what they would have done themselves on the like Occasion. Methinks, a People of so much Virtue were deservedly placed at the Head of Mankind: But, alas! Pleasures of this Nature are not frequently to be met with on the *English* Stage.

THE *Athenians*, at a Time when they were the most polite, as, well as the most powerful, Government in the World, made the Care of the Stage one of the chief Parts of the Administration: And I must confess, I am astonished at the Spirit of Virtue which appeared in that People upon some Expressions in a Scene of a famous Tragedy; an Account of which we have in one of *Seneca's* Epistles. A covetous Person is represented speaking the common Sentiments of all who are possessed with that Vice in the following Soliloquy, which I have translated literally.

LET me be called a base Man, so I am called a rich one. If a Man is rich, who asks if he is good? The Question is, How much we have, not from whence, or by what Means, we have it. Every one has so much Merit as he has Wealth. For my own Part, let me be rich, O ye Gods! or let me die. The Man dies happily, who dies increasing his Treasure. There is more Pleasure in the Possession of Wealth, than in that of Parents, Children, Wife or Friends.

THE Audience were very much provoked by the first Words of this Speech; but when the Actor came to the Close of it, they could bear no longer. In short, the whole Assembly rose up at once in the greatest Fury, with a Design to pluck him off the Stage, and brand the
Work

Work itself with Infamy. In the midst of the Tumult, the Author came out from behind the Scenes, begging the Audience to be compos'd for a little while, and they should see the tragical End which this Wretch should come to immediately. The Promise of Punishment appeas'd the People, who sat with great Attention and Pleasure to see an Example made of so odious a Criminal. It is with Shame and Concern that I speak it; but I very much question, whether it is possible to make a Speech so impious as to raise such a laudable Horror and Indignation in a modern Audience. It is very natural for an Author to make Ostentation of his Reading, as it is for an old Man to tell Stories; for which Reason I must beg the Reader will excuse me, if I for once indulge myself in both these Inclinations. We see the Attention, Judgment and Virtue of a whole Audience, in the foregoing Instances. If we could imitate the Behaviour of a single Spectator, let us reflect upon that of *Socrates*, in a Particular which gives me as great an Idea of that extraordinary Man, as any Circumstance of his Life; or, what is more, of his Death. This venerable Person often frequented the Theatre, which brought a great many thither, out of a Desire to see him. On which Occasion it is recorded of him, That he sometimes stood to make himself the more conspicuous, and to satisfy the Curiosity of the Beholders. He was one Day present at the first Representation of a Tragedy of *Euripides*, who was his intimate Friend, and whom he is said to have assisted in several of his Plays. In the midst of the Tragedy, which had met with very great Success, there chanced to be a Line that seemed to encourage Vice and Imporality.

THIS was no sooner spoken, but *Socrates* rose from his Seat, and without any Regard to his Affection for his Friend, or to the Success of the Play, threw himself displeased at what was said, and walked out of the Assembly. I question not but the Reader will be curious to know what the Line was that gave this Divine Heathen so much Offence. If my Memory fails me not, it was in the Part of *Hippolitus*, who when he is pressed by an Oath, which he had taken to keep Silence, returned for Answer, That he had taken the Oath with

th his To
n of a vic
ve been
seness of
e Mouth
on to Fall
HAVI
part To n

Audire,
Ambition

bid him
changes
Money.

W I
Centre of
the three
aged Part
lard of
and was
planted
mixed w
of Lawg
The Per
whose T
to Man
On each
were all
it. Th
ceived i

with his Tongue, but not with his Heart. Had a Person of a vicious Character made such a Speech, it might have been allowed as a proper Representation of the Senes of his Thoughts: But such an Expression out of the Mouth of the virtuous *Hippolitus*, was giving a Sanction to Falshood, and establishing Perjury by a Maxim. HAVING got over all Interruptions, I have set apart To-morrow for the closing of my Vision.



Audire, atque togam jubeo componere, quisquis Ambitione mala, aut argenti pallet amore. Hor.

bid him bear, and put his Gown in Order, whoever changes Countenance by reason of Ambition or Love of Money.

N^o 123.

Saturday, January 21, 1709.

From my own Apartment, January 20.

A Continuation of the VISION.

WITH much Labour and Difficulty I passed thro' the first Part of my Vision, and recovered the Centre of the Wood, from whence I had the Prospect of the three great Roads. I here joined myself to the middle-aged Party of Mankind, who marched behind the Standard of *Ambition*. The great Road lay in a direct Line, and was terminated by the *Temple of Virtue*. It was planted on each Side with Laurels, which were intermixed with Marble Trophies, carved Pillars, and Statues of Lawgivers, Heroes, Statesmen, Philosophers and Poets. The Persons who travelled up this great Path, were such whose Thoughts were bent upon doing eminent Services to Mankind, or promoting the Good of their Country. On each Side of this great Road were several Paths, that were also laid out in straight Lines, and ran parallel with it. These were most of them covered Walks, and received into them Men of retired Virtue, who proposed

to themselves the same End of their Journey, tho' they chose to make it in Shade and Obscurity. The Edifices at the Extremity of the Walk were so contrived, that we could not see the *Temple of Honour* by Reason of the *Temple of Virtue*, which stood before it. At the Gate of this Temple we were met by the Goddess of it, who conducted us into that of *Honour*, which was joined to the other Edifice by a beautiful triumphal Arch, and had no other Entrance into it. When the Deity of the inner Structure had received us, she presented us in a Room to a Figure that was placed over the high Altar, and was the Emblem of *Eternity*. She sat on a Globe in the Midst of a Golden Zodiac, holding the Figure of a Sun in one Hand, and a Moon in the other. Her Head was veiled, and her Feet covered. Our Hearts glowed within us as we stood amidst the Sphere of Light which this Image cast on every Side of it.

HAVING seen all that happened to this Band of Adventurers, I repaired to another Pile of Building that stood within View of the *Temple of Honour*, and was raised in Imitation of it, upon the very same Model; but at my Approach to it, I found, that the Stones were laid together without Mortar, and that the whole Fabrick stood upon so weak a Foundation, that it shook with every Wind that blew. This was called the *Temple of Vanity*. The Goddess of it sat in the Midst of a great many Tapers, that burned Day and Night, and made her appear much better than she would have done in open Day-light. Her whole Art was to shew herself more beautiful and majestick than she really was. For which Reason she had painted her Face, and wore a Cluster of false Jewels upon her Breast: But what I more particularly observed was the Breadth of her Petticoat, which was made altogether in the Fashion of a modern Fardingal. This Place was filled with Hypocrites, Pedants, Free-Thinkers, and prating Politicians; with a Rabble of those who have only Titles to make them great Men. Female Votaries crowded the Temple, choaked up the Avenues of it, and were more in Number than the Sand upon the Sea-Shore. I made it my Business in my Return towards that Part of the Wood from whence I first set out, to observe the Walk which led to this Temple; for I met in it se-

veral

eral who
ous Per
any: B
veral Pa
ides of t
nd Win
ften turn
crossed th
or a little
engaged i
Alleys of
One of t
of the m
every T
scription
with any

I was
with a
passed in
that Aff
own Ag
in the th
a deep
great T
freshme
met wi
of the
drank o
lity in i
ther inf
of the
for wh
see in f
Rocks
the De
dig int
sures th
At the
made
with a
there
fell a l

eral who had begun their Journey with the Band of virtuous Persons, and travelled some Time in their Company: But upon Examination I found, that there were several Paths which led out of the great Road into the sides of the Wood, and ran into so many crooked Turns and Windings, that those who travelled through them, often turned their Backs upon the *Temple of Virtue*; then, crossed the straight Road, and sometimes marched in it for a little Space, till the crooked Path which they were engaged in, again led them into the Wood. The several Alleys of these Wanderers had their particular Ornaments: One of them I could not but take Notice of in the Walk of the mischievous Pretenders to Politicks, which had at every Turn the Figure of a Person, whom by the Inscription I found to be *Machiavel*, pointing out the Way with any extended Finger like a *Mercury*.

I was now returned in the same Manner as before, with a Design to observe carefully every Thing that passed in the Region of *Avarice*, and the Occurrences in that Assembly, which was made up of Persons of my own Age. This Body of Travellers had not gone far in the third great Road, before it led them insensibly into a deep Valley, in which they journied several Days with great Toil and Uneasiness, and without the necessary Refreshments of Food and Sleep. The only Relief they met with, was in a River that ran through the Bottom of the Valley on a Bed of Golden Sand: They often drank of this Stream, which had such a particular Quality in it, that tho' it refreshed them for a Time, it rather inflamed than quenched their Thirst. On each Side of the River was a Range of Hills full of precious Ore; for where the Rains had washed off the Earth, one might see in several Parts of them long Veins of Gold, and Rocks that looked like pure Silver. We were told, that the Deity of the Place had forbid any of his Votaries to dig into the Bowels of these Hills, or convert the Treasures they contained to any Use, under Pain of Starving. At the End of the Valley stood the *Temple of Avarice*, made after the Manner of a Fortification, and surrounded with a thousand triple headed Dogs, that were placed there to keep off Beggars. At our Approach they all fell a Barking, and would have very much terrified us, had

had not an old Woman, who had called herself by the forged Name of *Competency*, offered herself for our Guide. She carried under her Garment a Golden Bough, which she no sooner held up in her Hand, but the Dogs lay down, and the Gates flew open for our Reception. We were led through an hundred Iron Doors before we entered the Temple. At the upper End of it sat the God of *Avarice*, with a long filthy Beard, and a meagre starved Countenance, inclosed with Heaps of Ingots, and Pyramids of Money, but half naked and shivering with Cold. On his Right Hand was a Fiend called *Rapine*, and on his Left a particular Favourite, to whom he had given the Title of *Parasimony*. The first was his Collector, and the other his Cashier.

THERE were several long Tables placed on the Side of the Temple, with respective Officers attending behind them. Some of these I inquired into. At the first Table was kept the Office of *Corruption*. Seeing a Solicitor extremely busy, and whispering every Body that passed by, I kept my Eye upon him very attentively, and saw him often going up to a Person that had a Pen in his Hand, with a Multiplication-Table and an Almanack before him, which, as I afterwards heard, was all the Learning he was Master of. The Solicitor would often apply himself to his Ear, and at the same Time convey Money into his Hand, for which the other would give him out a Piece of Paper or Parchment, signed and sealed in Form. The Name of this dextrous and successful Solicitor was *Bribery*. At the next Table was the Office of *Extortion*. Behind it sat a Person in a Bob Wig, counting over a great Sum of Money. He gave out little Purfes to several, who after a short Tour brought him, in Return, Sacks full of the same Kind of Coin. I saw at the same Time a Person called *Fraud*, who sat behind a Counter with false Scales, light Weights, and scanty Measures; by the skilful Application of which Instruments, she had got together an immense Heap of Wealth. It would be endless to name the several Officers, or describe the Votaries that attended in this Temple. There were many old Men panting and breathless, reposing their Heads on Bags of Money; nay, many of them actually dying, whose very Pangs and Convulsions (which

which rendered their Purfes ufelefs to them) only made
 n grasp them the faster. There were some tearing with
 Hand all Things, even to the Garments and Flesh of
 y miserable Persons who stood before them, and with
 other Hand, throwing away what they had seized, to
 lots, Flatterers, and Panders, that stood behind them.
 ON a sudden the whole Assembly fell a trembling,
 upon Inquiry, I found that the great Room we were
 was haunted with a Spectre, that many Times a Day
 eared to them, and terrified them to Distraction.

IN the Midst of their Terror and Amazement, the
 apparition enter'd, which I immediately knew to be Po-
 rty. Whether it were by my Acquaintance with this
 antom, which had render'd the Sight of her more fa-
 iar to me, or however it was, she did not make so in-
 ent or frightful a Figure in my Eye, as the God of
 loathsome Temple. The miserable Votaries of this
 ce were, I found, of another Mind. Every one fan-
 d himself threatened by the Apparition as she stalked
 out the Room, and began to lock their Coffers, and
 their Bags, with the utmost Fear and Trembling.

I must confess, I look upon the Passion which I saw in
 s unhappy People to be of the same Nature with those
 accountable Antipathies which some Persons are born
 th, or rather as a Kind of Phrenzy, not unlike that
 which throws a Man into Terrors and Agonies at the
 ight of so useful and innocent a Thing as Water. The
 hole Assembly was surprized, when, instead of paying
 y Devotions to the Deity whom they all adored, they
 w me address myself to the Phantom.

‘ OH Poverty! (said I) my first Petition to thee is,
 That thou wouldst never appear to me hereafter; but if
 thou wilt not grant me this, that then thou wouldst not
 bear a Form more terrible than that in which thou ap-
 pearest to me at present. Let not thy Threats and
 Menaces betray me to any Thing that is ungrateful or
 unjust. Let me not shut my Ears to the Cries of the
 Needy. Let me not forget the Person that has deserved
 well of me. Let me not, for any Fear of thee, desert my
 Friend, my Principles, or my Honour. If *Wealth* is
 to visit me, and to come with her usual Attendants,

‘ *Vanity*

'Vanity and Avarice, do thou, O Poverty! hasten
'my Rescue; but bring along with thee the two Sisters
'in whose Company thou art always chearful, Liberty
'and Innocence.'

THE Conclusion of this Vision must be deferred
another Opportunity.



— *Ex humili summa ad fastigia rerum
Extollit, quoties voluit fortuna jocari.*

*When Fortune is in a merry Vein, she lifts the Beggar from
his low Condition to the highest Pinnacle of State.*

N^o 124.

Tuesday, January 24, 1709.

From my own Apartment, January 23.

I Went on Saturday last to make a Visit in the City
and as I passed through *Cheapside*, I saw Crowds
People turning down towards the *Bank*, and struggling
who should first get their Money into the new erected
Lottery. It gave me a great Notion of the Credit of
our present Government and Administration, to see
People press as eagerly to pay Money, as they would
receive it; and at the same Time a due Respect for the
Body of Men who have found out so pleasing an Expedient
for carrying on the common Cause, that they have
turned a Tax into a Diversion. The Chearfulness of
Spirit, and the Hopes of Success, which this Project has
occasioned in this great City, lightens the Burden of the
War, and puts me in Mind of some Games which the
Gentlemen were invented by wise Men, who were Lovers of
their Country, to make their Fellow Citizens undergo
the Tedioufness and Fatigues of a long Siege. I think
there is a Kind of Homage due to Fortune, (if I may
call it so) and that I should be wanting to myself, if I
did not lay in my Pretences to her Favour, and pay my
Compliments to her by recommending a Ticket to her
Disposal.

posul. For this Reason, upon my Return to my
 dings, I sold off a Couple of Globes and a Telescope,
 ch, with the Cash I had by me, raised the Sum that
 requisite for that Purpose. I find by my Calculations,
 it is but an Hundred and fifty thousand to one, against
 being worth a thousand Pounds *per Annum* for thirty-
 Years; and if any Plumb in the City will lay me an
 hundred and fifty thousand Pounds to twenty Shillings
 (which is an even Bet) that I am not this fortunate Man,
 will take this Wager, and shall look upon him as a Man
 singular Courage and Fair-dealing, having given Or-
 ders to Mr. *Morpheus* to subscribe such a Policy in my
 half, if any Person accepts of the Offer. I must con-
 fess, I have had such private Intimations from the Twink-
 ing of a certain Star in some of my Astronomical Obser-
 vations, that I should be unwilling to take fifty Pounds a
 Year for my Chance, unless it were to oblige a particular
 Friend. My chief Business at present is, to prepare my
 Mind for this Change of Fortune: For as *Seneca*, who
 was a greater Moralist, and a much richer Man than I
 shall be with this Addition to my present Income, says,
Munera ista fortunæ putatis? Insidiæ sunt. What we
look upon as Gifts and Presents of Fortune, are Traps and
snarles which she lays for the Unwary. I am arming my-
 self against her Favours with all my Philosophy; and
 that I may not lose myself in such a Redundance of un-
 necessary and superfluous Wealth, I have determined to
 settle an annual Pension out of it upon a Family of *Palatines*,
 and by that Means give these unhappy Strangers a
 Taste of *British* Property. At the same Time, as I have
 an excellent Servant-Maid, whose Diligence in attending
 me has increased in Proportion to my Infirmities, I shall
 settle upon her the Revenue arising out of the ten Pounds,
 and amounting to fourteen Shillings *per Annum*, with
 which she may retire into *Wales*, where she was born a
 Gentlewoman, and pass the remaining Part of her Days
 in a Condition suitable to her Birth and Quality. It was
 impossible for me to make an Inspection into my own
 Fortune on this Occasion, without seeing at the same
 Time the Fate of others who are embarked in the same
 Adventure. And indeed it was a great Pleasure to me to
 observe, That the War, which generally impoverishes
 those

those who furnish out the Expence of it, will by the Means give Estates to some, without making others poorer for it. I have lately seen several in Liveries, who will give as good of their own very suddenly; and take a particular Satisfaction in the Sight of a young Country Wench, whom I this Morning passed by as she was whirling her Mop, with her Petticoats tucked up very agreeably, who, if there is any Truth in my Art, will within ten Months of being the handsomest great Fortune in Town. I must confess, I was so struck with the Prospect of what she is to be, that I treated her accordingly, and said to her, Pray, young Lady, permit me to pass by. I would for this Reason advise all Masters and Mistresses to carry it with great Moderation and Condescension towards their Servants till next Michaelmas, when the Superiority at that Time should be inverted. I must likewise admonish all my Brethren and Fellow-Advertisers, to fill their Minds with proper Arguments for their Support and Consolation in case of ill Success. It so happens in this Particular, that though the Gainers will have no Reason to rejoice, the Losers will have no Reason to complain. I remember, the Day after the Thousand Pound Prize was drawn in the Penny Lottery, I went to visit a splenetick Acquaintance of mine, who was under much Dejection, and seemed to me to have suffered some great Disappointment. Upon Enquiry, I found he had put two Pence for himself and his Son in the Lottery, and that neither of them had drawn the Thousand Pound. Hereupon this unlucky Person took Occasion to enumerate the Misfortunes of his Life, and concluded with telling me, That he never was successful in any of his Undertakings. I was forced to comfort him with the common Reflection upon such Occasions, That Men of the greatest Merit are not always Men of the greatest Success, and that Persons of his Character must not expect to be as happy as Fools. I shall proceed in the like Manner with my Rivals and Competitors for the Thousand Pounds a Year which we are now in Pursuit of; and that I may give general Content to the whole Body of Candidates, I shall allow all that draw Prizes to be fortunate, and all that miss them to be wise.

must not
ed severa
mon Error
Writers
ds upon t
following
with Ho
since he
es himself

S I R,
NOMIN
tridge
cute, I an
a Favou
ome a Fri
ber a Stre
lent; and
ld give m
I am, Sir
have got
ttery now
t, you w
nefit suffic
e, That I
on a large
their o
ould assign
pendent I
ing. 'T
ay think I
ise observ
that I a
od Title t
your Me
he less I
ou reject
ine to bur
yself to y

I cannot
ceived,
to that

must not here omit to acknowledge, that I have received several Letters upon this Subject, but find one common Error running through them all, which is, That Writers of them believe their Fate in these Cases depends upon the Astrologer, and not upon the Stars, as in the following Letter from one, who I fear, flatters himself with Hopes of Success, which are altogether groundless, since he does not seem to me so great a Fool as he takes himself to be.

S I R,

COMING to Town, and finding my Friend Mr. Partridge dead and buried, and you the only Conjuror in the world, I am under a Necessity of applying myself to you for a Favour, which nevertheless I confess it would better become a Friend to ask, than one who is, as I am, altogether a Stranger to you; but Poverty, you know, is impatient; and as that gives me the Occasion, so that alone would give me the Confidence to be thus importunate.

I am, Sir, very poor, and very desirous to be otherwise: I have got ten Pounds, which I design to venture in the Lottery now on Foot. What I desire of you is, that by your good Office, you will choose such a Ticket for me as shall arise a Benefit sufficient to maintain me. I must beg Leave to inform you, That I am good for nothing, and must therefore insist upon a larger Lot than would satisfy those who are capable of their own Abilities of adding something to what you should assign them; whereas I must expect an absolute independent Maintenance, because, as I said, I can do nothing. 'Tis possible, after this free Confession of mine, you may think I don't deserve to be rich; but I hope you'll likewise observe, I can ill afford to be poor. My own Opinion is, that I am well qualified for an Estate, and have a good Title to Luck in a Lottery; but I resign myself wholly to your Mercy, not without Hopes that you will consider, how less I deserve, the greater the Generosity in you. If you reject me, I have agreed with an Acquaintance of mine to bury me for my ten Pounds. I once more recommend myself to your Favour, and bid you Adieu.

I cannot forbear publishing another Letter which I have received, because it redounds to my own Credit, as well as to that of a very honest Footman.

Mr.

Mr. Bickerstaff,

Jan. 23, 1709.

I AM bound in Justice to acquaint you, That I put your Advertisement into your last Paper about a Watch which was lost, and was brought to me on the very Day your Paper came out, by a Footman, who told me, That he would have brought it, if he had not read your Discourse on that Day against Avarice; but that since he had read it, he scorned to take a Reward for doing what in Justice he ought to do. I am,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

John Hamond



*Quem mala stultitia, & quæcunq; inscitia veri
Cæcum agit, insanum Chryssippi porticus, & grex
Autumat; hæc populos, hæc magnos formula Reges,
Excepto sapiente, tenet. —*

Whoever is blindly led by Folly or Ignorance of the Truth, the Stoics esteem him mad; and all come under this Denomination, except a wise Man, from a King to the meanest of the Mob.

N^o 125.

Thursday January 26, 1709.

From my own Apartment, January 25.

THERE is a Sect of antient Philosophers, who I think, have left more Volumes behind them, and those better written, than any other of the Fraternities in Philosophy. It was a Maxim of this Sect, That all those who do not live up to the Principles of Reason and Virtue, are Madmen. Every one who governs himself by these Rules, is allowed the Title of Wise, and reputed to be in his Senses: And every one in Proportion, as he deviates from them, is pronounced frantick and distracted. Cicero having chosen this Maxim

his Theme, takes Occasion to argue from it very
easily with *Clodius*, his implacable Adversary, who
procured his Banishment. A City (says he) is an
Assembly distinguished into Bodies of Men, who are in
possession of their respective Rights and Privileges, cast
under proper Subordinations, and in all its Parts obedient
to the Rules of Law and Equity. He then represents
Government from whence he was banished, at a
time when the Consul, Senate and Laws, had lost their
Authority, as a Commonwealth of Lunaticks. For this
reason he regards his Expulsion from *Rome*, as a Man
being turned out of *Bedlam*, if the Inhabitants
should drive him out of their Walls as a Person un-
fit for their Community. We are therefore to look upon
every Man's Brain to be touched, however he may ap-
pear in the general Conduct of his Life, if he has an
unjustifiable Singularity in any Part of his Conversation
or Behaviour: Or if he swerves from right Reason,
however common his Kind of Madness may be, we shall
not excuse him for its being epidemical, it being our
present Design to clap up all such as have the Marks of
Madness upon them, who are now permitted to go about
the Streets for no other Reason, but because they do no
mischief in their Fits. Abundance of imaginary great
Men are put in Straw to bring them to a right Sense of
themselves. And is it not altogether as reasonable, that
an insignificant Man, who has an immoderate Opinion
of his Merits, and a quite different Notion of his own
abilities from what the rest of the World entertain,
should have the same Care taken of him, as a Beggar
who fancies himself a Duke or a Prince? Or why should
a Man, who starves in the midst of Plenty, be trusted
with himself, more than he who fancies he is an Em-
peror in the midst of Poverty? I have several Women
of Quality in my Thoughts, who set so exorbitant a
Value upon themselves, that I have often most heartily
pitied them, and wished them for their Recovery under
the same Discipline with the Pewterer's Wife. I find by
several Hints in antient Authors, that when the *Romans*
were in the Height of Power and Luxury, they assigned
out of their vast Dominions an Island called *Anticyra*, as
an Habitation for Madmen. This was the *Bedlam* of
the

the *Roman* Empire, whither all Persons who had their Wits used to resort from all Parts of the World Quest of them. Several of the *Roman* Emperors were advised to repair to this Island; but most of them, instead of listening to such sober Counsels, gave Way to their Distraction, till the People knocked them in the Head as despairing of their Cure. In short, it was unusual for Men of distempered Brains to take a Voyage to *Anticyra* in those Days, as it is in ours for Persons who have a Disorder in their Lungs to go to *Montpelier*.

THE prodigious Crops of Hellebore with which this whole Island abounded, did not only furnish them with incomparable Tea, Snuff, and *Hungary* Water, impregnated the Air of the Country with such sober and salutiferous Steams, as very much comforted the Head and refreshed the Senses of all that breathed in it. A discarded Statesman, that at his first Landing appeared stark staring Mad, would become Calm in a Week's Time; and upon his Return home, live easy and satisfied in his Retirement. A mooping Lover would grow a pleasant Fellow by that Time he had rid Thrice about the Island; and a hair-brained Rake, after a short Sojourn in the Country, go home again a composed, graceful and worthy Gentleman.

I have premised these Particulars before I enter on the main Design of this Paper, because I would not have thought altogether notional in what I have to say, and pass only for a Projector in Morality. I could quote *Plato* and *Seneca*, and some other antient Writers of great Repute, upon the same Occasion, and make out by their Testimony, that our Streets are filled with distracted Persons; that our Shops and Taverns, private and public Houses, swarm with them; and that it is very hard to make up a tolerable Assembly without a Majority of them. But what I have already said, is, I hope, sufficient to justify the ensuing Project, which I shall therefore give some Account of without any further Preface.

1. IT is humbly proposed, That a proper Reception or Habitation, be forthwith erected for all such Persons as, upon due Trial and Examination, shall appear to be out of their Wits.

2. THAT

2. THA
Moorfield.

it be co
es to it

3. THA
onal Side

an Apart
ected.

4. THA
geon, K

them cr
in the P

erally an

N.B. IT
e may pre
who is no

5. THA
ldings, t

over the

ed they r

those ad

his own

knockin
s Man

ward fly

HAVI
sign, I

encourag

ir Contri

thwith a

ffee-hous

plishing h

like ma

at the f

admen ab

ir Senses

uld come

men whic

em persif

Month's

VOL. II

2. THAT to serve the present Exigency, the College Moorfields be very much extended at both Ends; and it be converted into a Square, by adding three other Sides to it.

3. THAT no Body be admitted into these three additional Sides, but such whose Phrensy can lay no Claim on Apartment in that Row of Building which is already erected.

4. THAT the Architect, Physician, Apothecary, Surgeon, Keepers, Nurses and Porters, be all and each of them crack'd, provided that their Phrensy does not in the Profession or Employment to which they shall generally and respectively be assigned.

N. B. *IT is thought fit to give the foregoing Notice, that he may present himself here for any Post of Honour or Promotion who is not duly qualified.*

5. THAT over all the Gates of the additional Buildings, there be Figures placed in the same Manner over the Entrance of the Edifice already erected; provided they represent such Distractions only as are proper to those additional Buildings; as of an envious Man gnawing his own Flesh, a Gamester pulling himself by the Ears, a Man knocking his Head against a Marble Pillar, a covetous Man warming himself over a Heap of Gold, a coward flying from his own Shadow, and the like.

HAVING laid down this general Scheme of my Design, I do hereby invite all Persons who are willing to encourage so publick-spirited a Project, to bring in their Contributions as soon as possible, and to apprehend themselves with any Politician whom they shall catch raving in a Coffee-house, or any Free-thinker whom they shall find publishing his Deliriums, or any other Person who shall give the like manifest Signs of a crazed Imagination: And I will at the same Time give this publick Notice to all the Tradesmen about this great City, That they may return to their Senses with all imaginable Expedition, lest if they should come into my Hands, I should put them into a Remedy which they would not like: For if I find any one of them persist in his frantick Behaviour, I will make him in a Month's Time as famous as ever *Oliver's* Porter was.



Anguillam cauda tenes.

T. D'Ursey.

You have got a wet Eel by the Tail.

N^o 126. Saturday, January 28, 1709.

From my own Apartment, January 27.

THERE is no Sort of Company so agreeable as that of Women who have good Sense without Affectation, and can converse with Men without any private Design of imposing Chains and Fetters. *Belvidera* whom I visited this Evening, is one of these. There is an invincible Prejudice in Favour of all she says, from her being a beautiful Woman, because she does not consider herself as such when she talks to you. This amiable Temper gives a certain Tincture to all her Discourse, and made it very agreeable to me, till we were interrupted by *Lydia*, a Creature who has all the Charms that can adorn a Woman. Her Attractions would indeed be irresistible, but that she thinks them so, and is always employing them in Stratagems and Conquests. When I turned my Eye upon her as she sat down, I saw she was a Person of the Character, which, for the further Information of my Country Correspondents, I had long wanted an Opportunity of explaining. *Lydia* is a finished Coquet, which is a Sect among Women, of all others the most mischievous, and makes the greatest Havock and Disorder in Society. I went on in the Discourse I was in with *Belvidera*, without shewing that I had observed any thing extraordinary in *Lydia*: Upon which, I immediately saw her look me over as some very ill bred Fellow; and casting a scornful Glance on my Dress, gave a Shrug at *Belvidera*. But as much as she despised me, she wanted my Admiration, and made twenty offers to bring my Eyes her Way: But I reduced her to a Restlessness in her Seat, and

I impertinent Playing of her Fan, and many other
 motions and Gestures, before I took the least Notice of
 her. At last I looked at her with a kind of Surprize, as
 she had before been unobserved by reason of an ill
 light where she sat. It is not to be expressed what a sud-
 den Joy I saw arise in her Countenance, even at the Appro-
 ximation of such a very old Fellow: But she did not long
 enjoy her Triumph without a Rival, for there immedi-
 ately entered *Castabella*, a Lady of a quite contrary Cha-
 racter, that is to say, as eminent a *Prude* as *Lydia* is a *Co-
 quet*. *Belvidera* gave me a Glance, which methought in-
 dicated, that they were both Curiosities in their Kind,
 well worth remarking. As soon as we were again seated,
 she stole Looks at each Lady, as if I was comparing their
 Perfections. *Belvidera* observed it, and began to lead
 me into a Discourse of them both to their Faces, which
 was to be done easily enough; for one Woman is generally
 intent upon the Faults of another, that she has not Re-
 solution enough to observe when her own are represented.
 I have taken Notice, Mr. *Bickerstaff*, (said *Belvidera*)
 that you have, in some Parts of your Writings, drawn
 Characters of our Sex, in which you have not, to my
 apprehension, been clear enough and distinct, particu-
 larly in those of a *Prude* and a *Coquet*. Upon the Mention
 of this, *Lydia* was roused with the Expectation of seeing
Castabella's Picture, and *Castabella*, with the Hopes of
 seeing *Lydia*. Madam, (said I to *Belvidera*) when we
 consider Nature, we shall often find very contrary Effects
 flow from the same Cause. The *Prude* and *Coquet* (as
 different as they appear in their Behaviour) are in Reality
 of the same kind of Women: The Motive of Action in
 both, is the Affectation of pleasing Men. They are
 of the same Blood and Constitution, only one
 dresses a grave, and the other a light Dress. The *Prude*
 appears more virtuous, the *Coquet* more vicious, than she
 really is. The distant Behaviour of the *Prude* tends to
 the same Purpose as the Advances of the *Coquet*; and you
 have as little Reason to fall into Despair from the Seve-
 rety of one, as to conceive Hopes from the Familiarity
 of the other. What leads you into a clear Sense of their
 Character is, That you may observe each of them has
 a Distinction of Sex in all her Thoughts, Words and
 Actions.

Actions. You can never mention any Assembly you were lately in, but one asks you with a rigid, the other with a sprightly Air, *Pray, What Men were there?* As for *Prudery*, it must be confessed, that there are several of them, who, like Hypocrites, by long Practice of a false Part, become sincere; or at least delude themselves into a Belief that they are so.

FOR the Benefit of the Society of Ladies, I shall propose one Rule to them as a Test of their Virtue. I find in a very celebrated modern Author, That the great Foundress of the Pietists, *Madam de Bourignon*, who was no less famous for the Sanctity of her Life, than for the Singularity of some of her Opinions, was used to boast That she had not only the Spirit of Continency in herself, but that she had also the Power of communicating it to all who beheld her. This the Scoffers of those Days called, *The Gift of Infrigidation*, and took Occasion from it to rally her Face, rather than admire her Virtue. I would therefore advise the *Prude*, who has a Mind to know the Integrity of her own Heart, to lay her Hand seriously upon it, and to examine herself, whether she could sincerely rejoice in such a Gift of conveying chaste Thoughts to all her Male Beholders. If she has any Aversion to the Power of inspiring so great a Virtue, whatever Notion she may have of her Perfection, she deceives her own Heart, and is still in the State of *Prudery*. Some perhaps will look upon the Boast of *Madam de Bourignon* as the utmost Ostentation of a *Prude*.

IF you would see the Humour of a *Coquet* pushed to the last Excess, you may find an Instance of it in the following Story, which I will set down at length, because it pleased me when I read it, tho' I cannot recollect the what Author.

A young *Coquet* Widow in France having been followed by a *Gascon* of Quality, who had boasted among his Companions of some Favours which he had never received to be revenged of him, sent for him one Evening, and told him, It was in his Power to do her a very particular Service. The *Gascon*, with much Profession of his Readiness to obey her Commands, begged to hear in what Manner she design'd to employ him. You know

said the
have her
Husband
ing on a
together
dress
whole N
he is wi
nd unde
ofal. I
age to
ome Bo
ill him f
How is
ou do n
e safe e
at Nig
g before
nows she
an you r
ow? The
sitting y
greeable
nd had r
Knockin
proache
ot questi
ot know
ou in th
ho went
the *Gascon*
the Be
rink from
idge of t
e was in t
e observ
usband d
ness. Al
ace turne
his utter
rm, and
r Friend,

said the Widow) my Friend *Belinda*, and must often have heard of the Jealousy of that impotent Wretch her Husband. Now it is absolutely necessary, for the carrying on a certain Affair, That his Wife and I should be together a whole Night. What I have to ask of you, is, to dress yourself in her Night-Cloaths, and lie by him a whole Night in her Place, that he may not miss her while he is with me. The *Gascon* (though of a very lively and undertaking Complexion) began to startle at the Proposal. Nay, says the Widow, if you have not the Courage to go through what I ask of you, I must employ some Body else that will. Madam (says the *Gascon*) I'll kill him for you if you please; but for lying with him!—How is it possible to do it without being discover'd? If you do not discover yourself, (says the Widow) you will be safe enough, for he is past all Curiosity. He comes at Night while she is asleep, and goes out in a Morning before she awakes, and is in Pain for nothing, so he knows she is there. Madam, (replied the *Gascon*) How can you reward me for passing a Night with this old Fellow? The Widow answered with a Laugh, Perhaps by admitting you to pass a Night with one you think more agreeable. He took the Hint, put on his Night-Cloaths, and had not been a-bed above an Hour before he heard Knocking at the Door, and the Treading of one who approached the other Side of the Bed, and who he did not question was the good Man of the House. I do not know, whether the Story would be better by telling you in this Place, or at the End of it, That the Person who went to Bed to him was our young *Coquet* Widow. The *Gascon* was in a terrible Fright every Time she moved the Bed, or turned towards him, and did not fail to shrink from her, till he had conveyed himself to the very Edge of the Bed. I will not dwell upon the Perplexity he was in the whole Night, which was augmented, when he observ'd that it was now broad Day, and that the Husband did not yet offer to get up and go about his Business. All that the *Gascon* had for it, was to keep his face turned from him, and to feign himself asleep, when, in his utter Confusion, the Widow at last puts out her Arm, and pulls the Bell at her Bed's Head. In came her Friend, and two or three Companions to whom the

Gascon had boasted of her Favours. The Widow jumped into a Wrapping Gown, and joined with the rest in laughing at this Man of Intrigue.



*Nimirum insanus paucis videatur, eo quod
Maxima Pars Hominum Morbo jactatur eodem.* Hor.

*He may seem mad to a few only, because the great
Part of the World labour under the same Disemper.*

N^o 127.

Tuesday, January 31, 1709.

From my own Apartment, January 30.

THERE is no Affection of the Mind so much blended in Human Nature, and wrought into our very Constitution, as Pride. It appears under a Multitude of Disguises, and breaks out in ten thousand different Symptoms. Every one feels it in himself, and yet wonders to see it in his Neighbour. I must confess, I met with an Instance of it the other Day where I should very little have expected it. Who would believe the proud Person I am going to speak of is a Cobler upon Ludgate Hill? This Artist being naturally a Lover of Respect, and considering that his Circumstances are such that no Man living will give him, has contrived the Figure of a Beau in Wood who stands before him in a bending Posture, with his Hat under his Left Arm, and his Right Hand extended in such a Manner as to hold a Thread, a Piece of Wax, or an Awl, according to the particular Service in which his Master thinks fit to employ him. When I saw him, he held a Candle in this obsequious Posture. I was very well pleased with the Cobler's Invention, that he so ingeniously contrived an Inferior, and stood a while contemplating this inverted Idolatry, wherein the Image did Homage to the Man. When we meet

such a fantastick Vanity in one of this Order, it is no Wonder if we may trace it through all Degrees above, and particularly through all the Steps of Greatness. We easily see the Absurdity of Pride, when it enters into the Heart of a Cobler; though in Reality it is altogether ridiculous and unreasonable, where-ever it takes Possession of an human Creature. There is no Temptation to it from the Reflection upon our Being in general, or upon any comparative Perfection, whereby one Man may excel another. The greater a Man's Knowledge is, the greater Motive he may seem to have for Pride; but in the same Proportion as the one rises, the other sinks, it being the chief Office of Wisdom to discover to us our Weaknesses and Imperfections.

AS Folly is the Foundation of Pride, the natural superstructure of it is Madness. If there was an Occasion for the Experiment, I would not question to make a proud Man a Lunatick in three Weeks Time, provided I had it in my Power to ripen his Phrensy with proper Applications. It is an admirable Reflection in Terence, where it is said of a Parasite, *Hic Homines ex multis facit Insanos*. This Fellow (says he) has an Art of converting Fools into Madmen. When I was in France, (the Region of Complaisance and Vanity) I have often observed, That a great Man who has entered a Levy of flatterers humble and temperate, has grown so insensibly heated by the Court which was paid him on all sides, that he has been quite distracted before he could get into his Coach.

IF we consult the Collegiates of *Moorfields*, we shall find most of them are beholden to their Pride for their introduction into that magnificent Palace. I had some years ago the Curiosity to enquire into the particular circumstances of these whimsical Freeholders, and learned from their own Mouths the Condition and Character of each of them. Indeed I found, that all I spoke to, were Persons of Quality. There were at that Time five Duchesses, three Earls, two Heathen Gods, an Emperor and a Prophet. There were also a great Number of such as were locked up from their Estates, and others who concealed their Titles. A Leatherseller of *Taunton* whisper'd me in the Ear, That he was the Duke of *Mon-*

mouth; but begged me not to betray him. At a little Distance from him sat a Taylor's Wife, who ask'd me as I went, if I had seen the Sword-bearer? Upon which I presumed to ask her, who she was? And was answered, *My Lady Mayoresse*.

I was very sensibly touched with Compassion towards these miserable People; and indeed, extremely mortified to see Human Nature capable of being thus disfigured. However, I reaped this Benefit from it, That I was resolved to guard myself against a Passion which makes such Havock in the Brain, and produces so much Disorder in the Imagination. For this Reason I have endeavour'd to keep down the secret Swellings of Resentment, and stifle the very first Suggestions of Self-esteem, to establish my Mind in Tranquillity, and over-value nothing in my own, or in another's Possession.

FOR the Benefit of such whose Heads are a little turned, though not to so great a Degree as to qualify them for the Place of which I have been now speaking, I shall assign one of the Sides of the College which I am erecting, for the Cure of this dangerous Distemper.

THE most remarkable of the Persons, whose Disturbance arises from Pride, and whom I shall use all possible Diligence to cure, are such as are hidden in the Appearance of quite contrary Habits and Dispositions. Among such, I shall in the first Place take Care of one who is under the most subtle Species of Pride that I have observed in my whole Experience.

THIS Patient is a Person for whom I have a great Respect, as being an old Courtier, and a Friend of mine in my Youth. The Man has but a bare Subsistence, just enough to pay his Reckoning with us at the *Trumpet*: But by having spent the Beginning of his Life in the Hearing of great Men, and Persons of Power, he is always promising to do good Offices, and introduce every Man he converses with into the World; will desire one of ten Times his Substance to let him see him sometimes, and hints to him, that he does not forget him. He answers to Matters of no Consequence with great Circumspection; but however, maintains a general Civility in his Words and Actions, and an insolent Benevolence to all whom he has to do with.

Th

his he practises with a grave Tone and Air; and though I am his Senior by twelve Years, and richer by forty Pounds *per Annum*, he had Yesterday the Impudence to commend me to my Face, and tell me, he should always be ready to encourage me. In a Word, he is a very insignificant Fellow, but exceeding gracious. The best Return I can make him for his Favours, is to carry myself to *Bedlam*, and see him well taken Care of.

THE next Person I shall provide for, is of a quite contrary Character; that has in him all the Stiffness and Insolence of Quality, without a Grain of Sense or Good-nature, to make it either respected or beloved. His Pride has infected every Muscle of his Face; and yet, after all his Endeavours to shew Mankind that he contemns them, he is only neglected by all that see him, as not of consequence enough to be hated.

FOR the Cure of this particular Sort of Madness, it will be necessary to break through all Forms with him, and familiarize his Carriage by the Use of a good Cudgel. This may likewise be of great Benefit to make him jump over a Stick half a Dozen times every Morning.

A Third, whom I have in my Eye, is a young Fellow, whose Lunacy is such, that he boasts of nothing but what he ought to be ashamed of. He is vain of being beaten, and talks publickly of having committed Crimes which he ought to be hanged for by the Laws of his Country.

THERE are several others whose Brains are hurt with Pride, and whom I may hereafter attempt to recover; but shall conclude my present List with an old Woman, who is just dropping into her Grave, that talks of nothing but her Birth. Though she has not a Tooth in her Head, she expects to be valued for the Blood in her Veins, which she fancies is much better than that which flows in the Cheeks of *Belinda*, and sets Half the Town on Fire.



— *Veniunt a Dote Sagittæ.*

Juv.

The Portion is all in all.

N^o 128.

Thursday, Feb. 2, 1709.

From my own Apartment, Feb. 1.

THIS Morning I receiv'd a Letter from a Fortune Hunter, which being better in its Kind than most of that Character usually write, I have thought fit to communicate to the Publick.

To Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq;

S I R,

I TAKE the Boldness to recommend to your Care the inclosed Letter, not knowing how to communicate it but by your Means to the agreeable Country Maid you mention with so much Honour in your Discourse concerning the Lottery.

I should be ashamed to give you this Trouble without offering at some small Requital: I shall therefore direct a new Pair of Globes, and a Telescope of the best Maker, to be left for you at Mr. Morphew's, as a Testimony of the great Respect with which I am

Your most humble Servant,

To Mopsa in Sheer-Lane.

Fairest Unknown,

IT being discovered by the Stars, that about three Months hence you will run the Hazard of being persecuted by many worthless Pretenders to your Person, unless timely prevented; I now offer my Service for your Security against the Persecution that threatens you. This is therefore to let you know, That I have conceived a most extraordinary Passion for you; and that for several Days I have been per-

ally b
t seen.

not m
hat in

on mor

Woman

he dext

han the

attivat

ick Vi

nd bea

nd Cob

NO

hat you

quire o

Pounds

ng myse

ire wit

I had m

ing-Sch

ust as m

which I

Honesty

Recomm

terity)

what sh

Breadth

you can

whether

27 J

TH

that Re

tion Mo

tainly p

the mos

Woman

may hav

fully br

plain wi

ally haunted with the Vision of a Person I have never
 seen. To satisfy you that I am in my Senses, and that I
 not mistake you for any one of higher Rank, I assure you,
 that in your daily Employment you appear to my Imagina-
 tion more agreeable in a short scanty Petticoat, than the finest
 Woman of Quality in her spreading Fardingal; and that
 the dextrous Twirl of your Mop has more native Charms,
 than the studied Airs of a Lady's Fan. In a Word, I am
 captivated with your menial Qualifications: The Dom-
 estick Virtues adorn you like attendant Cupids; Cleanliness
 and healthful Industry wait on all your Motions; and Dust
 and Cobwebs fly your Approach.

NOW, to give you an honest Account of myself, and
 that you may see my Designs are honourable, I am an E-
 quire of an antient Family, born to about fifteen hundred
 Pounds a Year, Half of which I have spent in discover-
 ing myself to be a Fool, and with the rest am resolved to re-
 tire with some plain honest Partner, and study to be wiser.
 I had my Education in a laced Coat, and a French Dan-
 cing-School; and by my Travel into Foreign Parts, have
 just as much Breeding to spare, as you may think you want,
 which I intend to exchange as fast as I can for old English
 Honesty and good Sense. I will not impose on you by a false
 Recommendation of my Person, which (to shew you my Sin-
 cerity) is none of the handsomest, being of a Figure some-
 what short; but what I want in Length, I make out in
 Breadth. But in Amends for that and all other Defects, if
 you can like me when you see me, I shall continue to you,
 whether I find you fair, black, or brown.

27 Jan. 1709-10.

The most constant of
Lovers.

THIS Letter seems to be written by a Wag, and for
 that Reason I am not much concerned for what Recep-
 tion Mopsa shall think fit to give it; but the following cer-
 tainly proceeds from a poor Heart, that languishes under
 the most deplorable Misfortune that possibly can befall a
 Woman. A Man that is treacherously dealt with in Love,
 may have Recourse to many Consolations. He may grace-
 fully break through all Opposition to his Mistress, or ex-
 plain with his Rival; urge his own Constancy, or aggra-
 vate

vate the Falshood by which it is repaid. But a Woman that is ill-treated, has no Refuge in her Grievs but in Silence and Secrecy. The World is so unjust, that a Female Heart which has been once touched, is thought ever blemished. The very Grief in this Case is looked upon as a Reproach, and a Complaint almost a Breach of Chastity. For these Reasons we see Treachery and Falshood are become, as it were, Male Vices, and are seldom found, never acknowledged, in the other Sex. This may serve to introduce *Statira's* Letter, which, without any Turn of Art, has something so pathetical and moving in it, that I verily believe it to be true, and therefore heartily pity the injured Creature that writ it.

To *Isaac Bickerstaff*, Esq;

S I R,

YOU seem in many of your Writings to be a Man of a very compassionate Temper, and well acquainted with the Passion of Love. This encourages me to apply myself to you in my present Distress, which I believe you will look upon to be very great, and treat with Tenderness, notwithstanding it wholly arises from Love, and that it is in a Woman that makes this Confession. I am now in the 24th Year of my Age, and have for a great while entertained the Addresses of a Man who I thought loved me more than Life. I am sure I did him; and must own to you, not without some Confusion, that I have thought on nothing else for these two long Years, but the happy Life we should lead together, and the Means I should use to make myself still dearer to him. My Fortune was indeed much beyond his; and as I was always in the Company of my Relations, he was forced to discover his Inclinations, and declare himself to me by Stories of other Persons, kind Looks, and many Ways, which he knew too well that I understood. Oh! Mr. Bickerstaff, it is impossible to tell you, how industrious I have been to make him appear lovely in my Thoughts. I made it a Point of Conscience to think well of him, and of no Man else: But he has since had an Estate fallen to him, and makes Love to another of a greater Fortune than mine. I could not believe the Report of this at first; but about a Fortnight ago I was convinced of the Truth of it by his

Beha
when
ings tal
who
in the
true, b
U
sb not t
bad th
eration
its or i
isery, b
d if you
is in yo
comple
fice be

THE
e in mi
to my
anis, w
bourteou
he same
relief.
were t
Blot t
now th
him as a
efore you
I am
tressed I
is Don
Lady to
has dece
Fair O
Calamit
and ser

Behaviour. He came to give our Family a formal Visitation, when, as there were several in Company, and many things talked of, the Discourse fell upon some unhappy Woman who was in my own Circumstances. It was said by one in the Room, That they could not believe the Story could be true, because they did not believe any Man could be so unkind. Upon which, I stole a Look upon him with an Air not to be expressed. He saw my Eyes full of Tears, and had the Cruelty to say, That he could see no Falshood in the Assertions of this Nature, where there had been no Contradictions or Vows interchanged. Pray, do not make a Jest of my Misery, but tell me seriously your Opinion of his Behaviour; and if you can have any Pity for my Condition, publish this in your next Paper, that being the only Way I have of complaining of his Unkindness, and shewing him the Injustice he has done me. I am,

Your humble Servant,

The unfortunate Statira.

THE Name my Correspondent gives herself, puts me in mind of my old Reading in Romances, and brings to my Thoughts a Speech of the renowned Don Belianis, who, upon a Complaint made to him of a dis-courteous Knight, that had left his injur'd Paramour in the same Manner, dries up her Tears with a Promise of relief. Disconsolate Damsel, (quoth he) a foul Disgrace were it to all right worthy Professors of Chivalry, if such a Blot to Knighthood should pass unchastised. Give me to know the Abode of this recreant Lover, and I will give him as a Feast to the Fowls of the Air, or drag him bound before you at my Horse's Trail.

I am not ashamed to own myself a Champion of distressed Damsels, and would venture as far to relieve them as Don Bellianis; for which Reason, I do invite this Lady to let me know the Name of the Traitor who has deceived her; and do promise, not only her, but the Fair Ones of Great Britain, who lie under the same Calamity, to employ my Right Hand for their Redress, and serve them to my last Drop of Ink.



Ingenio manus est & cervix caesa. ——— Juv.

*His Head and Hands lopp'd off were the Sacrifice to
Eloquence and Wit.*

N^o 129. Saturday, February 4, 1709.

From my own Apartment, February 3.

WHEN my Paper for To-morrow was prepared for the Press, there came in this Morning Mail from *Holland*, which brought me several Advices from Foreign Parts, and took my Thoughts off Domestic Affairs. Among others, I have a Letter from a Burgher of *Amsterdam*, who makes me his Compliments, and tells me he has sent me several Draughts of humorous and satirical Pictures by the best Hand of the *Dutch Nation*. They are a trading People, and in their very Minds Mechanicks. They express their Wit in Manufacture, as we do in Manuscript. He informs me, That a very witty Hand has lately represented the present Posture of publick Affairs in a Landskip, or rather Sea-piece, wherein the Potentates of the Alliance are figured as their Interests correspond with, or affect each other, under the Appearance of Commanders of Ships. These Vessels carry the Colours of the respective Nations concerned in the present War. The whole Design seems to tend to one Point, which is, That several Squadrons of *British* and *Dutch* Ships are battering a *French* Man of War, in order to make her deliver a Long-boat with *Spanish* Colours. My Correspondent informs me, That a Man must understand the Commerce perfectly well, to be able to comprehend the Beauty and Invention of this Piece, which is so skillfully drawn, that the particular Views of every Prince in *Europe*, are seen according as the Ships lie to the main Figure in the Picture, and as that Figure may help or

retard

ward their Sailing. It seems this Curiosity is now on board a Ship bound for England, and, with other Rarities, made a Present to me. As soon as it arrives, I design to expose it to publick View at my Secretary Mr. Lillie's, who shall have an Explication of all the Terms of Art; and I doubt not but it will give as good content as the Moving-Picture in Fleet-street.

BUT above all the Honours I have received from the Learned World abroad, I am most delighted with the following Epistle from Rome.

Pasquin of Rome to Isaac Bickerstaff of Great Britain,
Greeting.

S I R,

YOUR Reputation has passed the Alps, and would have come to my Ears by this Time, if I had any. In short, Sir, you are looked on here as a Northern Droll, and the greatest Virtuoso among the Tramontanes. Some indeed say, That Mr. Bickerstaff and Pasquin are only Names invented, to father Compositions which the natural Parent does not care for owning. But however that is, we all agree, that there are several Persons, who, if they must attack you, would endeavour to leave you no more Limbs than I have. I need not tell you that my Adversaries have joined in a Confederacy with Time to demolish me, and that, if I were not a very great Wit, I should make the worst Figure in Europe, being abridged of my Legs, Arms, Nose, and Ears. If you think fit to accept of the Correspondence of so facetious a Cripple, I shall from Time to Time send you an Account of what happens at Rome. You have only heard of it from Latin and Greek Authors; nay, perhaps, have read no Accounts from hence, but of a Triumph, Ovation, or Apotheosis, and will, doubtless, be surprized to see the Description of a Procession, Jubilee, or Canonization. I shall, however, send you what the Place affords, in Return to what I shall receive from you. If you will acquaint me with your next Promotion of General Officers, I will send you an Account of our next Advancement of Saints. If you will let me know who is reckon'd the bravest Warrior in Great Britain, I'll tell you who is the best Fidler in Rome. If you will favour me with an Inventory of the Riches that were

were brought into your Nation by Admiral Wager, I will not fail giving you an Account of a Pot of Medals that have been lately dug up here, and are now under the Examination of our Ministers of State.

THERE is one thing, in which I desire you will be very particular. What I mean, is an exact List of all the Religions in Great Britain, as likewise the Habits which are said here to be the great Points of Conscience in England, whether they are made of Serge or Broad-cloth of Silk or Linen. I should be glad to see a Model of the most conscientious Dress among you, and desire you will send me a Hat of each Religion; as likewise, if it be not too much Trouble, a Cravat. It would also be very acceptable here to receive an Account of those two religious Orders, which are lately sprung up amongst you, the Whigs and the Tories, with the Points of Doctrine, and Ceremonies in Discipline, Penances, Mortifications, and good Works, by which they differ one from another. It would be no less kind, if you would explain to us a Word, which they do not understand even at our English Monastery, Toak, and let us know whether the Ladies so called are Nuns or Lay-Sisters.

IN Return, I will send you the secret History of several Cardinals, which I have by me in Manuscript, with Gallantries, Amours, Politicks, and Intrigues, by which they made their Way to the Holy Purple.

BUT when I propose a Correspondence, I must not tell you what I intend to advise you of hereafter, and neglect to give you what I have at present. The Pope has been sick for this Fortnight of a violent Tooth-Ach, which has very much raised the French Faction, and put the Conclave into a great Ferment. Every one of the Pretenders to the Succession is grown twenty Years older than he was a Fortnight ago. Each Candidate tries who shall cough and snoop most; for these are at present the great Gifts that recommend to the Apostolical Seat, which he stands the fairest for, who is likely to resign it the soonest. I have known the Time, when it us'd to rain Louis-d'Or on such Occasions; but whatever is the Matter, there are very few of them to be seen at present at Rome, insomuch that it is thought a Man might purchase Infalli-

bility

ger, I am at a very reasonable Rate. It is nevertheless hoped, that his Holiness may recover, and bury these his imaginary professors.

THERE has lately been found an human Tooth in a Macomb, which has engaged a Couple of Convents in a Law-Suit; each of them pretending, that it belonged to the Jaw-Bone of a Saint, who was of their Order. The College have sat upon it thrice, and I find there is a disposition among them to take it out of the Possession of the contending Parties, by Reason of a Speech, which was made by one of the Cardinals, who, by Reason of its being found out of the Company of any other Bones, asserted, That it might be one of the Teeth, which was digged out by Ælia, an old Woman, whose Loss is recorded in Martial.

I have nothing remarkable to communicate to you of State Affairs, excepting only, that the Pope has lately received a Horse from the German Ambassador, as an Acknowledgment for the Kingdom of Naples, which is a Fief of the Church. His Holiness refused this Horse from the Germans ever since the Duke of Anjou has been possessed of it; but as they lately took Care to accompany it with a body of ten Thousand more, they have at last overcome his Holiness's Modesty, and prevailed upon him to accept the present. I am,

S I R,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

PASQUIN.

P. S. Marforio is very much Yours.





— At me

*Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur usque
Invidia.* —

*Envy, tho' unwilling, will confess, that my Converse
has been among the Great.*

N^o 130.

Tuesday, February 7, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, February 6.

I Find some of the most polite *Latin* Authors, who wrote at a Time when *Rome* was in its Glory, with a certain noble Vanity of the Brightness and Splendor of the Age in which they lived. *Pliny* often compliments his Emperor *Trajan* upon this Head; and when he would animate him to any thing great, or dissuade him from any thing that was improper, he insinuates that it is besitting or unbecoming (the *claritas* & *seculi*) that Period of Time, which was made illustrious by his Reign. When we cast our Eyes back on the History of Mankind, and trace them thro' their several Successions to their first Original, we sometimes see them breaking out in great and memorable Actions, and towering up to the utmost Heights of Virtue and Knowledge; when, perhaps, if we carry our Observations a little Distance, we see them sunk into Sloth and Ignorance, and altogether lost in Darkness and Obscurity. Sometimes the whole Species is asleep for two or three Generations, and then again awakens into Action, flourishes in Heroes, Philosophers and Poets, who do Honour to human Nature, and leave such Tracks of Glory behind them, as distinguish the Years, in which they acted their Part, from the ordinary Course of Time.

METHINKS a Man cannot, without a secret Satisfaction, consider the Glory of the present Age, which will shine as bright as any other in the History of Mankind. It is still big with great Events, and has already produced

duced Changes and Revolutions, which will be as much admired by Posterity, as any, that have happened in the Days of our Fathers, or in the old Times before us. We have seen Kingdoms divided and united, Monarchs erected and deposed, Nations transferred from one Sovereign to another; Conquerors raised to such a greatness, as has given a Terror to Europe, and thrown down by such a Fall, as has moved their Pity.

BUT it is still a more pleasing View to an Englishman, to see his own Country give the chief Influence to the most illustrious an Age, and stand in the strongest Point of Light amidst the diffused Glory that surrounds it.

IF we begin with learned Men, we may observe, to the Honour of our Country, That those, who make the greatest Figure in most Arts and Sciences, are universally allowed to be of the *British* Nation; and, what is more remarkable, That Men of the greatest Learning are among the Men of the greatest Quality.

A Nation may indeed abound with Persons of such common Parts and Worth, as may make them rather a Misfortune than a Blessing to the Publick. Those, who singly might have been of infinite Advantage to the Country they live in, may, by rising up together in the Crisis of Time, and by interfering in their Pursuits of Honour, rather interrupt, than promote the Service of their Country. Of this we have a famous Instance in the Republick of *Rome*, when *Cæsar*, *Pompey*, *Cato*, *Cicero*, and *Brutus*, endeavoured to recommend themselves at the same Time to the Admiration of their Contemporaries. Mankind was not able to provide for so many extraordinary Persons at once, or find out Posts suitable to their Ambition and Abilities. For this Reason they were all as miserable in their Deaths, as they were glorious in their Lives, and occasioned not only the Ruin of each other, but also that of the Commonwealth.

IT is therefore a particular Happiness to a People, when the Men of superior Genius and Character are so justly disposed in the high Places of Honour, that each of them moves in a Sphere which is proper to him, and which requires those particular Qualities in which he excels.

IF I see a General commanding the Forces of his Country, whose Victories are not to be paralleled in Story,

Story, and who is as famous for his Negotiations as his Victories; and at the same Time see the Management of a Nation's Treasury in the Hands of one, who is always distinguished himself by a generous Contempt of his own private Wealth, and an exact Frugality of which belongs to the Publick; I cannot but think that People under such an Administration may promise themselves Conquests abroad, and Plenty at home. If I were to wish for a proper Person to preside over the public Councils, it should certainly be one as much admired for his universal Knowledge of Men and Things, as for his Eloquence, Courage and Integrity, in the Exerting of such extraordinary Talents.

WHO is not pleased to see a Person in the highest Station in the Law, who was the most eminent in his Profession, and the most accomplished Orator at the Bar, or at the Head of the Fleet a Commander, under whose Conduct the common Enemy received such a Blow, and has never been able to recover?

WERE we to form to ourselves the Idea of a Person whom we should think proper to govern a distant Kingdom, consisting chiefly of those who differ from us in Religion, and are influenced by foreign Politicks, would it not be such a one, as had signalized himself by a uniform and unshaken Zeal for the Protestant Interest, and by his Dexterity in defeating the Skill and Arms of its Enemies? In short, if we find a great Man popular for his Honesty and Humanity, as well as famed for his Learning and great Skill in all the Languages of Europe; or a Person eminent for those Qualifications, which make Men shine in publick Assemblies, or for the Steadiness, Constancy and Good Sense, which carry a Man to the desired Point through all the Opposition of Tumult and Prejudice, we have the Happiness to behold them all in Posts suitable to their Characters.

SUCH a Constellation of great Persons, if I may so speak, while they shine out in their own distinct Capacities, reflect a Lustre upon each other, but in a more particular Manner on their Sovereign, who has placed them in those proper Situations, by which their Virtues become so beneficial to all her Subjects. It is the Anniversary of the Birth-day of this glorious Queen, which naturally

into this Field of Contemplation, and instead of
in the publick Exultations, that are made on such
ons, to entertain my Thoughts with the more se-
Pleasure of ruminating upon the Glories of her

WHILE I behold her surrounded with Triumphs,
dorned with all the Prosperity and Success, which
en ever shed on a Mortal, and still considering her-
such; though the Person appears to me exceeding
that has these just Honours paid to Her, yet I must
s, she appears much greater in that she receives
with such a glorious Humility, and shews she has
rather Regard for them, than as they arise from these
Events, which have made her Subjects happy.
my own Part, I must confess, when I see private
es in so high a Degree of Perfection, I am not
shed at any extraordinary Success, that attends them,
look upon publick Triumphs as the natural Conse-
quences of religious Retirements.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WINDING some Persons have mistaken Pasquin, who
mentioned in my last, for one who has been pilloried
ome, I must here advertise them, That it is only a
ed Statue so called, on which the private Scandal of
City is generally pasted. Marforio is a Person of the
Quality, who is usually made to answer whatever is
shed by the other; the Wits of that Place, like too
of our own Country, taking Pleasure in setting inno-
People together by the Ears. The mentioning of this
on, who is a great Wit, and a great Cripple, put me
ind of Mr. Eastcourt, who is under the same Circum-
es. He was formerly my Apothecary, and being at pre-
disabled by the Gout and Stone, I must recommend him to
Publick on Thursday next; that admirable Play of
Johnson's, called *The Silent Woman*, being appointed
acted for his Benefit. It would be indecent for me to
ar twice in a Season at these ludicrous Diversions; but
always give my Man and my Maid one Day in the
r, I shall allow them this, and am promised by Mr.
court, my ingenious Apothecary, that they shall have a
ce kept for them in the first Row of the middle Gallery.

—Scelus



—*Scelus est jugulare Falernum,
Et dare Campano toxica sœva mero.*

*It is a Sin to dash and adulterate rich Falernian and
Champagne Wines with Common-Draught.*

No 131.

Thursday, February 9, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, February 8.

THERE is in this City a certain Fraternity of Chemical Operators, who work under Ground Holes, Caverns, and dark Retirements, to conceal the Mysteries from the Eyes and Observations of Mankind. These subterraneous Philosophers are daily employed in the Transmutation of Liquors, and, by the Power of magical Drugs and Incantations, raising under the Streets of London the choicest Products of the Hills and Valleys of France. They can squeeze *Bordeaux* out of a *Sloe*, and draw *Champagne* from an *Apple*. *Virgil*, that remarkable Prophecy,

Incultisque rubens pendebit Sentibus Uva.

The rip'ning Grape shall hang on ev'ry Thorn, seems to have hinted at this Art, which can turn a Plantation of *Northern Hedges* into a Vineyard. The Adepts are known among one another by the Name of Wine-Brewers, and I am afraid do great Injury, not only to her Majesty's Customs, but to the Bodies of many of her good Subjects.

HAVING received sundry Complaints against these invisible Workmen, I ordered the proper Officer of the Court to ferret them out of their respective Caves, and bring them before me, which was yesterday executed accordingly.

THE Person, who appeared against them, was a Merchant, who had by him a great Magazine of Wine

he had laid in before the War : But these Gentle-
as he said) had so vitiated the Nation's Palate, that
an could believe his to be *French*, because it did not
like what they sold for such. As a Man never pleads
than where his own personal Interest is concerned,
hibited to the Court, with great Eloquence, That
ew Corporation of Druggists had inflamed the Bills
ortality, and puzzled the College of Physicians with
ses, for which they neither knew a Name or Cure.
ecused some of giving all their Customers Cholicks
Megrimms ; and mentioned one who had boasted, he
Tun of Claret by him, that in a Fortnight's Time
d give the Gout to a Dozen of the healthfullest Men
City, provided that their Constitutions were pre-
for it by Wealth and Idleness. He then enlarged,
a great Shew of Reason, upon the Prejudice, which
Mixtures and Compositions had done to the Brains
e *English* Nation ; as is too visible (said he) from
late Pamphlets, Speeches and Sermons, as well as
the ordinary Conversations of the Youth of this

He then quoted an ingenious Person, who would
take to know by a Man's Writings, the Wine he
delighted in ; and on that Occasion named a certain
ist, whom he had discovered to be the Author of a
poon, by the manifest Taste of the Sloe, which
ed itself in it by much Roughness and little Spirit.

N the last Place he ascribed to the unnatural Tu-
and Fermentations, which these Mixtures raise in
Blood, the Divisions, Heats, and Animosities, that
among us ; and, in particular, asserted most of the
ern Enthusiasms and Agitations to be nothing else,
the Effects of adulterated *Port*.

HE Counsel for the Brewers had a Face so ex-
ely inflamed and illuminated with Carbuncles, that
not wonder to see him an Advocate for these So-
cations. His Rhetorick was likewise such as I
d have expected from the common Draught, which
and he often drank to a great Excess. Indeed, I
so surprized at his Figure and Parts, that I ordered
to give me a Taste of his usual Liquor ; which I
ho sooner drank, but I found a Pimple rising in my
head ; and felt such a sensible Decay in my Under-
standing,

standing, that I would not proceed in the Trial till Fume of it was entirely dissipated.

THIS notable Advocate had little to say in the defence of his Clients, but that they were under a Necessity of making Claret, if they would keep open their Doors, it being the Nature of Mankind to love every Thing, that is prohibited. He further pretended reason, That it might be as profitable to the Nation to make *French Wine* as *French Hats*; and concluded to the great Advantage, that this had already brought Part of the Kingdom. Upon which he informed the Court, That the Lands in *Herefordshire* were raised Years Purchase since the Beginning of the War.

WHEN I had sent out my Summons to these People, I gave at the same time Orders to each of them to bring the several Ingredients he made use of in distinct Phials, which they had done accordingly, and ranged them into two Rows on each Side of the Court. The Workmen were drawn up in Ranks behind the Merchant. The Merchant informed me, That in one Row of Phials were the several Colours they dealt in, and in the other the Tastes. He then shewed me, on the Right Hand one, who went by the Name of *Tom. Tintoret*, who (as he told me) was the greatest Master in his Colouring any Vintner in *London*. To give me a Proof of his Art, he took a Glass of fair Water; and, by the Infusion of three Drops out of one of his Phials, converted it into a most beautiful pale *Burgundy*. Two more of the same Kind heightened it into a perfect *Languedoc*: From thence it passed into a florid *Hermitage*: And after having gone through two or three other Changes, by the Addition of a single Drop, ended in a very deep *Black*. This ingenious Virtuoso, seeing me very much surpris'd at his Art, told me, That he had not an Opportunity of shewing it in Perfection, having only made use of Water for the Ground-Work of his Colouring. But that if I were to see an Operation upon Liquors of stronger Bodies, the Art would appear to a much greater Advantage. He added, That he doubted not but it would please my Curiosity to see the Cyder of one Apple take only a Vermilion, when another, with a less Quantity of the same Infusion, would rise into a dark Purple.

according

ording to
informe
des and
the Ro
niff or M
was so
after h
on, I p
sius, to
e, who
Dyer.
THE A
nd Place
ore me:
and ask
the fam
uors in
at I plea
Liquor
Matter
end, wh
cidents o
Philosoph
alities an
ing, Sir
r having
rs, that
was fil
some of
ed it to
ch most
atched.
ag, whic
ce of Eng
e me a C
willingne
Elbow o
g the E
ip of it,
notwith
cks, qui
Quarter o
OL. III

According to the different Texture of Parts in the Liquor. I informed me also, That he could hit the different Shades and Degrees of Red, as they appear in the Pink, the Rose, the Clove and the Carnation, as he had *Rosé* or *Moselle*, *Perry* or *White Port* to work in.

I was so satisfied with the Ingenuity of this Virtuoso, after having advised him to quit so dishonest a Profession, I promised him, in Consideration of his great Merit, to recommend him as a Partner to a Friend of mine, who has heaped up great Riches, and is a Scar-dyer.

THE Artists on my other Hand were order'd in the same Place to make some Experiments of their Skill before me: Upon which the famous *Harry Sippet* stepped forward, and asked me, What I would be pleased to drink? At the same Time he filled out three or four White Wines in a Glass, and told me, That it should be what I pleased to call for; adding very learnedly, That the Liquor before him was as the naked Substance, or Matter of his Compound, to which he and his Associates, who stood over against him, could give what Accidents or Form they pleased. Finding him so great a Philosopher, I desired he would convey into it the Qualities and Essence of right *Bourdeaux*. Coming forward, Sir, (said he) with the Air of a Drawer; and after having cast his Eye on the several Tastes and Flavours, that stood before him, he took up a little Cruet, which was filled with a kind of inky Juice, and poured some of it out into the Glass of White-Wine, presented it to me, and told me, this was the Wine, over which most of the Business of the last Term had been transacted. I must confess, I looked upon that sooty Wine, which he held up in his Cruet, as the Quintessence of *English Bourdeaux*, and therefore desired him to fill me a Glass of it by itself, which he did with great willingness. My Cat at that Time sat by me upon the Elbow of my Chair; and as I did not care for making the Experiment upon myself, I reached it to her. She took it up, which had like to have cost her her Life; notwithstanding it flung her at first into freakish Fits, quite contrary to her usual Gravity, in less than a Quarter of an Hour she fell into Convulsions; and had

it not been a Creature more tenacious of Life than other, would certainly have died under the Operation.

I was so incens'd by the Tortures of my inward Domestick, and the unworthy Dealings of these that I told them, if each of them had as many Lives as the injured Creature before them, they deserved to forfeit them for the pernicious Arts which they used for their Profit. I therefore bid them look upon themselves as no better, than as a kind of Assassins and Murderers within the Law. However, since they had dealt so clearly with me, and laid before me their whole Practice, I dismissed them for that Time; with a particular Request, That they would not poison any of my Friends and Acquaintance, and take to some other Liveliness without Loss of Time.

FOR my own Part, I have resolv'd hereafter to be very careful in my Liquors, and have agreed with a Friend of mine in the Army, upon their next Meeting to secure me two Hogsheads of the best Stomach-Brandy in the Cellars of *Versailles*, for the Good of my Conversations, and the Comfort of my old Age.



Habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quæ mihi sermonis ditatem auxit, potationis & cibi sustulit. Tull. de Senectute.

I am very much obliged to old Age, which has taken away my Appetite of Eating and Drinking, but has improved my Eagerness after Discourse and Knowledge.

N^o 132. Saturday, February 11, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, February 10.

AFTER having applied my Mind with more ordinary Attention to my Studies, it is my Custom to relax and unbend it in the Conversation of such, as are rather easy than shining Company.

I find particularly necessary for me before I retire to Rest, in order to draw my Slumbers upon me by Degrees, and fall asleep insensibly. This is the particular I make of a Set of heavy honest Men, with whom I have passed many Hours with much Indolence, though with great Pleasure. Their Conversation is a kind of Preparative for Sleep: It takes the Mind down from Abstractions, leads it into the familiar Traces of Thought, and lulls it into that State of Tranquillity, which is the Condition of a thinking Man, when he is half awake. After this, my Reader will not be surprised to hear the Account, which I am about to give of a Club of my own Contemporaries, among whom I pass four or three Hours every Evening. This I look upon as making my first Nap before I go to Bed. The Truth is, I should think myself unjust to Posterity, as well as to the Society at the *Trumpet*, of which I am a Member, did not I in some Part of my Writings give an Account of the Persons, among whom I have passed almost a sixth Part of my Time for these last forty Years.

Our Club consisted originally of Fifteen; but partly by the Severity of the Law in arbitrary Times, and partly by the natural Effects of Old Age, we are at present reduced to a third Part of that Number: In which however we have this Consolation, That the best Company is said to consist of Five Persons. I must confess, besides the aforementioned Benefit, which I meet with in the Conversation of this select Society, I am not the less pleased with the Company, in that I find myself the weakest Wit among them, and am heard as their Oracle on all Points of Learning and Difficulty.

Our *Jeoffery Natch*, who is the oldest of the Club, has been in Possession of the Right Hand Chair Time of Mind, and is the only Man among us, that has the Liberty of stirring the Fire. This our Foreman is a Gentleman of an antient Family, that came to a great Estate some Years before he had Discretion, and run it away in Hounds, Horses, and Cock-fighting; for which Reason he looks upon himself as an honest worthy Gentleman, who has had Misfortunes in the World, and calls himself a thriving Man a pitiful Upstart.

MAJOR *Matchlock* is the next Senior, who served in the last Civil Wars, and has all the Battles by Heart. He does not think any Action in *Europe* worth talking of since the Fight of *Marston-Moor*: and every Night tells us of his having been knocked off his Horse at the Rising of the *London Apprentices*; for which he is in great Esteem among us.

HONEST old *Dick Reptile* is the third of our Society, He is a good-natured indolent Man, who speaks little himself, but laughs at our Jokes, and brings a young Nephew along with him; a Youth of Eighteen Years old, to shew him good Company, and give him a Taste of the World. This young Fellow sits generally silent; but whenever he opens his Mouth, or laughs at any thing that passes, he is constantly told by his Uncle after a jocular Manner, *Ay, ay, Jack, you young Fellows think us Fools; but we old Men know you are.*

THE greatest Wit of our Company, next to myself, is a Benchler of the neighbouring Inn, who in his Youth frequented the Ordinaries about *Charing-Cross*, and pretends to have been intimate with *Jack Ogle*. He has about ten Distichs of *Hudibras* without Book, and never leaves the Club till he has applied them all. When any modern Wit be mentioned, or any Town-Fellow spoken of, he shakes his Head at the Dulness of the present Age, and tells us a Story of *Jack Ogle*.

FOR my own Part, I am esteemed among them because they see I am something respected by others, though at the same Time I understand by their Behaviour, that I am considered by them as a Man of a great deal of Learning, but no Knowledge of the World; so much that the Major sometimes, in the Height of his military Pride, calls me the Philosopher: And Sir *J. Fery*, no longer ago than last Night, upon a Dinner what Day of the Month it was then in *Holland*, put his Pipe out of his Mouth, and cried, What does a Scholar say to it?

OUR Club meets precisely at Six o'clock in the Evening; but I did not come last Night till Half an Hour after Seven, by which Means I escaped the Title of *Naseby*, which the Major usually begins at three Quarters after Six: I found also, that my

end, the
riches,
mon
at where
nce into
t and a
en diver
I had n
w his C
m Tob
as a Po
leavour
Kindn
ok the
the Stor
ry partic
th Sides
d Manne
larly tha
ck, upon
on five-h
turally s
ght, and
OLD A
d, tho' i
se twent
Nephew
THIS
nocent C
the Clo
ht me H
I was g
en, and
akes in c
y in Disc
ust own,
hen I hea
ten observ
a Man
very Time
bury Tale
ore.

end, the Bencher, had already spent three of his Richs, and only waiting an Opportunity to hear a sermon spoken of, that he might introduce the Country where a *Stick* rhimes to *Ecclesiastick*. At my Entrance into the Room, they were naming a red Petticoat and a Cloak, by which I found that the Bencher had been diverting them with a Story of *Jack Ogle*.

I had no sooner taken my Seat, but Sir *Jeoffery*, to show his Good-will towards me, gave me a Pipe of his own Tobacco, and stirred up the Fire. I look upon this as a Point of Morality, to be obliged by those, who endeavour to oblige me; and therefore in Requital for his Kindness, and to set the Conversation a-going, I took the best Occasion I could to put him upon telling the Story of old *Gantlett*, which he always does with very particular Concern. He traced up his Descent on both Sides for several Generations, describing his Diet and Manner of Life, with his several Battles, and particularly that in which he fell. This *Gantlett* was a Gamecock, upon whose Head the Knight, in his Youth, had won five-hundred Pounds, and lost two thousand. This naturally set the Major upon the Account of *Edge-bill* fight, and ended in a Duel of *Jack Ogle's*.

OLD *Reptile* was extremely attentive to all that was said, tho' it was the same he had heard every Night for these twenty Years, and upon all Occasions, wink'd upon his Nephew to mind what passed.

THIS may suffice to give the World a Taste of our innocent Conversation, which we spun out till about ten of the Clock, when my Maid came with a Lantern to light me Home. I could not but reflect with myself, that I was going out, upon the talkative Humour of old *Ben*, and the little Figure, which that Part of Life makes in one, who cannot employ his natural Propensity in Discourse, which would make him venerable. I must own, it makes me very melancholy in Company, when I hear a young Man begin a Story; and have often observed, That one of a Quarter of an Hour long in a Man of five and twenty, gathers Circumstances every Time he tells it, till it grows into a long *Canterbury Tale* of two Hours by that Time he is three-score.

THE only Way of avoiding such a trifling and voluous Old Age, is, to lay up in our Way to it Stores of Knowledge and Observations, as may be us useful and agreeable in our declining Years. The Mind of Man in a long Life will become a Magazine of Wisdom or Folly, and will consequently discharge itself in something impertinent or improving. For while Reason, as there is nothing more ridiculous, than an trifling Story-teller, so there is nothing more venerable than one who has turned his Experience to the Entertainment and Advantage of Mankind.

IN short, we who are in the last Stage of Life, are apt to indulge ourselves in Talk, ought to consider if what we speak be worth being heard, and endeavour to make our Discourse like that of *Nestor*, which *Homer* compares to the Flowing of Honey for its Sweetness.

I am afraid I shall be thought Guilty of this Excess I am speaking of, when I cannot conclude without observing, that *Milton* certainly thought of this Passage in *Homer*, when, in his Description of an eloquent Spirit, says, *His Tongue dropp'd Manna*.



Dum tacent, clamant.

Tull.

They speak aloud, even when they are silent.

No 133.

Tuesday, February 14, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, February 13.

SILENCE is sometimes more significant and sublime than the most noble and most expressive Eloquence and is on many Occasions the Indication of a great Mind. Several Authors have treated of Silence, as a Part of Duty and Discretion, but none of them have consider'd it in this Light. *Homer* compares the Noise

Clamour of the *Trojans* advancing towards the Enemy to the Cackling of Cranes, when they invade an Army of Pygmies. On the contrary, he makes his Countrymen and Favourites, the *Greeks*, move forward in a regular determined March, and in the Depth of Silence. I find in the Accounts, which are given us of the more *Eastern Nations*, where the Inhabitants are disposed by their Constitutions and Climates to more Strains of Thought, and more elevated Raptures than what we feel in the *Northern Regions* of the World, that Silence is a religious Exercise among them. For in their publick Devotions are in the greatest Fervour, their Hearts lifted up as high as Words can raise them, there are certain Suspensions of Sound and Motion for a Time, in which the Mind is left to itself, and supposed to swell with such secret Conceptions, as are too great for Utterance. I have myself been wonderfully delighted with a Master-piece of Musick, when in the very Height and Ferment of their Harmony, all the Voices and Instruments have stopped short on a sudden, and after a little Pause recovered themselves again as it were, and renewed the Concert in all its Parts. Methoughts this short Interval of Silence has had more Musick in it, than the same Space of Time before or after it. There are two Instances of Silence in the two greatest Poets, which ever wrote, which have something in them as sublime, as any of the Speeches in their whole Works. The First is that of *Ajax*, in the Eleventh Book of the *Iliad*. *Ulysses*, who had been the Rival of this great Hero in his Life, as well as the Occasion of his Death, on meeting his Shade in the Region of departed Heroes, makes his Submission to him with an Humility next to Adoration, which the other passes over with dumb submission to Majesty, and such a Silence, as (to use the Words of *Virgil*) had more Greatness in it than any Thing he could have spoken.

THE next Instance I shall mention is in *Virgil*, where the Poet doubtless imitates this Silence of *Ajax* in that of *Dido*; though I do not know that any of his Commentators have taken Notice of it. *Aeneas*, finding among the Shades of despairing Lovers the Ghost of her who had lately died for him, with the Wound still fresh upon

on her, addresses himself to her with expanded Arms, Floods of Tears, and the most passionate Professions of his own Innocence, as to what had happen'd; all which *Dido* receives with the Dignity and Disdain of a refusing Lover, and an injured Queen; and is so far from vouchsafing him an Answer, that she does not give him a single Look. The Poet represents her as turning away her Face from him while he spoke to her; and after having kept her Eyes for some Time upon the Ground, she one that heard and contemned his Protestations, flying from him into the Grove of Myrtle, and into the Arms of another, whose Fidelity had deserved her Love.

I have often thought our Writers of Tragedy have been very defective in this Particular, and that they might have given great Beauty to their Works, by certain Stops and Pauses in the Representation of such Passions, as is not in the Power of Language to express. There is something like this in the last Act of *Venice Preserv'd*, where *Pierre* is brought to an infamous Execution, and begs of his Friend, as a Reparation for past Injuries, and the only Favour he could do him, to rescue him from the Ignominy of the Wheel by stabbing him. As he is going to make this dreadful Request, he is not able to communicate it; but withdraws his Face from his Friend's Ear, and bursts into Tears. The melancholy Silence that follows hereupon, and continues till he has recovered himself enough to reveal his Mind to his Friend, raises in the Spectators a Grief that is inexpressible, and an Idea of such a complicated Distress in the Actor, as Words cannot utter. It would look as ridiculous to many Readers, to give Rules and Directions for proper Silences, as for *Penning a Whisper*: But it is certain, That in the Extremity of most Passions, particularly Surprise, Admiration, Astonishment, nay, Rage itself, there is nothing more graceful than to see the Play stand still for a few Moments, and the Audience fixed in an agreeable Suspence during the Silence of a skilful Actor.

BUT Silence never shews itself to so great an Advantage, as when it is made the Reply to Calumny and Defamation, provided that we give no just Occasion for them. We might produce an Example of it in the Behaviour of one, in whom it appeared in all its Majesty, and

one, who
er Divine
ublimity
and since
mple of i
ying to an
erous, or
of the m
confess,
the greater
e them th
they live
Detraction
ALL that
ers under
ne in Siler
nes be over
d, with a
us Lord B
n, or any
ath'd his
adds, My
to my Cou
AT the fa
others, I n
self, that i
as, as it ha
ler than in
Age till I
growing
I must not
orming m
eatise on th
gure much
y by the
e Coke obse

A

TO oblig
have thoug
ed relating

one, whose Silence, as well as his Person, was altogether Divine. When one considers this Subject only in Sublimity, this great Instance could not but occur to me, and since I only make use of it to shew the highest Example of it, I hope I do not offend in it. To forbear saying to an unjust Reproach, and overlook it with a generous, or (if possible) with an entire Neglect of it, is one of the most heroick Acts of a great Mind: And I confess, when I reflect upon the Behaviour of some of the greatest Men in Antiquity, I do not so much admire them that they deserved the Praise of the whole Age they lived in, as because they contemned the Envy and Detraction of it.

ALL that is incumbent on a Man of Worth, who suffers under so ill a Treatment, is to lie by for some time in Silence and Obscurity, till the Prejudice of the Age be over, and his Reputation cleared. I have often seen, with a great deal of Pleasure, a Legacy of the famous Lord Bacon, one of the greatest Genius's that our Age, or any Country has produced. After having bequeath'd his Soul, Body and Estate, in the usual Form, he adds, *My Name and Memory I leave to Foreign Nations, to my Countrymen after some Time be passed over.*

AT the same Time that I recommend this Philosophy to others, I must confess, I am so poor a Proficient in it myself, that if in the Course of my Lucubrations it happens, as it has done more than once, that my Paper is fuller than in Conscience it ought to be, I think the Time will come till I have an Opportunity of putting out another, and growing famous again for two Days.

I must not close my Discourse upon Silence, without informing my Reader, that I have by me an elaborate Treatise on the *Apophorexis*, called an *Et cetera*, it being a Figure much used by some learned Authors, and particularly by the great *Littleton*, who, as my Lord Chief Justice *Coke* observes, had a most admirable Talent at an *Et c.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO oblige the Pretty Fellows, and my Fair Readers, I have thought fit to insert the whole Passage abovementioned relating to *Dido*, as it is translated by Mr. *Dryden*.

Not far from thence, the mournful Fields appear;
 So call'd from Lovers, that inhabit there.
 The Souls, whom that unhappy Flame invades,
 In secret Solitude, and Myrtle Shades,
 Make endless Moans, and pining with Desire
 Lament too late their unextinguish'd Fire.
 Here Procris, Eriphyle here, he found
 Baring her Breast, yet bleeding with the Wound,
 Made by her Son. He saw Pasiphae there,
 With Phædra's Ghost, a soul incestuous Pair:
 There Laodamia with Evadne moves:
 Unhappy both, but loyal in their Loves.
 Cœneus, a Woman once, and once a Man;
 But ending in the Sex she first began.
 Not far from these Phœnician Dido stood;
 Fresh from her Wound, her Bosom bath'd in Blood:
 Whom, when the Trojan Hero hardly knew,
 Obscure in Shades, and with a doubtful View,
 (Doubtful as he, who runs thro' dusky Night,
 Or thinks he sees the Moon's uncertain Light)
 With Tears he first approach'd the sullen Shade,
 And, as his Love inspir'd him, thus he said:
 Unhappy Queen! Then is the common Breath
 Of Rumour true, in your reported Death?
 And I, alas, the Cause! By Heav'n, I vow,
 And all the Pow'rs that rule the Realms below,
 Unwilling I forsook your friendly State,
 Commanded by the Gods, and forc'd by Fate;
 Those Gods, that Fate, whose irresistible Might
 Have sent me to these Regions void of Light,
 Through the vast Empire of eternal Night.
 Nor dar'd I to presume, that, press'd with Grief,
 My Flight should urge you to this dire Relief.
 Stay, stay your Steps, and listen to my Vows;
 'Tis the last Interview, that Fate allows!
 In vain he thus attempts her Mind to move,
 With Tears and Pray'rs, and late repenting Love.
 Disdainfully she look'd, then turning round,
 But fix'd her Eyes unmov'd upon the Ground;

d, what
 an the de
 at whirl
 id in the
 en sought
 bo answer

U22

Myrmidonu
 temperet a

Which of th
 shed Tear

134.

WAS av
 stant Crow
 Pipe I e
 ce more
 self hear
 ving enter
 a Discou
 mals, I e
 e drowf
 t, for wh
 others, an
 ght under
 nking of t
 erade, I h
 s soon af
 end the
 ffee-house
 is antient
 any Man

and, what he says, and swears, regards no more
 than the deaf Rocks, when the loud Billows roar;
 but whirl'd away, to shun his hateful Sight,
 hid in the Forest, and the Shades of Night.
 When sought Sichæus through the shady Grove,
 he answer'd all her Cares, and equal'd all her Love.



Quis talia fando,
 Myrmidonum Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulyssæi,
 temperet a lacrymis? Virg.

Which of the Myrmidons, &c. is so barbarous, as not to
 shed Tears at the Rehearsal of such lamentable Stories?

134.

Thursday, Feb. 16, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, Feb. 15.

WAS awaken'd very early this Morning by the di-
 stant Crowing of a Cock, which I thought had the
 Pipe I ever heard. He seemed to me to strain his
 voice more than ordinary, as if he designed to make
 himself heard to the remotest Corner of this Lane.
 Having entertained myself a little before I went to Bed
 with a Discourse on the Transmigration of Men into other
 Animals, I could not but fancy that this was the Soul of
 the drowsy Bellman who used to sleep upon his
 back, for which he was condemned to do Penance in
 others, and distinguish the several Watches of the
 Night under the Outside of a Cock. While I was
 thinking of the Condition of this poor Bellman in Mas-
 trade, I heard a great Knocking at my Door, and
 was soon after told by my Maid, That my worthy
 friend the tall black Gentleman, who frequents the
 Coffee-houses hereabouts, desired to speak with me.
 This antient Pythagorean, who has as much Honesty
 as any Man living, but good Nature to an Excess,
 brought

brought me the following Petition, which I am apt to believe he penned himself, the Petitioner not being able to express his Mind in Paper under his present Form; however famous he might have been for writing Verse when he was in his original Shape.

To Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq; Censor of Great Britain.

The humble Petition of *Job Chanticleer*, in Behalf of himself, and many other poor Sufferers in the same Condition,

Sheweth,

THAT whereas your Petitioner is truly descended of the ancient Family of the *Chanticleers*, *Cock-Hall* near *Rumford* in *Essex*, it has been his Misfortune to come into the mercenary Hands of a certain ill-disposed Person, commonly called an *Higler*, who under the close Confinement of a Pannier, has conveyed him and many others up to *London*; but hearing the Chance of your Worship's great Humanity towards *Robin-Redbreasts* and *Tom-Tits*, he is embolden'd to beseech you to take his deplorable Condition into your tender Consideration, who otherwise must suffer (with many Thousands more as innocent as himself) that inhuman Barbarity of a *Shrove-Tuesday* Persecution. We humbly hope, that our Courage and Vigilance may plead for us on this Occasion.

YOUR poor Petitioner most earnestly implor'd your immediate Protection from the Insolence of the Rabble, the Batteries of Catsticks, and a painful lingering Death.

And your Petitioner, &c.

*From my Coop in Clare-Market,
Feb. 13, 1709.*

UPON Delivery of this Petition, the worthy Gentleman, who presented it, told me the Customs of many wise Nations of the *East*, through which he travelled. That nothing was more frequent than to see a *Derby* lay out a whole Year's Income in the Redemption of Larks or Linnets, that had unhappily fallen into the

Hand

nds of Bird-Catchers: That it was also usual to
 between a Dog and a Bull to keep them from
 sting one another, or to lose the Use of a Limb in
 sting a Couple of furious Mastiffs. He then insisted
 on the Ingratitude and Disingenuity of treating in
 Manner a necessary and domestick Animal, that has
 de the whole House keep good Hours, and call up
 Cook-Maid for five Years together. What would
 Turk say, continued he, should he hear, that it is a
 mmon Entertainment in a Nation, which pretends to
 one of the most civilized of *Europe*, to tie an innocent
 imal to a Stake, and put him to an ignominious Death,
 o has perhaps been the Guardian and Proveditor of a
 or Family, as long as he was able to get Eggs for his
 sistreis?

I thought what this Gentleman said was very reason-
 le; and have often wondered, that we do not lay
 de a Custom which makes us appear barbarous to Na-
 ons much more rude and unpolished than ourselves.
 me *French* Writers have represented this Diversion of
 e common People much to our Disadvantage, and im-
 ated it to natural Fierceness and Cruelty of Temper;
 they do some other Entertainments peculiar to our
 ation: I mean those elegant Diversions of Bull-baiting
 d Prize-fighting, with the like ingenious Recreations
 of the Bear-Garden. I wish I knew how to answer this
 reproach which is cast upon us, and excuse the Death
 of so many innocent Cocks, Bulls, Dogs and Bears, as
 ave been set together by the Ears, or died untimely
 eaths, only to make us Sport.

IT will be said, That these are the Entertainments
 of common People. It is true; but they are the En-
 tertainments of no other common People. Besides, I
 m afraid there is a Tincture of the same savage Spirit
 n the Diversions of those of higher Rank, and more
 efined Relish. *Rapin* observes, That the *English* The-
 are very much delights in Bloodshed, which he likewise
 represents as an Indication of our Tempers. I must own,
 here is something very horrid in the publick Executio-
 of an *English* Tragedy. Stabbing and poisoning, which
 are performed behind the Scenes in other Nations, must
 e done openly among us, to gratify the Audience.

WHEN

WHEN poor *Sandford* was upon the Stage, I have seen him groaning upon a Wheel, stuck with Daggers impaled alive, calling his Executioners, with a dying Voice, Cruel Dogs and Villains! And all this to please his judicious Spectators, who were wonderfully delighted with seeing a Man in Torment so well acted. The Truth of it is, the Politeness of our *English* Stage, in Regard to *Decorum*, is very extraordinary. We shew Murders, to shew our Intrepidity, and Adulteries, to shew our Gallantry: Both of them are frequent in our most taking Plays, with this Difference only, That the first are done in the Sight of the Audience, and the other wrought up to such an Height upon the Stage, that they are almost put in Execution before the Actors can get behind the Scenes.

I would not have it thought, that there is just Ground for those Consequences which our Enemies draw against us from these Practices; but methinks one would be sorry for any Manner of Occasion for such Misrepresentation of us. The Virtues of Tenderness, Compassion, and Humanity, are those by which Men are distinguished from Brutes, as much as by Reason itself; and it would be the greatest Reproach to a Nation to distinguish itself from all others by any Defect in these particular Virtues. For which Reasons, I hope that my dear Countrymen will no longer expose themselves by an Effusion of Blood, whether it be of Theatrical Heroes, Cocks, or any other innocent Animals, which we are not obliged to slaughter for our Safety, Convenience or Nourishment. When any of these Ends are not served in the Destruction of a living Creature, I cannot but pronounce it a great Piece of Cruelty, if not a Kind of Murder.



od si in b
credam, li
lector, d
quidam n
vercor, n
deant.

But if I
Men
shall
ceived
I am
lower
being
my M

SEVERE
me I
have taken
a Term
a clear
greater
of Antiqui
the gre
ions of E
atry and
it was by
as well as
ero, Sene
poured to
Darkness
unk and



sed si in hoc erro, quod animos hominum immortales esse credam, libenter erro: Nec mihi hunc errorem, quo delector, dum vivo, extorqueri volo: Sin mortuus (ut quidam minuti philosophi censent) nihil sentiam; non vereor, ne hunc errorem meum mortui philosophi irrideant.

Tull.

But if I am mistaken in this, that I believe the Souls of Men are immortal, it is with my free Consent; nor shall I, as long as I live, suffer myself to be undeceived in an Error I so much delight in; but if, when I am dead, I am sensible of Nothing, (as some of the lower Rank of Philosophers think) I am not afraid of being laughed at by the Deceased on Account of this my Mistake.

135. Saturday, February 18, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, February 17.

SEVERAL Letters which I have lately received give me Information, That some well-disposed Persons have taken Offence at my using the Word Free-Thinker as a Term of Reproach. To set therefore this Matter in a clear Light, I must declare, That no One can have greater Veneration than myself for the Free-Thinkers of Antiquity, who acted the same Part in those Times, as the great Men of the Reformation did in several Nations of Europe, by exerting themselves against the Idolatry and Superstition of the Times in which they lived. It was by this noble Impulse that *Socrates* and his Disciples, as well as all the Philosophers of Note in *Greece*, and *Cicero*, *Seneca*, with all the learned Men of *Rome*, endeavoured to enlighten their Contemporaries amidst the Darkness and Ignorance in which the World was then sunk and buried.

THE

THE great Points which these Free-Thinkers have deavoured to establish and inculcate into the Minds of Men, were, the Formation of the Universe, the Superintendency of Providence, the Perfection of the Divine Nature, the Immortality of the Soul, and the future State of Rewards and Punishments. They all comply with the Religion of their Country, as much as possible in such Particulars as did not contradict and pervert the great and fundamental Doctrines of Mankind. On the contrary, the Persons who now set up for Free-Thinkers are such as endeavour by a little Trash of Words and Sophistry, to weaken and destroy those very Principles, the Vindication of which, Freedom of Thought at first became laudable and heroic. These Apostates from Reason and good Sense, can look at the glorious Frame of Nature, without paying an Adoration to him that raised it; can consider the great Revolutions in the Universe, without lifting up their Minds to that superior Power which hath the Direction of it; can presume to censure the Deity in his Ways towards Men; can level Mankind with the Beasts that perish; can extinguish in their own Minds all the pleasing Hopes of a future State, and lull themselves into a stupid Security against the Terrors of it. If one were to take the Word Priestcraft out of the Mouths of these shallow Monsters, they would be immediately struck dumb. It is by the Help of this single Term that they endeavour to disappoint the good Works of the most learned and venerable Order of Men, and harden the Hearts of the Ignorant against the very Light of Nature, and the common received Notions of Mankind. We ought not to treat such Miscreants as they upon the Foot of fair Disputants, but to pour out Contempt upon them, and speak of them with Scorn and Infamy, as the Pests of Society, the Revilers of human Nature, and the Blasphemers of a Being, whom a good Man would rather die than hear dishonoured. Cicero, after having mentioned the great Heroes of Knowledge that recommended this Divine Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul, calls those small Pretenders to Wisdom who declared against it, certain *Minute* Philosophers, using a Diminutive even of the Word *Little*, to express the despicable Opinion he had of them. The Contempt he

threw

shows upon them in another Passage is yet more remarkable; where, to shew the mean Thoughts he enters of them, he declares, he would rather be in the wrong with *Plato*, than in the Right with such Company. There is indeed nothing in the World so ridiculous as any of these grave Philosophical Free-Thinkers, that hath neither Passions nor Appetites to gratify, no Heats of Blood nor Vigour of Constitution that can turn his Systems of Infidelity to his Advantage, or raise Pleasures out of Pain which are inconsistent with the Belief of an Hereafter. One that has neither Wit, Gallantry, Mirth or Pleasure to indulge by these Notions, but only a poor, joyless, uncomfortable Vanity of distinguishing himself from the rest of Mankind, is rather to be regarded as a mischievous Lunatick, than a mistaken Philosopher. A chaste, austere, a speculative Libertine, is an Animal that I could not believe to be in Nature, did I not sometimes meet with these Species of Men, that plead for the Indulgence of their Passions in the Midst of a severe studious Life, and talk against the Immortality of the Soul over a Cup of Coffee.

I would fain ask a *Minute* Philosopher, What Good he proposes to Mankind by the publishing of his Doctrines? Will they make a Man a better Citizen, or Father of a Family, a more endearing Husband, Friend or Son? Will they enlarge his publick or private Virtues, or correct any of his Frailties or Vices? What is there either joyful or serious in such Opinions? Do they either refresh or improve our Thoughts? Do they contribute to the Happiness, or raise the Dignity of human Nature? The only Good that I have ever heard pretended to, is, That they banish Terrors, and set the Mind at Ease. But whose Terrors do they banish? It is certain, if there were any Strength in their Arguments, they would give great Disturbance to Minds that are influenced by Virtue, Honour and Modesty, and take from us the only Comforts and Supports of Affliction, Sickness and old Age. The Minds therefore which they set at Ease, are only those of impenitent Criminals and Malefactors, and which, to the Good of Mankind, should be in perpetual Terror and Alarm.

I must confess, nothing is more usual than for a Free-thinker, in Proportion as the Insolence of Scepticism is abated

abated in him by Years and Knowledge, or humbled by beaten down by Sorrow or Sickness, to reconcile him to the general Conceptions of reasonable Creatures; that we frequently see the Apostates turning from the Revolt towards the End of their Lives, and employing the Refuse of their Parts in promoting those Truths which they had before endeavoured to invalidate.

THE History of a Gentleman in *France* is very well known, who was so zealous a Promoter of Infidelity that he had got together a select Company of Disciples and travelled into all Parts of the Kingdom to make Converts. In the Midst of his fantastical Success he fell sick and was reclaimed to such a Sense of his Condition, that after he had passed some Time in great Agonies and Horrors of Mind, he begged those who had the Care of burying him, to dress his Body in the Habit of a Capuchin, that the Devil might not run away with it. And to do further Justice upon himself, desired them to tie an Habit about his Neck, as a Mark of that ignominious Punishment, which in his own Thoughts he had so justly deserved.

I would not have Persecution so far disgraced, as with these Vermin might be animadverted on by any legal Penalties; though I think it would be highly reasonable, that those few of them who die in the Profession of their Infidelity, should have such Tokens of Infamy fixed upon them, as might distinguish those Bodies which are given up by the Owners to Oblivion and Putrefaction, from those which rest in Hope, and shall rise in Glory. But at the same Time that I am against doing them the Honour of the Notice of our Laws, which ought not to suppose there are such Criminals in Being, I have often wondered, how they can be tolerated in any mixed Conversations, while they are venting these absurd Opinions; and should think, that if on any such Occasions, half a Dozen of the most robust Christians in the Company would lead one of these Gentlemen to a Pump, or convey him into a Blanket, they would do very good Service both to Church and State. I do not know how the Laws stand in this Particular; but I hope, whatever Knocks, Bangs or Thumps, might be given with such an honest Intention, would not be construed as a Breach of

Peace.
Person wh
say in th
ne their
WHEN
sented th
re the Pe
ough old
Customs
acher of a
y young
-fangled
Humour,
e Major
dfully of
r; but fi
to reprim
ng Man
llst you a
breathe,
t gave you
ke use of
o thought
was goin
a to take
Honour.
an Infidel
h. In sh
was desir
e Garden,
sider the
t finding h
believing
if a Th
me at thee
enefits to t
pon this h
oice, *The*
rified his
d thrown
Life; bu
ed Pardo

Peace. I dare say, they would not be returned by
 Person who receives them ; for whatever these Fools
 say in the Vanity of their Hearts, they are too wise to
 lose their Lives upon the Uncertainty of their Opinions.
 WHEN I was a young Man about this Town, I
 frequented the Ordinary of the *Black Horse* in *Holbourn*,
 where the Person that usually presided at the Table was
 a rough old-fashioned Gentleman, who, according to
 the Customs of those Times, had been the Major and
 Commander of a Regiment. It happened one Day that a
 young Officer, bred in *France*, was venting some
 new-fangled Notions, and speaking, in the Gaiety of
 Humour, against the Dispensations of Providence.
 The Major at first only desired him to talk more re-
 spectfully of one for whom all the Company had an Ho-
 nour ; but finding him run on in his Extravagance, be-
 gan to reprimand him after a more serious Manner.
 The young Man, said he, do not abuse your Benefactor
 while you are eating his Bread. Consider whose Air
 you breathe, whose Presence you are in, and who it is
 that gave you the Power of that very Speech which you
 make use of to his Dishonour. The young Fellow,
 who thought to turn Matters into a Jest, asked him, if
 he was going to preach ? But at the same Time desired
 him to take Care what he said when he spoke to a Man
 of Honour. A Man of Honour ! says the Major ; Thou
 art an Infidel and a Blasphemer, and I shall use thee as
 such. In short, the Quarrel ran so high, that the Ma-
 jor was desired to walk out. Upon their Coming into
 the Garden, the old Fellow advised his Antagonist to
 consider the Place into which one Pass might drive him ;
 finding him grow upon him to a Degree of Scurrility,
 believing the Advice proceeded from Fear ; Sirrah, says
 he, if a Thunderbolt does not strike thee dead before I
 come at thee, I shall not fail to chastise thee for thy Pro-
 pensity to thy Maker, and thy Sawciness to his Servant.
 Upon this he drew his Sword, and cried out with a loud
 voice, *The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon* ; which so
 terrified his Antagonist, that he was immediately disarmed,
 and thrown upon his Knees. In this Posture he begged
 for his Life ; but the Major refus'd to grant it, before he had
 asked Pardon for his Offence in a short extemporary
 Prayer

Prayer which the old Gentleman dictated to him in the Spot, and which his Profelyte repeated after him in the Presence of the whole Ordinary, that were now gathered about him in the Garden.



Deprendi miserrum est: Fabio vel iudice vincam. Hor.

It is a wretched thing to be caught: I will overcome tho' Critic Fabius be my Judge.

No 136.

Tuesday February 21, 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, February 18.

The History of Tom. Varnish.

BECAUSE I have a professed Aversion to the Beginnings of Stories, I will go into this at once by telling you, That there dwells near the Royal Exchange as happy a Couple as ever entered into Wedlock. These live in that mutual Confidence of each other which renders the Satisfactions of Marriage even greater than those of Friendship, and makes Wife and Husband the dearest Appellations of human Life. Mr. Balance is a Merchant of good Consideration, and understands the World not from Speculation, but Practice. His Wife is the Daughter of an honest House, ever bred in a Family-Way; and has, from a natural good Understanding, and great Innocence, a Freedom which Men of Sense know to be the certain Sign of Virtue, and few take to be an Encouragement to Vice.

TOM. VARNISH, a young Gentleman of the Middle-Temple, by the Bounty of a good Father, who was so obliging as to die, and leave him, in his Twelfth Year, besides a good Estate, a large Sum, which lay in the Hands of Mr. Balance, had by this Means an Intimacy at his House; and being one of those ha-

Studen

ents who read Plays for Improvement in the Law, his Rules of Life from thence. Upon mature Deliberation, he conceived it very proper, that he, as a Man of Wit and Pleasure of the Town, should have an intrigue with his Merchant's Wife. He no sooner thought of this Adventure, but he began it by an amorous Epistle to the Lady, and a faithful Promise to wait on her, at a certain Hour the next Evening, when he saw her Husband was to be absent.

THE Letter was no sooner receiv'd, but it was communicated to the Husband, and produced no other Effect in him, than that he joined with his Wife to raise all Mirth they could out of this fantastical Piece of Gallantry. They were so little concerned at this dangerous Game of Mode, that they plotted Ways to perplex him without hurting him. *Varnish* comes exactly at his Hour; the Lady's well-acted Confusion at his Entrance, gave him Opportunity to repeat some Couplets very fit for the Occasion with very much Grace and Spirit. His theatrical Manner of making Love was interrupted by the Alarm of the Husband's Coming; and the Wife in a agonized Terror, beseeched him, if he had any Value for the Honour of a Woman that loved him, he would creep out of the Window. He did so, and fell upon the Father-Beds placed on Purpose to receive him.

IT is not to be conceived how great the Joy of an amorous Man is, when he has suffered for his Mistress, and is never the worse for it. *Varnish* the next Day wrote a most elegant Billet, wherein he said all that Imagination could form upon the Occasion. He violently protested, going out of the Window was no Way terrible, but as it was going from her; with several other kind Expressions, which procured him a second Assignment. Upon his second Visit, he was conveyed by a faithful Maid into her Bed-chamber, and left there to expect the Arrival of her Mistress. But the Wench, according to her Instructions, ran in again to him, and locked the Door after her to keep out her Master. She had just time enough to convey the Lover into a Chest before she admitted the Husband and his Wife into the Room.

YOU may be sure that Trunk was absolutely necessary to be opened; but upon her Husband's ordering it,

she assured him, she had taken all the Care imaginable in packing up the Things with her own Hands, and might send the Trunk abroad as soon as he thought fit. The easy Husband believed his Wife, and the Couple went to bed; *Varnish* having the Happiness to pass the Night in his Mistress's Bed-Chamber without Molestation. The Morning arose, but our Lover was not well situated to observe her Blushes; so that we know of his Sentiments on this Occasion, is, That he heard *Balance* ask for the Key, and say, He would himself go with this Chest, and have it opened before the Captain of the Ship, for the greater Safety of so valuable a Lading.

THE Goods were hoisted away, and Mr. *Balance* marching by his Chest with great Care and Diligence, omitted nothing that might give his Passenger Persecution. But to consummate all, he delivered the Chest, under strict Charge, in case they were in Danger of being taken to throw it overboard, for there were Letters in it, the Matter of which might be of great Service to the Country.

N. B. IT is not thought adviseable to proceed further in this Account, Mr. *Varnish* being just returned from his Travels, and willing to conceal the Occasion of his first applying himself to the Languages.

Sheer-Lane, February 20.

I have been earnestly solicited for a Further Term, wearing the Fardingal by several of the Fair Sex, more especially by the following Petitioners.

The humble Petition of Deborah Hark, Sarah Threepaper, and Rachel Thimble, Spinsters, and single Women, commonly called Waiting-Maids, in Behalf of themselves and their Sisterhood,

Sheweth,

THAT your Worship has been pleased to order and command, That no Person or Persons should presume to wear quilted Petticoats, on Forfeiture

he said Pe
e 17th In
THAT
en entitl
e fame.
THA
our Wor
YOU
that you
gentlewo
he said D
te in such

do allo
forbid
all purcha
the Date

Her centu
Tergemina

With TH
Chaos

DICK
than
etter Com
ere is a
er Kind.
e Offence
peech: S
me put i

the said Petticoats, or Penalty of wearing Ruffs, after the 17th Instant now expired.

THAT your Petitioners have, Time out of Mind, been entitled to wear their Ladies Cloaths, or to sell the same.

THAT the Sale of the said Cloaths is spoiled by your Worship's said Prohibition.

YOUR Petitioners therefore most humbly pray, That your Worship would please to allow, That all Gentlewomens Gentlewomen may be allowed to wear the said Dress, or to repair the Loss of such a Perquisite in such Manner as your Worship shall think fit.

And your Petitioners, &c.

I do allow the Allegations of this Petition to be just; I forbid all Persons but the Petitioners, or those who shall purchase from them, to wear the said Garment after the Date hereof.



*Ter centum tonat ore Deos, Erebumque, Chaosque,
Tergeminamque Hecaten. — Virg.*

*With Thundering Voice three hundred Gods she calls,
Chaos and Erebus, and Hecate with her three Heads.*

137. *Thursday, February 23, 1709.*

Sheer-Lane, February 22.

DICK REPTILE and I sat this Evening later than the rest of the Club: and as some Men are better Company when only with one Friend, others when there is a larger Number, I found Dick to be of the former Kind. He was bewailing to me in very just Terms, the Offences which he frequently met with in the Abuse of speech: Some use ten times more Words than they need, some put in Words quite foreign to their Purpose, and others

others adorn their Discourses with Oaths and Blasphemy by Way of Tropes and Figures. What my good Friend started, dwelt upon me after I came Home this Evening and led me into an Enquiry with myself, Whence arise such strange Excrecencies in Discourse? Where must be obvious to all reasonable Beings, That the sooner a Man speaks his Mind, the more complaisant he is to the Man with whom he talks: But upon mature Deliberation, I am come to this Resolution, That for one who speaks to be understood, there are ten who talk to be admired.

THE antient *Greeks* had little independent Sylables called Expletives, which they brought into their Discourses both in Verse and Prose, for no other Purpose but for the better Grace and Sound of their Sentences and Periods. I know no Example but this which authorize the Use of more Words than are necessary. But whether it be from this Freedom taken by that Nation, or however it arises, *Dick Reptile* hit upon a very just and common Cause of Offence in the Generality of the People of all Orders. We have one here in our Lane who speaks nothing without quoting an Authority; for it is always with him, So and so, *as the Man said*. He asked me this Morning, How I did, *as the Man said*? and hoped I would come now and then to see him, *as the Man said*. I am acquainted with another, who never delivers himself upon any Subject, but he quotes. He only speaks his *poor Judgment*; this is his humble Opinion; as for his Part, if he might presume to say any Thing on that Subject. But of all the Persons who add Elegancies and Superfluities to their Discourses, those who deserve the foremost Rank are the Swearers: of the Lump of these may, I think, be very aptly divided into the Common Distinction of High and Low. The Stupidity and Barrenness of Thought is the Original of both these Sects, and they differ only in Constitution: The Low is generally a phlegmatick, and the High a choleric Coxcomb. The Man of Phlegm is sensible of the Emptiness of his Discourse, and will tell you, *Tisackins*, such a Thing is true: Or if you warm him a little, he may run into Passion, and cry, *Od'sbodikins*, you do not say right. But the High affects a Sublimity

ness, and i
Glas, or
was the
t, and an
e both g
ets were f
resolved t
w to be t
confess (i
more dive
r: For w
t offends h
must sure n
g on all T
rain of Co
my Com
-n you al
here to be
of confoun
these rasc
Tax to m
the Hell-h
would m
—No, f
il, to pay
'ee, there
's Church
-Why, an
that Fello
ut your Ea
er, you D
d your S
Eloquenc
ke Yard.
HIS gav
of the Creat
conclude, T
y in this
Folly had
corn of a f
ling Word
any Sense,
o. l. III.

ness, and invokes Hell and Damnation at the Breaking
 of a Glass, or the Slowness of a Drawer.
 was the other Day trudging along *Fleet-street* on
 a Horse, and an old Army-Friend came up with me. We
 were both going towards *Westminster*, and finding the
 Streets were so crowded that we could not keep together,
 I was resolved to club for a Coach. This Gentleman I
 knew to be the first of the Order of the Cholerick. I
 confess (were there no Crime in it) nothing could
 be more diverting than the Impertinence of the High
 Church: For whether there is Remedy or not against
 the Devil, he offends him, still he is to shew he is offended, and
 must sure not omit to be magnificently passionate, by
 going on all Things in his Way. We were stopped by
 a Train of Coaches at *Temple Bar*. What the Devil!
 (said my Companion) cannot you drive on, Coachman?
 —Nay you all, for a Set of Sons of Whores, you will
 here to be paid by the Hour! There is not such a
 sort of confounded Dogs as the Coachmen, unchanged!
 these rascally Cits——'Ounds, why should not there
 be a Tax to make these Dogs widen their Gates? Oh!
 when the Hell-hounds move at last. Ay, said I, I knew
 you would make 'em whip on, if once they heard
 —No, says he, but would it not fret a Man to the
 Devil, to pay for being carried slower than he can walk?
 —Hark'ee, there is for ever a Stop at this Hole by St. Cle-
 ment's Church. Blood, you Dog! Hark'ee, Sirrah!
 —Why, and be d——n'd to you, do not you drive
 that Fellow? —Thunder, Furies, and Damnation!
 cut your Ears off, you Fellow before there——Come
 on, you Dog you, and let me wring your Neck
 and your Shoulders. We had a Repetition of the
 same Eloquence at the *Cockpit*, and the turning into
 the *Back-yard*.

THIS gave me a perfect Image of the Insignifican-
 ce of the Creatures who practise this Enormity; and made
 me conclude, That it is ever Want of Sense makes a Man
 silly in this Kind. It was excellently well said, That
 Folly had no Temptation to excuse it, no Man be-
 come a sworn Swearer of a swearing Constitution. In a Word, a few
 jangling Words and consonants clapped together with-
 out any Sense, will make an accomplished Swearer:

And it is needless to dwell long upon this blustering pertinence, which is already banished out of the Souls of well-bred Men, and can be useful only to Bullies and ill Tragick Writers, who would have Sound and Nerve pass for Courage and Sense.

St. James's Coffee-house, February 22.

THERE arrived a Messenger last Night from *Marlow*, who left that Place just as the Duke of *Marbrough* was going on Board. The Character of this important General going out by the Command of his Queen, at the Request of his Country, puts me in Mind of a noble Figure which *Shakespear* gives *Harry the Fifth* in his Expedition against *France*. The Poet wishes for Abilities to represent so great an Hero.

Oh for a Muse of Fire! (says he)

*Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the Port of Mars, and at his Heels,
Leash'd in, like Hounds, should Famine, Sword and
Crouch for Employments.*

A Conqueror drawn like the God of Battle, with a dreadful Leash of Hell-hounds at his Command, and a Picture of as much Majesty and Terror, as is to be found with in any Poet.

SHAKESPEAR understood the Force of this particular Allegory so well, that he had it in his Thought in another Passage, which is altogether as daring and lime as the former. What I mean is in the Tragedy *Julius Cæsar*, where *Antony*, after having foretold Bloodshed and Destruction that should be brought on the Earth by the Death of that great Man, to fill the Horror of his Description, adds the following Verses:

*And Cæsar's Spirit, ranging for Revenge,
With Ate by his Side, come hot from Hell,
Shall in these Confines, with a Monarch's Voice,
Cry Havock; and let slip the Dogs of War.*

do not question but these Quotations will call to mind in my Readers of Learning and Taste, That imaginary Person described by *Virgil* with the same Spirit. mentions it upon the Occasion of a Peace which was offered to the *Roman Empire*, and which we may now see for from the Departure of that great Man who has on Occasion to these Reflections. The Temple of *Mars* (says he) shall be shut, and in the Midst of it *Misery* shall sit upon a Pile of broken Arms, loaded with an hundred Chains, bellowing with Madness, and grinding his Teeth in Blood.

*Laudentur belli portæ, furor impius intus
Æva sedens super arma, & centum vinctus abenis
Post tergum nodis, fremit horridus ore cruento.*

JANUS himself before his Fane shall wait,
And keep the dreadful Issues of his Gate,
With Bolts and Iron Bars. Within remains
Imprison'd *Fury* bound in brazen Chains;
High on a Trophy rais'd of useless Arms,
He sits, and threatens the World with vain Alarms.

Dryden.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Tickets which were delivered out for the Benefit of Signor Nicolini Grimaldi on the 24th Instant, will be taken on Thursday the 2d of March, his Benefit being deferred till that Day.

N.B. IN all Opera's for the Future, where it thunders and Lightens in proper Time and in Tune, the Matter of the said Lightning is to be of the finest Rosin; and for the Sake of Harmony, the same which is used to the best German Fiddles.

NOTE also, That the true perfumed Lightning is only prepared and sold by Mr. Charles Lillie, at the Corner of St. James's Buildings.

THE Lady who has chosen Mr. Bickerstaff for her Valentine, and is at a Loss what to present him with, is desired to make him, with her own Hands, a warm Night-



Secretosque pios, his dantem jura Catonem.

Here the Pious are separated, and Cato is giving law to them.

N^o 138. Saturday, February 25, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, February 24.

IT is an Argument of a clear and worthy Spirit in a Man to be able to disengage himself from the Opinions of others, so far as not to let the Deference due to the Sense of Mankind insnare him to act against what Dictates of his own Reason. But the Generality of the World are so far from walking by any such Maxim, that it is almost a standing Rule to do as others do, or be ridiculous. I have heard my old Friend Mr. Hart say it as an Observation among the Players, That it is impossible to act with Grace, except the Actor has forgot that he is before an Audience. Till he has arrived at that, his Motion, his Air, his every Step and Gesture has something in them which discovers he is under a constraint for fear of being ill received; or if he considers himself as in the Presence of those who approve his behaviour, you see an Affectation of that Pleasure which comes through his whole Carriage. It is as common in the Theatre as upon the Stage, to behold a Man in the most independent Action betray a Sense he has of doing what he is about gracefully. Some have such an immoderate Reliance for Applause, that they expect it for Things, which themselves are so frivolous, that it is impossible, without this Affectation, to make them appear worthy either of Blame or Praise. There is *Will. Glart*, so passionately intent upon being admired, that when you see him in publick Places, every Muscle of his Face discovers his Thoughts are fixed upon the Consideration of what

re he makes. He will often fall into a musing Po-
 re to attract Observation, and is then obtruding him-
 upon the Company, when he pretends to be with-
 own from it. Such little Arts are the certain and
 allible Tokens of a superficial Mind, as the avoiding
 Observation is the Sign of a great and sublime one. It
 therefore extremely difficult for a Man to judge even
 his own Actions, without forming to himself an Idea
 what he should act, were it in his Power to execute
 his Desires without the Observation of the rest of
 the World. There is an Allegorical Fable in *Plato*,
 which seems to admonish us, That we are very little ac-
 quainted with ourselves, while we know our Actions
 to pass the Censures of others; but, had we the
 power to accomplish all our Wishes unobserved, we should
 then easily inform ourselves how far we are possessed
 of real and intrinsic Virtue. The Fable I was going
 to mention is that of *Gyges*, who is said to have had an
 enchanted Ring, which had in it a miraculous Quality,
 making him who wore it, visible or invisible, as he turn-
 ed it to or from his Body. The Use *Gyges* made of his
 occasional Invisibility, was, by the Advantage of it, to
 seduce a Queen, and murder a King. *Tully* takes No-
 tice of this Allegory, and says very handsomely, That a
 Man of Honour who had such a Ring, would act just in
 the same Manner as he would do without it. It is in-
 deed no small Pitch of Virtue under the Temptation of
 opportunity, and the Hopes of accomplishing all a Man
 desires, not to transgress the Rules of Justice and Virtue;
 that this is rather not being an ill Man, than being posi-
 tively a good one; and it seems wonderful, that so great
 a Soul as that of *Tully*, should not form to himself a
 thousand worthy Actions which a virtuous Mind would
 be prompted to be by the Possession of such a Secret. There
 are certainly some Part of Mankind who are Guardian
 Angels to the other. *Sallust* could say of *Cato*, *That he*
had rather be, than appear, good; but indeed, this Eulo-
 gium rose no higher than (as I just now hinted) to an
 inoffensiveness, rather than an active Virtue. Had it
 occurred to the noble Orator to represent in his Lan-
 guage, the glorious Pleasures of a Man secretly employ-
 ed in Beneficence and Generosity, it would certainly

have made a more charming Page than any he has left behind him. How might a Man, furnished with Gyges's Secret, employ it in bringing together distant Friends, laying Snares for creating Good-will in a Room of groundless Hatred; in removing the Pangs of an unjust Jealousy, the Shyness of an imperfect Reconciliation, and the Tremor of an awful Love? Such one could give Confidence to bashful Merit, and Confidence to over-bearing Impudence.

CERTAIN it is, That secret Kindnesses done to Mankind, are as beautiful as secret Injuries are detestable. To be invisibly good, is as God-like, as to be visibly ill, Diabolical. As degenerate as we are apt to say the Age we live in is, there are still amongst us Men of illustrious Minds, who enjoy all the Pleasures of good Actions, except that of being commended for them. There happens among other very worthy Instances a publick Spirit, one, which I am obliged to discover because I know not otherwise how to obey the Commands of the Benefactor. A Citizen of London has given Directions to Mr. Rainer, the Writing-Master of Paul's School, to educate at his Charge ten Boys (who shall be nominated by me) in Writing and Accounting till they shall be fit for any Trade. I desire therefore such as know any proper Objects for receiving this Bounty to give Notice thereof to Mr. Morphew, or Mr. Lillie, and they shall, if properly qualified, have Instructions accordingly.

ACTIONS of this Kind have in them something so transcendent, that it is an Injury to applaud them, and a Diminution of that Merit which consists in shunning our Approbation. We shall therefore leave them to enjoy that glorious Obscurity, and silently admire their Virtue, who can condemn the most delicious of human Pleasures, that of receiving due Praise. Such celestial Dispositions very justly suspend the Discovery of their Benefactions till they come where their Actions cannot be misinterpreted, and receive their first Congratulations in the Company of Angels.

ADVER

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS Mr. Bickerstaff, by a Letter bearing date this 24th of February, has received Information, that there are in and about the Royal Exchange a Sort of people commonly known by the Name of Whettters, who sink themselves into an intermediate State of being neither drunk or sober before the Hours of 'Change, or Business, and in that Condition buy and sell Stocks, discount Notes, and do many other Acts of well-disposed Citizens; This is to give Notice, That from this Day forward, no Whetter shall be able to give or endorse any Note, or execute any other Point of Commerce, after the third Half Pint, before the Hour of One: And whoever shall transact any Matter of Matters with a Whetter (not being himself of that Order) shall be conducted to Moorfields upon the first Application of his next a-kin.

N. B. NO Tavern near the 'Change shall deliver Wine to such as drink at the Bar standing, except the same shall be three Parts of the best Cyder; and the Master of the House shall produce a Certificate of the same from Mr. Tintoret, or some other credible Wine-Painter.

WHEREAS the Model of the intended Bedlam is now finished, and the Edifice itself will be very suddenly begun; it is desired, That all such as have Relations, whom they would recommend to our Care, would bring in their Proofs with all Speed, none being to be admitted of course but Lovers, who are put into an immediate Regimen. Young Politicians also are received without Fees or Examination.





— *Nilil est quod credere de se
Non possit, cum laudatur Diis æqua potestas.*

*Arbitrary Power, when commended, believes all Pan-
tric, tho' ever so extravagant.*

Nº 139. Tuesday, February 28, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, February 27.

WHEN I reflect upon the many Nights I have sat up for some Months last past in the great Anxiety for the Good of my Neighbours and Contemporaries, it is no small Discouragement to me, to find how slow a Progress I make in the Reformation of the World. But indeed I must do my Female Readers Justice to own, that their tender Hearts are much more susceptible of good Impressions, than the Minds of the other Sex. Business and Ambition take up Men's Thoughts too much to leave Room for Philosophy: But if you speak to Women in a Style and Manner proper to approach them, they never fail to improve by your Counsels. I shall therefore for the future turn my Thoughts more particularly to their Service, and find out the best Methods to adorn their Persons, and inform their Minds in the justest Methods to make them what Nature designed them, the most beauteous Objects of our Eyes, and the most agreeable Companions of our Lives. But when I say this, I must not omit at the same Time to look into their Errors and Mistakes, that being the readiest Way to the intended End of adorning and instructing them. It must be acknowledged, That the very Inadvertencies of this Sex are owing to the other; for if Men were not Flatterers, Women could not fall into that general Cause of all their Follies, and our Misfortunes, their Love of Flattery. Were the Commenda-

of these
ndation,
es, the g
all the
and extr
ty and P
Love with
o more M
educated
e that he
ves a Dou
unexpecte
ouched.
lodged in
lers accor
ile or Fr
now eith
all humour
ore she ha
able to t
the Vassa
diately t
ath, and
new Se
Distan
miliarity,
and them
IF the A
drefs of
Admonit
ould a c
ow, Th
haviour,
n little A
tion wh
ted an
wished
ualities st
lieve he
e Charac
ould be c

of these agreeable Creatures built upon its proper foundation, the higher we raised their Opinion of themselves, the greater would be the Advantage to our Sex; all the Topick of Praise is drawn from very senseless and extravagant Ideas we pretend we have of their Virtue and Perfection. Thus, when a young Man falls in Love with a young Woman, from that Moment she is no more Mrs. *Alice* such-an-one, born of such a Father, educated by such a Mother; but from the first Minute that he casts his Eye upon her with Desire, he conceives a Doubt in his Mind, What heavenly Power gave her an unexpected Blow to an Heart that was ever before untouched. But who can resist Fate and Destiny, which is lodged in Mrs. *Alice's* Eyes? After which he desires to know accordingly, whether he is to live or die; the Smile or Frown of his Goddess is the only Thing that can now either save or destroy him. By this Means, the humoured Girl, that would have romped with him before she had received this Declaration, assumes a State of Submission to the Majesty he has given her, and treats him as the Vassal he calls himself. The Girl's Head, is immediately turned by having the Power of Life and Death, and takes Care to suit every Motion and Air to her new Sovereignty. After he has placed himself at a Distance, he must never hope to recover his former Familiarity, till she has had the Addresses of another, and then them less sincere.

If the Application to Women were justly turned, the Address of Flattery, though it implied at the same Time an Admonition, would be much more likely to succeed. Would a captivated Lover, in a Billet, let his Mistress know, That her Piety to her Parents, her Gentleness of Behaviour, her prudent Oeconomy with respect to her little Affairs in a Virgin Condition, had improved the Opinion which her Beauty had inspired him with into so great an Esteem for her, that of all Woman breathing he wished her his Wife; though his commending her for Qualities she knew she had as a Virgin, would make her believe he expected from her an answerable Conduct in the Character of a Matron; I will answer for it, his Suit could be carried on with less Perplexity.

INSTEAD of this, the Generality of our young Women, taking all their Notions of Life from gay Writings, or Letters of Love, consider themselves as Goddesses, Nymphs and Shepherdesses.

By this Romantick Sense of Things, all the natural Relations and Duties of Life are forgotten, and our male Part of Mankind are bread and treated, as if they were designed to inhabit the happy Fields of Arcadia, rather than be Wives and Mothers in old England. I indeed long since I had the Happiness to converse familiarly with this Sex, and therefore have been free of falling into the Error which reclude Men are subject to, that of giving false Representations of the World from which they have retired, by imagining Schemes drawn from their own Reflections. An old Man cannot easily gain Admittance into the Dressing Room of Ladies; I therefore thought it Time well-spent, to consult over *Agrippa*, and use all my occult Art, to give my Cornelian Ring the same Force with that of *Gyges*, which I have lately spoken of. By the Help of this I went unobserved to a Friend's House of mine, and followed a Chamber-Maid invisibly about Twelve of the Clock to the Bed-Chamber of the beautiful *Flavia*, his Daughter, just before she got up.

I drew the Curtains, and being wrapped up in the Safety of my old Age, could with much Pleasure, without Passion, behold her sleeping with *Waller's* Poem and a Letter fixed in that Part of him, where every Woman thinks herself described. The Light flashing on her Face, awakened her: She opened her Eyes, and her Lips too, repeating that Piece of false Wit in that admired Poet.

*Such Helen was: And who can blame the Boy,
That in so bright a Flame consum'd his Troy?*

THIS she pronounced with a most bewitching Sweetness; but after it fetched a Sigh, that methought had more Desire than Languishment; then took out the Letter, and read aloud, for the Pleasure, I suppose, hearing soft Words in Praise of herself, the following Epistle.

MADAM

MADAM

Sat near

Entert

while

ht Eyes,

Pleasure

Harmon

t Life ar

Blessed,

th, I am

you, my

by your

Life, my

your.

THE

out of B

als for th

d turned

ing is ena

oddes im

g that m

Consider

tition.

ime of h

discourse o

declaring

ake him

ipsy that

er had put

ere inclin

my Love

ointed, a

ortal Wo

I came a

emarks th

is from

e Women

his imagi

ex, is not

condition;

ers to go

MADAM,

Sat near you all the Opera last Night; but knew no Entertainment from the vain Show and Noise about while I waited wholly intent upon the Motion of your bright Eyes, in hopes of a Glance, that might restore me to Pleasures of Sight and Hearing in the Midst of Beauty and Harmony. It is said, the Hell of the Accursed in the Life arises from an Incapacity to partake the Joys of Blessed, though they were to be admitted to them. O, I am sure, was my Condition all that Evening; and you, my Deity, cannot have so much Mercy, as to make me by your Influence capable of tasting the Satisfaction of Life, my Being is ended, which consisted only in your Favour.

THE Letter was hardly read over, when she rushed out of Bed in her Wrapping Gown, and consulted her Glass for the Truth of his Passion. She raised her Head, and turned it to a Profile, repeating the last Lines, *My Being is ended, which consisted only in your Favour.* The Goddess immediately called her Maid, and fell to dressing that mischievous Face of hers, without any Manner of Consideration for the Mortal who had offered up his Petition. Nay, it was so far otherwise, that the whole Time of her Woman's Combing her Hair was spent in Discourse of the Impertinence of his Passion, and ended with declaring a Resolution, if she ever had him, to make him wait. She also frankly told the favourite Pimp that was prating to her, that her passionate Lover had put it out of her Power to be civil to him, if she were inclined to it; for (said she) if I am thus celestial to my Lover, he will certainly so far think himself disappointed, as I grow into the Familiarity and Form of a mortal Woman.

I came away as I went in, without staying for other Remarks than what confirmed me in the Opinion, That it is from the Notions the Men inspire them with, that the Women are so fantastical in the Value of themselves. This imaginary Pre-eminence which is given to the Fair Sex, is not only formed from the Addresses of People of Condition; but it is the Fashion and Humour of all Orders to go regularly out of their Wits, as soon as they begin

begin to make Love. I know at this Time three C
desses in the *New Exchange*; and there are two S
herdesses that sell Gloves in *Westminster Hall*.



— *Aliena negotia centum*
Per caput & circumfaliunt latus.

The Business of other Men flies round me on all Sides.

N^o 140.

Thursday, March 2, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, March 1.

HAVING the Honour to be by my Great Gra
mother a *Welshman*, I have been among
choice Spirits of that Part of *Great Britain*, where
solaced our selves in Celebration of the Day of St. Dav
I am, I confess, elevated above that State of Mind wh
is proper for Lucubration: But I am the less concern
at this, because I have for this Day or two last past
served, that we Novelists have been condemned wholly
the Pastry Cooks, the Eyes of the Nation being turn
upon greater Matters. This therefore being a Tim
when none but my immediate Correspondents will
me, I shall speak to them chiefly at this present Writ
It is the Fate of us who pretend to joke, to be frequ
ly understood to be only upon the Droll when we
speaking the most seriously, as appears by the follow
Letter to *Charles Lillie*.

Mr. Lillie,

London, 28 Feb. 1709-10

IT being professed by 'Squire Bickerstaff, that his Inten
on is to expose the Vices and Follies of the Age, and
promote Virtue and Good-will amongst Mankind, it may
a Comfort for a Person labouring under great Straits and
Difficulties, to read any Thing that has the Appearance

Succu

140.
our. I sh
lligence gra
ed Charity
Education
fit for Tra
sons to the
whether the
latter, I
ing a Dou
ably crave,
eler, when
be dispose
mmended t
to present
ll be judge

I am to
hout Jest,
Man as the
at there a
one of th
e other at
the Child
nce in me
ly the D
enerous Sp
ithout lay
have to do
their Maker
name of P
ent Fortune
their poor
onourable,
otten We

THE
of Sense, v
ully, in
one cannot

our. I should be glad to know therefore, whether the Intelligence given in his Tatler of Saturday last, of the intended Charity of a certain Citizen of London, to maintain the Education of ten Boys in Writing and Accounts till they are fit for Trade, be given only to encourage and recommend Persons to the Practice of such noble and charitable Designs, or whether there be a Person who really intends to do so. If the latter, I humbly beg 'Squire Bickerstaff's Pardon for asking a Doubt, and impute it to my Ignorance; and most humbly crave, That he would be pleased to give Notice in his Tatler, when he thinks fit, whether his Nomination of ten Boys be disposed, or whether there be Room for two Boys to be recommended to him; and that he will permit the Writer of this to present him with two Boys, who, it is humbly presumed, will be judged to be very remarkable Objects of such Charity.

S I R,

Your most humble Servant.

I am to tell this Gentleman in sober Sadness, and without Jest, That there really is so good and charitable a Man as the Benefactor enquired for in his Letter, and that there are but two Boys yet named. The Father of one of them was killed at *Blenheim*, the Father of the other at *Almanza*. I do not here give the Names of the Children, because I should take it to be an Inconvenience in me to publish them, in a Charity which I have only the Direction of as a Servant to that worthy and generous Spirit who bestows upon them this Bounty, without laying the Bondage of an Obligation. What we have to do is to tell them, they are beholden only to their Maker, to kill in them as they grow up the false Shame of Poverty; and let them know, That their present Fortune, which is come upon them by the Loss of their poor Fathers on so glorious Occasions, is much more honourable, than the Inheritance of the most ample ill gotten Wealth.

THE next Letter which lies before me is from a Man of Sense, who strengthens his own Authority with that of Tully, in persuading me to what he very justly believes one cannot be averse.

Mr.

Mr. Bickerstaff,

London, 27 Febr. 1709

I AM so confident of your Inclination to promote a Thing that is for the Advancement of liberal Arts, that I lay before you the following Translation of a Paragraph in Cicero's Oration in Defence of Archias the Poet, as an Incentive to the agreeable and instructive Reading of the Writings of the Augustan Age. Most Vices and Follies proceed from a Man's Incapacity of entertaining himself, and we are generally Fools in Company, because we dare not be wise alone. I hope on some future Occasion you will find this no barren Hint. Tully, after having said very handsome Things of his Client, commends the Art of which he was Master, as follows:

IF so much Profit be not reap'd in the Study of Letters, and if Pleasure only be found; yet, in my Opinion this Relaxation of the Mind should be esteemed most humane and ingenuous. Other Things are not for all Ages, Places and Seasons. These Studies form Youth, delight old Age, adorn Prosperity, and soften, and even remove Adversity, entertain at Home, are no Hindrance abroad, don't leave us at Night, and keep us Company on the Road, and in the Country. I am,

Your humble Servant,

S T R E P H O R

The following Epistle seems to want the quick Dispatch, because a Lady is every Moment offended if it is answered; which is best done by letting the Offender see in her own Letter how tender she is of calling him so.

S I R,

THIS comes from a Relation of yours, though unknown to you, who, besides the Tie of Consanguinity, has some Value for you on the Account of your Liberations, those being designed to refine our Conversations as well as cultivate our Minds. I humbly beg the Favour of you, in one of your Tatlers, (after what Manner you please) to correct a particular Friend of mine, for an

decorum

rum he is
intance, w
ple, my Co
on sure you
akes me oster
myself, wh
p. and upon
Gentleman
m,

I write th
will wea

I had no
rumstick, b
e Fair Ser
eance.

Mr. Bick
BSE

O Spoude
an Catholic
ant of our
tain Misa
at of Be
ares. Laa
er Day
ir imagin
since soon
urtesy'd w
it, openin
ma Expre
all Pasquin
us not cor
igid Educa
from one
re. I aff
of all the

rum he is guilty of in Discourse, of calling his Acquaintance, when he speaks of them, Madam: As for Example, my Cousin Jenny Distaff, Madam Distaff; which I am sure you are sensible is very unpolite, and 'tis what makes me often uneasy for him, though I cannot tell him of myself, which makes me guilty of this Presumption, that I depend upon your Goodness to excuse; and I do assure you, your Gentleman will mind your Reprehension, for he is, as I am,

S I R,

Your most humble

Servant and Cousin,

Dorothy Drumstick.

I write this in a thin Under-Petticoat, and never did I will wear a Fardingal.

I had no sooner read the just Complaint of Mrs. Drumstick, but I received an urgent one from another of the Fair Sex, upon Faults of more pernicious Consequence.

Mr. Bickerstaff,

OBSERVING that you are entered into a Correspondence with Pasquin, who is, I suppose a Roman Catholick, I beg of you to forbear giving him any Account of our Religion or Manners, till you have rooted out certain Misdemeanors even in our Churches. Among others, that of Bowing, Saluting, taking Snuff, and other Gallantries. Lady Autumn made me a very low Courtesy the other Day from the next Pew, and with the most courtly and imaginable, call'd herself, Miserable Sinner. Her piece soon after, in saying, Forgive us our Trespases, courtsey'd with a gloting Look at my Brother. He returned it, opening his Snuff-box, and repeating yet a more formal Expression. I beg of you, good Mr. Censor, not to tell Pasquin any Thing of this Kind, and to believe this does not come from one of a morose Temper, mean Birth, rigid Education, narrow Fortune, or Bigottry in Opinion, but from one in whom Time has worn out all Taste of Pleasure. I assure you, it is far otherwiser, for I am possessed of all the contrary Advantages; and hope, Wealth, good Humour,

Humour, and good Breeding, may be best employed in Service of Religion and Virtue; and desire you would, soon as possible, remark upon the above-mentioned Indecorums, that we may not long transgress against the latter, to preserve our Reputation in the former.

Your humble Servant,

LYDIA

THE last Letter I shall insert, is what follows. This is written by a very inquisitive Lady; and I think, such interrogative Gentlewomen are to be answered no other Way than by Interrogation. Her Letter is this:

Dear Mr. Bickerstaff,

'Are you quite as good as you seem to be?

To which I can only answer:

Dear Chloe,

'Are you quite as ignorant as you seem to be?



N^o 141.

Saturday, March 4, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, March 3.

WHILE the Attention of the Town is drawn aside from the reading us Writers of News, we all save ourselves against it is at more Leisure. As for my own Part, I shall still let the labouring Oar be managed by my Correspondents, and fill my Paper with their Sentiments, rather than my own, till I find my Readers more disengaged than they are at present. When I came Home this Evening, I found several Letters and Petitions, which I shall insert with no other Order, than as I accidentally opened them, as follows:

S I R

I R,

AVIN

would

as may be

t. In ord

rding-Scho

and gives f

man, and

-Table so

ed her; a

ce thread

ts, we ha

ving your

you shall pl

you will

igation upo

Chloe

I R,

Pr

picable to

I am as fe

be, and

Misfortun

ecating an

ign to tur

their Ser

Opinion

ung Lady

considered w

Mr. Bicke

Y OUR

Satur

yal Excha

S I R,

March 1, 1709-10.

HAVING a Daughter about nine Years of Age, I would endeavour she might have Education: I mean as may be useful, as working well, and a good Deportment. In order to it, I am persuaded to place her at some boarding-School, situate in a good Air. My Wife opposes and gives for her greatest Reason, That she is too much a man, and understands the Formalities of Visiting, and a Table so very nicely, that none, tho' much older, can equal her; and with all these Perfections, the Girl can yet thread a Needle: But however, after several Arguments, we have agreed to be decided by your Judgment; and leaving your Abilities, shall manage our Daughter exactly as you shall please to direct. I am serious in my Request, and you will be so in your Answer, which will lay a deep obligation upon,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

T. T.

S I R, Pray answer it in your Tatler, that it may be serviceable to the Publick.

I am as serious on this Subject as my Correspondent is, and am of Opinion, That the great Happiness or Misfortune of Mankind depends upon the Manner of educating and treating that Sex. I have lately said, I begin to turn my Thoughts more particularly to them, and their Service: I beg therefore a little Time to give my Opinion on so important a Subject, and desire the next Lady may fill Tea one Week longer, till I have considered whether she shall be removed or not.

Mr. Bickerstaff,

Chancery-Lane, Febr. 27, 1709.

YOUR Notice in the Advertisement in your Tatler of Saturday last about Whetters in and about the Royal Exchange, is mightily taken Notice of by Gentlemen who

who use the Coffee-houses near the Chancery-Office, Chancery-Lane; and there being a particular certain of both young and old Gentlemen that belong to and adjoining to the Chancery-Office, both in Chancery-Lane and Bell-Yard, that are not only Whetters all the Morning long, but very musically given about Twelve at Night, some Days, and mightily taken with the Union of the Flute, Cittern, Violin and Song; at which Recreation they meet together with perfect Harmony, however their Clients disagree: You are humbly desired by several Gentlemen to give some Regulation concerning them; in which you will contribute to the Repose of us, who are

Your very humble Servants

L. T. N. F. T.

THESE Whetters are a People I have confided with much Pains, and find them to differ from a Set I have hitherto spoken of, called *Snuff-Takers*, only in the Expedition they take in destroying their Brains: The Whetter is obliged to refresh himself every Moment with a Liqueur, as the *Snuff-Taker* with a Powder. As to their Harmony in the Evening, I have nothing to object, provided they remove to *Wapping*, or the *Brick Foot*, where it is not to be supposed that their Vocalisations will annoy the Studious, the Busy, or the Contemplative. I once had Lodgings in *Gray's Inn*, where I had two hard Students, who learned to play upon the Hautboy; and I had a Couple of Chamber-Fellows of my Head not less diligent in the Practice of Back-Sword and Single-Rapier. I remember these Gentlemen were assigned by the Benchers the two Houses at the End of the Terras-Walk, as the only Place fit for their Meetings. Such Students as will let none improve themselves, ought indeed to have their proper Distance from Societies.

THE Gentlemen of loud Mirth above-mentioned take to be, in the Quality of their Crime, the same as Eaves-droppers; for they who will be in your Company whether you will or no, are to as great a Degree Offenders, as they who hearken to what passes, without being of your Company at all. The antient Punishment for the latter, when I first came to this Town, was the

Blank

ket, which, I humbly conceive, may be as justly
 tied to him that bawls, as to him that listens. It is
 therefore provided for the future, That (except in the
 Vacation) no Retainers to the Law, with Dulci-
 Violin, or any other Instrument, in any Tavern,
 in a Furlong of an Inn of Court, shall sing any
 Tune, or pretended Tune whatsoever, upon Pain of the
 Pocket, to be administred according to the Discretion
 of all such peaceable People as shall be within the An-
 nance. And it is further directed, That all Clerks
 who shall offend in this Kind, shall forfeit their Inden-
 tures, and be turned over as Assistants to the Clerks of
 the Bills of Mortality, who are hereby
 empower'd to demand them accordingly.

I am not to omit the Receipt of the following Letter,
 a Night-cap from my Valentine; which Night-cap,
 was finished in the Year 1588, and is too finely
 wrought to be of any modern Stitching. Its Antiquity
 better appear by my Valentine's own Words.

S I R,

SINCE you are pleased to accept of so mean a Present
 as a Night-cap from your Valentine, I have sent you
 which I do assure you has been very much esteemed of
 our Family; for my Great Grandmother's Daughter who
 wore it, was Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, and
 the Misfortune to lose her Life by pricking her Finger in
 Making of it, of which she bled to Death, as her Tomb
 at Westminster will shew. For which Reason, myself
 and none of my Family, have lov'd Work ever since; other-
 wise you should have one, as you desired, made by the Hands

S I R,

Your Affectionate Valentine.

To

To the Right Worshipful *Isaac Bickerstaff*, Esq; Clerk
of Great Britain, and Governor of the Hospital
erected, or to be erected, in *Moorfields*.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Parish of *Goose*
in the County of *Middlesex*,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT whereas 'tis the undoubted Right of your
Petitioners to repair on every Lord's Day to a
Chapel of Ease in the said Parish, there to be instructed
their Duties in the known or vulgar Tongue; yet so it
(may it please your Worship) that the Preacher of the
Chapel has of late given himself wholly up to Matters
Controversy, in no wise tending to the Edification of your
Petitioners; and in handling (as he calls it) the same,
used divers hard and crabbed Words; such as, among
others, are Orthodox and Heterodox, which are in no
understood by your said Petitioners; and 'tis with Grief
of Heart, that your Petitioners beg Leave to represent to you
that in mentioning the aforesaid Words or Names, (the last
ter of which, as we have Reason to believe, is his dear
Enemy) he will fall into Ravings and Foamings, ill becom-
ing the Meekness of his Office, and tending to give Offence
and Scandal to all good People.

YOUR Petitioners further say, That they are ready
to prove the aforesaid Allegations; and therefore humbly
beg that from a true Sense of their Condition, you will please
to receive the said Preacher into the Hospital, till he has
recovered a right Use of his Senses.

And your Petitioners, &c.



No. 142.

Tuesday, March 7, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, March 6.

ALL Persons who employ themselves in Public
are still interrupted in the Course of their Affairs:
And it seems, the admired Cavalier *Nicolini* has

is comman
their Tin
ion, to pu
mands, a
ions. In
many col
Day Seve
great Oc
of high M
Toast of
d out, th
and I an
s longer,
ng us, ma
the Luxu
THERE
e in all A
who had
pearance th
hole Day i
g the Adj
r of mine
of the an
see Westm
earfulness
Temper w
Vapour;
greatest of
UT sinc
e at such
ke the best
mands of
is what h
Accusation
Person o
Men upon
ired for l
er appear
e thought
amon Tale
ny next tw
adation of

is commanded by the Ladies, who at present employ their Time with great Assiduity in the Care of the Nation, to put off his Day till he shall receive their Commands, and Notice that they are at Leisure for Divisions. In the mean Time it is not to be expressed, how many cold Chickens the Fair ones have eaten since Day Seven-night for the Good of their Country. This great Occasion has given Birth to many Discoveries of high Moment for the Conduct of Life. There a Toast of my Acquaintance told me, She had now found out, that it was Day before Nine in the Morning, and I am very confident, if the Affair holds many Days longer, the antient Hours of Eating will be revived among us, many having by it been made acquainted with the Luxury of Hunger and Thirst.

THERE appears, methinks, something very venerable in all Assemblies: And I must confess, I envied those who had Youth and Health enough to make their Appearance there, that they had the Happiness of being whole Day in the best Company in the World. During the Adjournments of that awful Court, a Neighbor of mine was telling me, That it gave him a Notion of the antient Grandeur of the *English* Hospitality, to see *Westminster-Hall* a Dining-Room. There is a cheerfulness at such Repasts, which is very delightful to the Tempers which are so happy as to be clear of Spleen and Vapour; for to the Jovial to see others pleased, is the greatest of all Pleasures.

BUT since Age and Infirmities forbid my Appearance at such publick Places, the next Happiness is to make the best Use of Privacy, and acquit myself of the Commands of my Correspondents. The following Letter is what has given me no small Inquietude, it being an Accusation of Partiality, and Disregard to Merit, in a Person of a Virtuoso, who is the most eloquent of Men upon small Occasions, and is the more to be admired for his prodigious Fertility of Invention, which never appears but upon Subjects which others would think thought barren. But in Consideration of his uncommon Talents, I am contented to let him be the Hero of my next two Days, by inserting his Friend's Recommendation of him at large.

Dear

Dear Cousin,

Nando's, Feb. 28, 17

I AM just come out of the Country, and upon perusing your late Lucubrations, I find Charles Lillie to be the Darling of your Affections; that you have given him a Place, and taken no small Pains to establish him in the World; and at the same Time have passed by his Name at this End of the Town, as if he was a Citizen dead, and of no Use in a Commonwealth. I must own his Circumstances are so good, and so well known, that he does not stand in Need of having his Fame published to the World; but being of an ambitious Spirit, and an aspiring Soul, would be rather proud of the Honour than desirous of Profit, which might result from your Recommendation. He is a Person of a particular Genius, the first that brought Toys in Fashion, and Barbles to Perfection. He is amazingly well versed in Screws, Springs and Hinges, and deeply read in Knives, Combs or Scissars, Buttons or Buckles. He is a perfect Master of Words, which uttered with a smooth voluble Tongue, flow into a most persuasive Language; insomuch that I have known a Gentleman of distinction find several ingenious Faults with a Toy of his, and shew his utmost Dislike to it, as being either useless, or ill contrived; but when the Orator, behind the Counter, had harangued upon it for an Hour and an Half, displayed its hidden Beauties, and revealed its secret Perfections, has wondered how he had been able to spend so great a Part of his Life without so important an Utensil. I will pretend to furnish out an Inventory of all the valuable Commodities that are to be found at his Shop.

I shall content myself with giving an Account of what I think most curious. Imprimis, His Pocket-Book is very neat, and well contrived, not for keeping Bank-Bills or Goldsmiths Notes, I confess; but they are admirable for registering the Lodgings of Madona's, and for preserving Letters from Ladies of Quality: His Whips and Spurs are so nice, that they'll make one that buys them ride a Horse hunting, though before he hated Noise and early Rising, and was afraid of breaking his Neck. His Seals are curiously fancied, and exquisitely well cut, and of great Use to encourage young Gentlemen to write a good Hand. His Puzzle-post has been ill used by his Writing-Master,

a Sort of a Chinese, or downright Scrawlian: How-
upon his buying a Seal of my Friend, he is so much
wed by continual Writing, that it is believed in a short
one may be able to read his Letters, and find out his
ning, without guessing. His Pistols and Fuses are so
good, that they are fit to be laid up among the finest
a. Then his Tweezer-Cases are incomparable: You
have one not much bigger than your Finger, with
teen several Instruments in it, all necessary every Hour
the Day, during the whole Course of a Man's Life. But
his Virtuoso excels in one Thing more than another, 'tis
Canes: He has spent his most select Hours in the Know-
of them, and is arrived at that Perfection, that he
ble to hold forth upon Canes longer than upon any one
in the World. Indeed, his Canes are so finely
ed, and so well made up, either with Gold, or Amber
ds, that I am of the Opinion, 'tis impossible for a Gen-
man to walk, talk, sit or stand, as he should do, with-
one of them. He knows the Value of a Cane, by know-
the Value of the Buyer's Estate. Sir Timothy Shal-
has two thousand Pounds per Annum, and Tom
pty one. They both at several Times bought a Cane of
Charles: Sir Timothy's cost ten Guineas, and Tom
pty's five. Upon comparing them, they were perfectly
e. Sir Timothy, surpriz'd there should be no Dis-
nce in the Canes, and so much in the Price, comes to
Charles: Damn it, Charles, says he, you have sold me a
here for ten Pieces, and the very same to Tom Empty
five. Lord, Sir Timothy, says Charles, I am con-
nd that you, whom I took to understand Canes better
any Baronet in Town, should be so overseen: Why,
Timothy, your's is a true Jambee, and 'Squire Empty's
a plain Dragon.

THIS Virtuoso has a Parcel of Jambees now growing
the East-Indies, where he keeps a Man on Purpose to
after them, which will be the finest that ever landed
Great Britain, and will be fit to cut about two Years
ce. Any Gentleman may subscribe for as many as he
ses. Subscriptions will be taken in at his Shop at ten
ineas each Jambe. They that subscribe for Six, shall
ve a Dragon gratis. This is all I have to say at present
cerning Charles's Curiosities; and hope it may be suffi-
cient

cient to prevail with you to take him into your Consideration
which if you comply with, you will oblige

Your humble Servant

• N. B. Whereas there came out last Term, several
• Snuff-Boxes, and others: This is to give Notice, That
• Charles will put out a new Edition on Saturday
• which will be the only one in Fashion till after Easter
• The Gentleman that gave fifty Pounds for the Box
• with Diamonds, may shew till Sunday Night, provided
• he goes to Church; but not after that Time, there being
• one to be published on Monday, which will cost seventy
• Guineas.



N^o 143.

Thursday, March 9, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, March 8.

I Was this Afternoon surprized with a Visit from my
Sister Jenny, after an Absence of some Time. She
had, methought, in her Manner and Air, something
that was a little below that of Women of the first Breeding
and Quality, but at the same Time above the Simplicity
and Familiarity of her usual Deportment. As soon as she
was seated, she began to talk to me of the odd Place I
lived in, and begg'd of me to remove out of the Lane where
I have been so long-acquainted; (said she) it does so spoil
one's Horses, that I must beg your Pardon if you see me
much seldomer, when I am to make so great a Journey
with a single Pair, and make Visits, and get Home the
same Night. I understood her pretty well, but would not;
therefore I desired her to pay off her Coach, for I had a
great deal to talk to her. She very pertly told me, She
came in her own Chariot. Why, said I, is your Husband
in Town? And has he set up an Equipage? No, answered
she, but I have received 500*l*. by his Order

his Letter
want for n
concerned
just able
sidered, th
ing Wome
removing a
ing their M
much Cere
to anoth
in Compli
Feet no m
et me per
fear of cat
Dampness
enough I
the Cert
the knew
able, rathe
ostulation,
oon as my
Letter to m

ear Brothe
IM at pres
Appearance
b she has
ge her in
World is f
being happy
tion of W
of Life) i
th and Q
righ with
g themselv
Fortunes
your Neig
rt. And
id as you p
when you
worthless
you are.
OL. III.

his Letters; which came at the same Time, bad want for nothing that was necessary. I was heartily concerned at her Folly, whose Affairs render her just able to bear such an Expence. However, I considered, that according to the *British* Custom of young Women, there is no other Method to be used removing any of their Faults and Errors, but convincing their Minds from one Humour to another, with much Ceremony as we lead their Persons from one to another. I therefore dissembled my Concern, in Compliance with her, as a Lady that was to use Feet no more, I begged of her, after a short Visit, let me persuade her not to stay out till it was late, for fear of catching Cold as she went into her Coach in Dampness of the Evening. The *Malapert* knew enough I laughed at her, but was not ill pleased in the Certainty of her Power over her Husband, she knew would support her in any Humour he was able, rather than pass through the Torment of an opposition, to gainsay any Thing she had a Mind to. Soon as my fine Lady was gone, I writ the following Letter to my Brother.

Dear Brother,

I am at present under very much Concern at the splendid Appearance I saw my Sister make in an Equipage which she has set up in your Absence. I beg of you not to encourage her in this Vanity; and desire you to consider, the World is so whimsical, that though it will value you for being happy, it will hate you for appearing so. The Passion of Wisdom and Virtue (the only solid Distinction of Life) is allowed much more easily than that of Rich and Quality. Besides which, I must intreat you to weigh with yourself, What it is that People aim at in going themselves out to Show in gay Equipages, and mounting Fortunes? You are not by this Means a better Man than your Neighbour is; but your Horses are better than his. And will you suffer Care and Inquietude, to have as you pass by, Those are very pretty punch Nags? When you have arrived at this, there are a Hundred worthless Fellows who are still four Horses happier than you are. Remember, dear Brother, there is a certain

Modesty in the Enjoyment of moderate Wealth, which transgresses, exposes Men to the utmost Derision; and as it is nothing but Meanness of Spirit can move a Man to set himself upon what can be purchased with Money, so that shews an Ambition that Way, and cannot arrive at it, is more emphatically guilty of that Meanness. I give you only my first Thoughts on this Occasion, but shall, I am a Censor, entertain you in my next with my Sentiments in general upon the Subject of Equipage; and shew, though there are no sumptuary Laws amongst us, Reason and good Sense are equally binding, and will ever prevail in appointing Approbation or Dislike in all Matters of indifferent Nature, when they are pursued with Earnestness. I am,

SIR, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, that delight in soft Lines.

THESE are to give Notice, That the proper Time of the Year for writing Pastorals now drawing near, is a Stage-Coach settled from the One Bell in the South to Dorchester, which sets out twice a Week, and goes through Basingstoke, Sutton, Stockbridge, Salisbury, Blandford, and so to Dorchester, over the finest Downs in England. At all which Places, there are Accommodations of Spreading Beeches, Beds of Flowers, Turf Seats, and Purling Streams, for happy Swains; and Thunder-struck Oaks, and left-handed Ravens, to foretel Misfortunes to those that please to be wretched; with all the Necessaries for pensive Passion.

AND for the Convenience of such whose Affairs will not permit 'em to leave this Town, at the same Place may be furnished, during the Season, with Opening Flowering Thyme, Warbling Birds, Sporting Lambkins, Fountain Water, right and Good, and bottled on the Spot by one sent down on Purpose.

N. B. THE Nymphs and Swains are farther glad to understand, That in those happy Climes, they are so far from being troubled with Wolves, that for want of even

considerable

WHERE
Persons of
them in
ers belong
at Mid
and per
well bad
Mischief
for any D
ber advis
those Pe
minster;
Company o
useful Per

THE Cen
gh' Ladie
Shoemake
which c
of this
in those E
be contin
pared pari
and blue

It is imposs
Joshua Ba
mutual Fri
forty Year
iration. A
yed so gre
to be val
ons: of Yel
and Joshua's
having used

Mr. Joshua
er's Works,

considerable Pack of Hounds have been lately forced to eat
 them.

WHEREAS on the 6th Instant at Midnight, seven
 Persons of light Honour, and loose Mirth, having taken
 them in the Shape of Men, but with the Voice of the
 Hounds belonging to Mr. Powell's Company, to call up Sur-
 geons at Midnight, and send Physicians to Persons in sound
 Health, and perfect Health: This is to certify, That Mr.
 Powell had locked up the Legs of all his Company for fear
 of Mischief that Night; and that Mr. Powell will not
 be answerable for any Damages done by the said Persons. It is also
 further advised, That there were no Midwives wanted
 by those Persons called them up in the several Parts of
 the City; but that those Gentlewomen who were in
 the Company of the said Impostors, may take Care to call
 on those useful Persons on the 6th of December next.

THE Censor having observed, That there are five
 hundred Ladies Shoes and Slippers put out to View at a
 Shoemaker's Shop towards St. James's End of Pall-
 mall, which create irregular Thoughts and Desires in the
 Minds of this Nation; The said Shopkeeper is required to
 shew in those Eye-sores, or shew Cause the next Court-Day
 why he continues to expose the same; and he is required to
 be prepared particularly to answer to the Slippers with green
 Heels, and blue Heels.

It is impossible for me to return the obliging Things
 which Joshua Barnes has said to me upon the Account of
 my mutual Friend Homer. He and I have read him
 forty Years with some Understanding, and great
 Veneration. A Work to be produced by one who has
 enjoyed so great an Intimacy with an Author, is cer-
 tainly to be valued more than any Comment made by
 others of Yesterday. Therefore, according to my
 and Joshua's Request, I recommend his * Work;
 having used a little Magick in the Case, I give this

Mr. Joshua Barnes's new and accurate Edition of all
 his Works, &c.

Recommendation by Way of Amulet or Charm against the Malignity of envious Backbiters, who speak Evil of Performances whereof themselves were never capable. I may use my Friend Joshua's own Words, I shall at present say no more, but that we, Homer's oldest Acquaintance now living, know best his Ways; and can inform the World, that they are often mistaken when they think he is in Lethargick Fits, which we know he was never subject to; and shall make appear to be rank Scandal and Envy, that of the Latin Poet,

—*Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus.*



N^o 144. Saturday, March 11, 1709.

Sheer-Lane, March 10.

IN a Nation of Liberty, there is hardly a Person who the whole Mass of the People more absolutely necessary than a Censor. It is allowed, that I have no Authority for assuming this important Appellation, and I am Censor of these Nations just as one is chosen at the Game of Questions and Commands: But if, in the Execution of this fantastical Dignity, I observe Things which do not fall within the Cognizance of Authority, I hope it will be granted, that an idle Man could not be more usefully employed. Among all the Irregularities of which I have taken Notice, I know none so proper to be presented to the World by a Censor as that of the general Expence and Affectation in Dress. I have lately hinted, that this Extravagance necessarily get Footing where we have no sumptuous Laws, and where every Man may be dressed, attended and carried, in what Manner he pleases. But my Tenderness to my Fellow-Subjects will not permit me to let this Enormity go unobserved.

AS the Matter now stands, every Man takes it in his Head, that he has a Liberty to spend his Money

pleases. Thus, in Spite of all Order, Justice, and Decum, we, the greater Number of the Queen's loyal Subjects, for no Reason in the World, but because we want Money, do not share alike in the Division of her Majesty's High Road. The Horses and Slaves of the Rich take the whole Street, while we Peripateticks are very d to watch an Opportunity to whisk cross a Passage, very thankful that we are not run over for interrupting the machine, that carries in it a Person neither more handsome, wife, or valiant, than the Meanest of us. For this reason, were I to propose a Tax, it should certainly be on Coaches and Chairs: For no Man living can assign Reason, why one Man should have half a Street to carry at his Ease, and perhaps only in Pursuit of Pleasures, as good a Man as himself wants Room for his own Person to pass upon the most necessary and urgent Occasion. Till such an Acknowledgment is made to the publick, I shall take upon me to vest certain Rights in Scavengers of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, to the Horses and Servants of all such as do not become deserve such Distinctions, into their peculiar Custody. The Offenders themselves I shall allow safe Conduct to their Places of Abode in the Carts of the said Scavengers, but their Horses shall be mounted by their Footmen, and sent into the Service abroad: And I take this Opportunity in the first Place to recruit the Regiment of my old Friend the brave and honest *Sylvius*, that they as well taught as they are fed. It is to me most miraculous, so unreasonable an Usurpation as this I am speaking of, should so long have been tolerated. We beg a poor Fellow for taking any Trifle from us on High Road, and bear with the Rich for robbing us of the Road itself. Such a Tax as this would be of great Satisfaction to us who walk on Foot; and since the Distinction of riding in a Coach is not to be appointed according to a Man's Merit or Service to his Country, nor Liberty given as a Reward for some eminent Virtue, we should be highly contented to see them pay something for the Insult they do us in the State they take on them while they are drawn by us.

TILL they have made us some Reparation of this kind, we the Peripateticks of *Great Britain* cannot think

think ourselves well treated, while every one that is allowed to set up an Equipage.

AS for my Part, I cannot but admire how Persons conscious to themselves of no Manner of Superiority above others, can out of meer Pride or Laziness expose themselves at this Rate to publick View, and put us upon pronouncing those three terrible Syllables, *What is that?* When it comes to that Question, our Method is to consider the Mien and Air of the Passenger, and comfort ourselves for being dirty to the Ankles, laughing at his Figure and Appearance who overlooks us. I must confess, were it not for the solid Insignificance of the Thing, there is nothing could afford a discerning Eye greater Occasion for Mirth, than this licentious Huddle of Qualities and Characters in the Equipages about this Town. The Overseers of the Highway and Constables have so little Skill or Power to regulate this Matter, that you may often see the Equipage of a Fellow, whom all the Town know to deserve hanging, make a Stop that shall interrupt the Lord Bishop's Chancellor, and all the Judges in their Way to Westminster.

FOR the better understanding of Things and Persons in this general Confusion, I have given Directions to all the Coach-Makers and Coach-Painters in Town to bring me in Lists of their several Customers; I doubt not, but with comparing the Orders of each Master in his placing his Arms on the Door of his Chariot, as well as the Words, Devices and Cyphers to be fixed upon them, to make a Collection which shall let us into the true Nature, if not the History, of Mankind, more useful than the Curiosities of any Medalist in Europe.

BUT this Evil of Vanity in our Figure, with many others, proceeds from a certain Gaiety of Heart, which has crept into Mens very Thoughts and Complexions. The Passions and Adventures of Heroes, when they enter the Lists for the Tournament in Romances, are more easily distinguishable by their Palfreys, and their Armour, than the secret Springs and Affections of several Pretenders to Show amongst us are known by their Equipages in ordinary Life. The young Braggart with his gilded Cupids, and winged Angels,

Excuse
ething th
: But to
they are
ugh the
ut an ins
tion of F
T is ther
re in the
er of thei
in, and t
y erecte
wth of
Pretensio
pt to mak
tions of
eved he
uld take a
ue Garte
against
eral Profit
ctive to
n, if per
ternity.

A

THE Cen
antient Si
rt of this
t there are
aux, Fops,
t Place is
with all
ordingly, a
ues, Snuff-
ly worn b

Excuse in the Joy of his Heart to launch out into
 something that may be significant of his present Happi-
 ness: But to see Men, for no Reason upon Earth but
 that they are rich, ascend Triumphant Chariots, and ride
 through the People, has at the Bottom nothing else in
 it but an insolent Transport, arising only from the Di-
 ction of Fortune.

It is therefore high Time that I call in such Coaches
 and Carriages in their Embellishments improper for the Cha-
 racter of their Owners. But if I find I am not obeyed:
 I will, and that I cannot pull down those Equipages al-
 ready erected, I shall take upon me to prevent the
 Growth of this Evil for the Future, by inquiring into
 the Pretensions of the Persons who shall hereafter at-
 tempt to make publick Entries with Ornaments and De-
 corations of their own Appointment. If a Man, who
 never had the handsomest Leg in this Kingdom,
 should take a Fancy to adorn so deserving a Limb with
 a blue Garter, he would justly be punished for offend-
 ing against the most Noble Order: And, I think, the
 general Prostitution of Equipage and Retinue is as de-
 structive to all Distinction, as the Impertinence of one
 man, if permitted, would certainly be to that Illustrious
 Fraternity.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Censor having lately received Intelligence, That
 the ancient Simplicity in the Dress and Manners of that
 part of this Island, called Scotland, begins to decay; and
 that there are at this Time, in the good Town of Edinburgh,
 many Fops, and Coxcombs: His late Correspondent from
 that Place is desired to send up their Names and Charac-
 ters with all Expedition, that they may be proceeded against
 accordingly, and proper Officers named to take in their
 Snuff-Boxes, and all other useless Necessaries com-
 monly worn by such Offenders.



Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos. V

I know not what bewitching Eye thus operates on my tender Lambs.

N^o 145.

Tuesday March 14, 1709.

White's Chocolate-house, March 13.

THIS Evening was allotted for taking into Consideration a late Request of two indulgent Parents touching the Care of a young Daughter, whom they design to send to a Boarding School, or keep at Home according to my Determination; but I am diverted from that Subject by Letters which I have received from several Ladies, complaining of a certain Set of profane Enemies to the Repose of the Fair-Sex, called Ogle-thieves. These are, it seems, Gentlemen who look with deep Attention on one Object at the Play-houses, and are ever staring all round them in Churches. It is urged by our Correspondents, That they do all that is possible to keep their Eyes off these Insnarers; but that, by what Power they know not, both their Diversions and Devotions are interrupted by them in such a Manner, as that they cannot attend either, without stealing Looks at the Person whose Eyes are fix'd upon them. By this Means, our Petitioners say, they find themselves grow insensibly offended, and in Time enamoured of these their Enemies. What is required of me on this Occasion, is, That I should love and study to preserve the better Part of Mankind from the Females, I would give them some Account of this dangerous Way of Assault, against which there is so little Defence, that it lays Ambush for the Sight itself, and makes them seeingly, knowingly, willingly, and foolishly go on to their own Captivity.

THIS Representation of the present State of Affairs between the two Sexes gave me very much Alarm; and

I have

had no more to do, but to recollect what I had seen at
 one Assembly for some Years last past, to be convinced
 the Truth and Justice of this Remonstrance. If there
 not a Stop put to this evil Art, all the Modes of Ad-
 dress, and the elegant Embellishments of Life, which
 issue out of the noble Passion of Love, will of Necessi-
 ty decay. Who would be at the Trouble of Rhetor-
 ick, or study the *Bon Mien*, when his Introduction is so
 much easier obtained, by a sudden Reverence in a down-
 cast Look at the Meeting the Eye of a fair Lady, and
 beginning again to ogle her as soon as she glances ano-
 ther Way? I remember very well, when I was last at
 an Opera, I could perceive the Eyes of the whole Au-
 dience cast into particular cross Angles one upon another,
 without any Manner of Regard to the Stage, tho' King
 Lear was himself present when I made that Observa-
 tion. It was then very pleasant to look into the Hearts
 of the whole Company; for the Balls of Sight are so
 transferr'd, that one Man's Eyes are Spectacles to another to
 read his Heart with. The most ordinary Beholder can
 take Notice of any violent Agitation in the Mind, any
 increasing Transport, or any inward Grief, in the Person
 he looks at; but none of these Oglers can see a studied
 difference, a concealed Love, or a smother'd Resent-
 ment, in the very Glances that are made to hide those
 dispositions of Thought. The Naturalists tell us, That
 the Rattle-Snake will fix himself under a Tree where he
 sees a Squirrel playing; and when he has once got the
 exchange of a Glance from the pretty Wanton, will give
 such a sudden Stroke on its Imagination, that though it
 may play from Bough to Bough, and strive to avert its
 Eyes from it for some Time, yet it comes nearer and
 nearer by little Intervals of looking another Way, till it
 drops into the Jaws of the Animal, which it knew gazed
 at for no other Reason but to ruin it. I did not be-
 lieve this Piece of Philosophy till that Night I was just
 now speaking of; but I then saw the same Thing pass be-
 tween an Ogler and a Coquet. *Mirtillo*, the most learned
 of the former, had for some Time discontinued to visit
Privia, no less eminent among the latter. They indu-
 stiously avoided all Places where they might probably
 meet, but Chance brought them together to the Play-
 house,

house, and seated them in a direct Line over against each other, she in a Front Box, he in the Pit next the Stage. As soon as *Flavia* had received the Looks of the whole Crowd below her with that Air of Insensibility, which was necessary at the first Entrance, she began to look round upon her, and saw the Vagabond *Mirtillo*, who had so long absented himself from her Circle; and when she first discovered him, she looked upon him with that Glance which in the Language of Oglers is call'd the *Scourge*; but immediately turn'd her Observation another Way, and returned upon him with the *Indifferent*. This gave *Mirtillo* no small Resentment; but he used her accordingly. He took care to be ready for her next Glance. She found his Eyes full in the Indolent, with his Lips crumbled up, in the Posture of one whistling. His Anger at this Usage immediately appear'd in every Muscle of her Face; and after many Emotions, which were shewn'd in her Eyes, she cast them round the whole House, and gave them Softnesses in the Face of every Man she had ever seen before. After she thought she had reduc'd all she saw to her Obedience, the Play began, and continued their Dialogue. As soon as the first Act was over, she stood up with a Visage full of dissembled Alacrity and Pleasure, with which she over-looked the Audience, and at last came to him; he was then placed in a Side-box with his Hat slouching over his Eyes, and gazing at a Wench in the Side-box, as talking of that Gypsy to the Gentleman who sat by him. But as she fixed upon him, he turned suddenly with a full Face upon her, and with the Respect imaginable, made her the most obsequious Bow in the Presence of the whole Theatre. This gave her a Pleasure not to be concealed, and she made him a Recovering or second Courtesy, with a Smile that signified a perfect Reconciliation. Between the ensuing Act they talked to each other with Gestures and Glances so significant, that they ridiculed the whole House in their silent Speech, and made an Appointment that *Mirtillo* should lead her to her Coach.

THE peculiar Language of one Eye, as it differs from another, as much as the Tone of one Voice from another, and the Fascination or Enchantment which is lodged in the Optick Nerves of the Persons concerned

se Dialog
who is
ll, for th
rned Fri
the Help
m when
the cont
oks of I
acquire
ich is but
hood, an
ir Tongu

A very cl
very good
es, and j
(t) to lay
a superna
in most ela
do? All

Mr. Bicke
SOME
the E
er Hall,
or if you
n the New
inster Ha
at presen
umbly be
y insertin
er my go
ant,

life Dialogues, is, I must confess, too nice a Subject for
who is not an Adept in these Speculations; but I
will, for the Good and Safety of the Fair Sex, call my
learned Friend Sir *William Read* to my Assistance, and,
with the Help of his Observations on this Organ, acquaint
you when the Eye is to be believ'd, and when distrusted.
On the contrary, I shall conceal the true Meaning of the
looks of Ladies, and indulge in them all the Art they
acquire in the Management of their Glances: All
which is but too little against Creatures who triumph in
shrewdness, and begin to forswear with their Eyes, when
their Tongues can be no longer believed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

*A very clean, well-behav'd young Gentleman, who is in
a very good Way in Cornhill, has writ to me the following
lines, and seems in some Passages of his Letter (which I
will lay it very much to Heart, That I have not spoken
of a supernatural Beauty whom he sighs for, and complains
in most elaborate Language. Alas! What can a Moni-
do? All Mankind live in Romance.*

Mr. Bickerstaff, .

Royal Exchange, March 11.

SOME Time since you were pleased to mention
the Beauties in the *New Exchange* and *Westmin-
ster Hall*, and in my Judgment were not very impartial;
or if you were pleased to allow there was one Goddess
in the *New Exchange*, and two Shepherdesses in *West-
minster Hall*, you very well might say, there was and
is at present one Angel in the *Royal Exchange*: And I
humbly beg the Favour of you to let Justice be done her,
by inserting this in your next *Tatler*; which will make
her my good Angel, and me your most humble Ser-
vant,

A. B.

Permites



*Permites ipsis expendere numinibus, quid
Conveniat nobis, rebusque sit utile nostris.
Nam pro jucundis aptissima quæque dabunt Dii.
Charior est illis homo, quam sibi. Nos animorum
Impulsu, & cæca magna; cupidine ducti,
Conjugium petimus, partumq; uxoris; at illis
Notum, qui pueri, qualisq; futura sit uxor.*

*Intrust thy Fortune to the Powers above;
Leave them to manage for thee, and to grant
What their unerring Wisdom sees thee want;
In Goodness as in Greatness they excel:
Ah! that we lov'd ourselves but half so well!
We, blindly by our headstrong Passions led,
Are hot for Action, and desire to wed;
Then wish for Heirs, but to the God's alone
Our future Offspring and our Wives are known,
Th' audacious Strumpet and ungracious Son.*

N^o 146.

Thursday, March 16, 1709.

From my own Apartment, March 15.

AMONG the various Sets of Correspondents who apply to me for Advice, and send up their Letters from all Parts of Great Britain, there are none who are more importunate with me, and whom I am more inclined to answer, than the Complainers. One of them sends his Letter to me from the Banks of a poor Stream, where he used to ruminate in Solitude upon his *divine Clarissa*, and where he is now looking about for a convenient Leap, which he tells me he is resolved to take, unless I support him under the Loss of that charming perjur'd Woman. Poor *Lavinia* presses as much for Consolation on the other Side, and is reduced to the same Extremity of Despair by the Inconstancy of *Philis*, that she tells me she writes her Letter with her Pen

Hand, and her Garter in the other. A Gentleman in an antient Family in *Norfolk* is almost out of his Wits in the Account of a Greyhound, that after having been his inseparable Companion for ten Years, is at last mad. Another (who I believe is serious) complains in a very moving Manner, of the Loss of a Wife; another in Terms still more moving, of a Purse of Money that was taken from him on *Bagshot* Heath, and which, he tells me, would not have troubled him, if he had given it to the Poor. In short, there is scarce a Calamity in human Life that has not produced me a Letter.

It is indeed wonderful to consider, how Men are able to raise Affliction to themselves out of every Thing. Goods and Houses, Sheep and Oxen, can convey Happiness and Misery into the Hearts of reasonable Creatures. Nay, I have known a Muff, a Scarf, or a Tipperary, become a solid Blessing or Misfortune. A Lap-dog has broke the Hearts of Thousands. *Flavia*, who had buried five Children, and two Husbands, was never able to get over the Loss of her Parrot. How often has a fine Creature been thrown into a Fit by a Neglect at a Ball or an Assembly? *Mopsa* has kept her Chamber ever since the last Masquerade, and is in greater Danger of her Life upon being left out of it, than *Clarinda* from the violent Cold she caught at it. Nor are these dear Creatures the only Sufferers by such imaginary Calamities: many an Author has been dejected at the Censure of those whom he ever looked upon as an Idiot; and many an Astrologer cast into a Fit of Melancholy, because the Rabble were not hooted at him as he passed through the Streets. *Sciron* places all his Happiness in a running Horse, *Saffron* in a gilded Chariot, *Fulvius* in a blue String, and *Virio* in a Tulip-Root. It would be endless to enumerate the many fantastical Afflictions that disturb Mankind; but as a Misery is not to be measured from the Nature of the Evil, but from the Temper of the Sufferer, I shall present my Readers, who are unhappy either in Reality or Imagination, with an Allegory for which I am indebted to the great Father and Prince of Poets.

As I was sitting after Dinner in my Elbow-Chair, I took up *Homér*, and dipped into that famous Speech of *Achilles*

Achilles to *Priam*, in which he tells him, That *Jupiter* has by him two great Vessels, the one filled with Blessings, and the other with Misfortunes; out of which he mingles a Composition for every Man that comes into the World. This Passage so exceedingly pleased me, that I fell insensibly into my Afternoon's Slumber, it wrought my Imagination into the following Dream.

WHEN *Jupiter* took into his Hands the Government of the World, the several Parts of Nature with presiding Deities, did Homage to him. One presented him with a Mountain of Winds, another with a Magazine of Hail, and a third with a Pile of Thunder-balls. The Stars offered up their Influences; the Ocean gave him his Trident, the Earth her Fruits, and the Sun his Rays. Among the several Deities who came to make their Court on this Occasion, the *Destinies* advanced with three great Tuns carried before them, one of which they put at the Right Hand of *Jupiter*, as he sat upon his Throne, and the other on his Left. The first was filled with all the Blessings, and the other with all the Calamities of human Life. *Jupiter*, in the Beginning of his Reign, finding the World much more innocent than it is in this Iron Age, poured very plentifully out of the Tun that stood at his Right Hand; but as Mankind degenerated, and became unworthy of his Blessings, he let run out of the other Vessel, that filled the World with Pain and Poverty, Battles and Distempers, Jealousy and Folly, intoxicating Pleasures and untimely Deaths.

HE was at length so very much incensed at the great Depravations of human Nature, and the repeated Provocations which he received from all Parts of the Earth, that having resolved to destroy the whole Species except *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*, he commanded the *Destinies* to gather up the Blessings which he had thrown away upon the Sons of Men, and lay them up till the World should be inhabited by a more virtuous and deserving Race of Mortals.

THE three Sisters immediately repaired to the Earth, in Search of the several Blessings that had been scattered on it; but found the Task which was enjoined them, to be much more difficult than they imagined. The first Places they resorted to, as the most likely to

need in, we
meeting w
ning but F
er Ingredie
their great S
cess, Health
ings of Li
THERE
than the f
plexity in t
committed
ings had d
Calamities
they fell in
ey often f
patience cle
the Person
en Distemp
ies of old
did Avarice
ful Kind o
nd Pain m
tent, Defe
Blessings w
that by
o Tastes al
amities, lik
siched by
ell with ge
THERE
ned as great
foregoing
amities wh
t stood by
dless as grea
re. These
amities wh
city, but g
positions o
Place, E
th the like
ak and irre

seed in, were Cities, Palaces and Courts; but instead of meeting with what they looked for here, they found nothing but Envy, Repining, Uneasiness, and the like Ingredients of the Left Hand Vessel. Whereas to their great Surprise, they discovered Content, Cheerfulness, Health, Innocence, and other the most substantial Blessings of Life, in Cottages, Shades and Solitudes.

THERE was another Circumstance no less unexpected than the former, and which gave them very great perplexity in the Discharge of the Trust which *Jupiter* committed to them. They observed, that several Blessings had degenerated into Calamities, and that several Calamities had improved into Blessings, according to the way they fell into the Possession of wise or foolish Men. They often found Power, with so much Insolence and Impatience cleaving to it, that it became a Misfortune to the Person on whom it was conferred. Youth had more Distempers growing about it, worse than the Infirmities of old Age; Wealth was often united to such a violent Avarice, as made it the most uncomfortable and painful Kind of Poverty. On the contrary, they often found Pain made glorious by Fortitude, Poverty lost in Content, Deformity beautified with Virtue. In a Word, Blessings were often like good Fruits planted in a bad Soil, that by Degrees fall off from their natural Relish, and their Tastes altogether insipid or unwholesome; and the Calamities, like harsh Fruits, cultivated in a good Soil, and enriched by proper Grafts and Inoculations, till they were well with generous and delightful Juices.

THERE was still a third Circumstance that occasioned as great a Surprise to the three Sisters as either of the foregoing, when they discovered several Blessings and Calamities which had never been in either of the Trunks that stood by the Throne of *Jupiter*, and were nevertheless as great Occasions of Happiness or Misery as any were. These were that spurious Crop of Blessings and Calamities which were never sown by the Hand of the Deity, but grow of themselves out of the Fancies and Dispositions of human Creatures. Such are Dress, Title, Place, Equipage, false Shame and groundless Fear, and the like vain Imaginations that shoot up in trifling, weak and irresolute Minds.

THE

THE *Destinies*, finding themselves in so great Perplexity, concluded that it would be impossible for them to execute the Commands that had been given according to their first Intention; for which Reason they agreed to throw all the Blessings and Calamities together into one large Vessel, and in that Manner offer them at the Feet of *Jupiter*.

THIS was performed accordingly, the eldest presenting herself before the Vessel, and introducing with an Apology for what they had done:

O *Jupiter*! (*says she*) we have gathered together the Good and Evil, the Comforts and Distresses of human Life, which we thus present before thee in one promiscuous Heap. We beseech thee, that thou thyself wilt sort out for the future, as in thy Wisdom thou shalt think fit. For we acknowledge, that there is none besides thee that can judge what will occasion Grief or Joy in the Heart of a human Creature, and what will prove a Blessing or a Calamity to the Person on whom it is bestowed.



Ut ameris, amabilis esto.

Be lovely, that you may be loved.

N^o 147.

Saturday, March 18, 1709.

From my own Apartment, March 17.

READING is to the Mind, what Exercise is to the Body. As by the one, Health is preserved, strengthened and invigorated; by the other, Vigour (which is the Health of the Mind) is kept alive, refreshed and confirmed. But as Exercise becomes tedious and painful, when we make Use of it only as the Means of Health, so Reading is apt to grow uneasy and burdensome, when we apply ourselves to it only for the Improvement in Virtue. For this Reason, the Virtue which we gather from a Fable, or an Allegory, is

Health we
reable Purf
es us infert
FTER th
Allegorical
y last Pap
one is en
rticularly d
respondents
that they
desire my
UNO, say
of Mount
Aversion to
his Affec
th this Th
mber, whe
her Perso
Odour, as
even an Ear
most grace
herself in
es at lengt
proper to
the next P
presides o
lar Favour,
rms with w
Men. Fo
to recon
ny Infancy
ce, that t
was prov
Goddess, a
which f
Advice t
ed her In
red Girdle,
tions of th
ures in the
Speech, an

Health we get by Hunting; as we are engaged in an agreeable Pursuit that draws us on with Pleasure, and makes us insensible of the Fatigues that accompany it.

AFTER this Preface, I shall set down a very beautiful Allegorical Fable of the great Poet whom I mentioned in my last Paper, and whom it is very difficult to lay aside when one is engaged in the Reading of him. And this is particularly design for the Use of several of my Fair Correspondents, who in their Letters have complained to me that they have lost the Affections of their Husbands, and desire my Advice how to recover them.

DIANA, says *Homer*, seeing her *Jupiter* seated on the top of Mount *Ida*, and knowing that he had conceived an Aversion to her, began to study how she should recover his Affections, and make herself amiable to him. With this Thought she immediately retired into her Chamber, where she bathed herself in *Ambrosia*, which made her Person all its Beauty, and diffused so divine an Odour, as refreshed all Nature, and sweetened both Heaven and Earth. She let her immortal Tresses flow in the most graceful Manner, and took a particular Care to dress herself in several Ornaments, which the Poet describes at length, and which the Goddess chose out as the most proper to set off her Person to the best Advantage. In the next Place, she made a Visit to *Venus*, the Deity who presides over Love, and begged of her, as a particular Favour, that she would lend her for a while those Arms with which she subdued the Hearts both of Gods and Men. For, says the Goddess, I would make use of you to reconcile the two Deities, who took Care of me in my Infancy, and who at present are at so great a Vainess, that they are estranged from each other's Bed. Diana was proud of an Opportunity of obliging so great a Goddess, and therefore made her a Present of the Girdle which she used to wear about her own Waist, and gave her Advice to hide it in her Bosom till she had accomplished her Intention. This *Cestus* was a fine Party-colored Girdle, which, as *Homer* tells us, had all the Attractions of the Sex wrought into it. The four principal Figures in the Embroidery were Love, Desire, Fondness, Speech, and Conversation filled with that Sweetness, and

and Complacency, which, says the Poet, insensibly away the Hearts of the wisest Men.

JUNO, after having made these necessary Preparations, came, as by Accident, into the Presence of *Jupiter* who is said to have been as much inflamed with Beauty, as when he first stole to her Embraces, with the Consent of their Parents. *Juno*, to cover her Thoughts, told him, as she had told *Venus*, That was going to make a Visit to *Oceanus* and *Tethys*. This prevailed upon her to stay with him, protesting to that she appeared more amiable in his Eye, than any Mortal, Goddess, or even herself, had appeared him till that Day. The Poet then represents him in great an Ardour, that (without going up to the Heavens which had been built by the Hands of *Vulcan* according to *Juno's* Direction) he threw a golden Cloud over their Heads as they sat upon the Top of Mount *Ida*, where the Earth beneath them sprung up in Lotus's, Saffron Hyacinths, and a Bed of the softest Flowers for their Repose.

THIS close Translation of one of the finest Passages in *Horace*, may suggest Abundance of Instruction to a Woman who has a Mind to preserve or recal the Affection of her Husband. The Care of the Person, and Dress, with the particular Blandishments woven in *Cestus*, are so plainly recommended by this Fable, so indispensably necessary in every Female who desires to please; that they need no further Explanation. The Instruction likewise in covering all Matrimonial Quarrels from the Knowledge of others, is taught in the pretended Visit to *Tethys*, in the Speech where *Juno* addresses herself to *Venus*; as the chaste and prudent Management of a Wife's Charms is intimated by the same Pretence for appearing before *Jupiter*, and by the Concealment of the *Cestus* in her Bosom.

I shall leave this Tale to the Consideration of good Housewives who are never well dressed but when they are abroad, and think it necessary to appear agreeable to all Men living than their Husbands: As to those prudent Ladies, who, to avoid the Appearance of being over-fond, entertain their Husbands with In-

ce, Averfio

re.

PON my

Some Prefe

heads, whic

away's Coff

at Three

Long's Van

This hav

ld give my

ed a Jury of

being all c

eed rashly i

d to bring in

which Time

able, Extr

as I love

I slept u

this Mornin

HAVING

Notice to

apply to m

ing unadvic

end to give

examining

the same Tim

ow, that I

d; as it is

endeavour

of Marro

a Fishmonge

all of Salmo

ds, I had th

aking one W

all have an

recommen

n, if I rece

the Seller

Readers we

147. *ce, Aversion, sullen Silence, or exasperating Lan-*

Sheer-Lane, March 17.

UPON my coming home last Night, I found a very
 some Present of Wine left for me, as a Taste of 216
heads, which are put to Sale at 20l. a Hoghead, at
away's Coffee-house in Exchange-Ally, on the 22d In-
at Three in the Afternoon, and to be tasted in Ma-
Long's Vaults from the 20th Instant till the Time of

This having been sent to me with a Desire that I
 should give my Judgment upon it, I immediately im-
 paled a Jury of Men of nice Palates, and strong Heads,
 being all of them very scrupulous, and unwilling to
 proceed rashly in a Matter of so great Importance, re-
 solved to bring in their Verdict till Three in the Morning;
 which Time the Foreman pronounced, as well as he
 could, Extra a-ordinary *French Claret*. For my own
 part, as I love to consult my Pillow in all Points of Mo-
 rality, I slept upon it before I would give my Sentence,
 which this Morning confirmed the Verdict.

HAVING mentioned this Tribute of Wine, I must
 give Notice to my Correspondents for the future, who
 apply to me on this Occasion, That as I shall decide
 upon unadvisedly in Matters of this Nature, I cannot
 pretend to give Judgment of a right good Liquor, with-
 out examining at least three Dozen Bottles of it. I must
 at the same Time do myself the Justice to let the World
 know, that I have resisted great Temptations in this
 kind; as it is well known to a Butcher in *Clare-Market*,
 who endeavoured to corrupt me with a Dozen and a
 half of Marrow Bones. I had likewise a Bribe sent me
 from a Fishmonger, consisting of a Collar of Brawn, and
 a Coll of Salmon; but not finding them excellent in their
 kind, I had the Integrity to eat them both up, without
 saying one Word of them. However, for the future,
 I shall have an Eye to the Diet of this great City, and
 will recommend the best and most wholesome Food to
 be used, if I receive these proper and respectful Notices
 from the Sellers, that it may not be said hereafter, that
 the Readers were better taught than fed.

—Gustus.



— *Gustus elementa per omnia quærunt,
Nunquam animo pretiis obstantibus.* — Juv.

*They search all Climates to please their Taste, and
stand for the Price.*

N^o 148. Tuesday, March 21, 1709.

From my own Apartment, March 20.

HAVING intimated in my last Paper, that I sign to take under my Inspection the Diet of this great City, I shall begin with a very earnest and serious Exhortation to all my well-disposed Readers, that they would return to the Food of their Forefathers, and reconcile themselves to Beef and Mutton. This was the Diet that bred that hardy Race of Mortals who won the Fields of *Cressy* and *Agincourt*. I need not go so high as the History of *Guy Earl of Warwick*, who is well known to have eaten up a Dun-Cow of his own killing. The renowned King *Arthur* is generally looked upon as the first who ever sat down to a whole roasted Ox (which was certainly the best Way to preferre Beef-Gravy); and it is further added, that he and his Knights sat about it at his Round Table, and usually consumed the very Bones before they would enter upon any other kind of Mordant. The Black Prince was a professed Lover of the Brisket; not to mention the History of *Henry the Fifth*, or the Institution of the Order of *Beef-Eaters*, which are all so many evident and undeniable Marks of the great Respect which our warlike Predecessors have paid to this excellent Food. The Tables of the ancient Gentry of this Nation were covered thrice a Day with hot Roast Beef; and I am credibly informed, by an Antiquary who has searched the Registers, in which the Diet of Fare of the Court are recorded, That instead of Wine and Bread and Butter, which have prevailed of late

the Maid allowed the on has likewise Countrymen rather of M of strong an even to this n of Reproa urable Sense other Anim kly and deg Remark of That in a ns of severa d besides th ed at their f

The comm e Taste of great Meas been gaine er to conf made at A with Fricaci OR this R on, the str e found chie e wild Ge ods or Mou sibly faller Progenito y, spindle- may perha I must conf sometimes d of Diet w excite Desf y without y poorest an ers. I lo ous to the e seen a y a Soups, se

the Maids of Honour in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time allowed three Rumps of Beef for their Breakfast. It has likewise been in great Repute among our Countrymen, but was formerly observed to be the rather of Men of nice and delicate Appetites, than of strong and robust Constitutions. For which Reason even to this Day, we use the Word Sheep-Biter as a Word of Reproach, as we do Beef-Eater in a respectful and honourable Sense. As for the Flesh of Lamb, Veal, Chicken, and other Animals under Age, they were the Invention of weakly and degenerate Palates, according to that whole-some Remark of *Daniel* the Historian, who takes Notice That in all Taxes upon Provisions, during the Reigns of several of our Kings, there is nothing mentioned besides the Flesh of such Fowl and Cattle as were killed at their full Growth, and were mature for Slaughtering. The common People of this Kingdom do still keep the Taste of their Ancestors; and it is to this that we owe our great Measure owe the unparalleled Victories that have been gained in this Reign: For I would desire my Reader to consider, what work our Countrymen would have made at *Blenheim* and *Ramillies*, if they had been supplied with Fricacies and Ragousts.

FOR this Reason, we at present see the florid Complexion, the strong Limb, and the hale Constitution, are to be found chiefly among the meaner Sort of People, or the wild Gentry, who have been educated among the Woods or Mountains. Whereas many great Families are visibly fallen off from the Athletick Constitution of their Progenitors, and are dwindled away into a pale, thin, spindle-legged Generation of Valetudinarians.

It may perhaps be thought extravagant in my Notion; I must confess, I am apt to impute the Dishonours sometimes happen in great Families, to the inflaming of Diet which is so much in Fashion. Many Dishes excite Desire without giving Strength, and heat the Blood without nourishing it; as Physicians observe, That the poorest and most dispirited Blood is most subject to Disorders. I look upon a *French* Ragoust to be as pernicious to the Stomach as a Glass of Spirits; and when I have seen a young Lady swallow all the Instigations of rich Soups, seasoned Sauces, and forced Meats, I have wondered

wondered at the Despair or tedious Sighing of Lovers.

THE Rules among these false Delicates are to be contradictory as they can be to Nature.

WITHOUT expecting the Return of Hunger they eat for an Appetite, and prepare Dishes not to eat but to excite it.

THEY admit of nothing at their Tables in its natural Form, or without some Disguise.

THEY are to eat every Thing before it comes Season, and to leave it off as soon as it is good to be eaten.

THEY are not to approve any Thing that is agreeable to ordinary Palates; and nothing is to gratify the Senses, but what would offend those of their Inferiours.

I remember I was last Summer invited to a Friend's House, who is a great Admirer of the *French Cook* and (as the Phrase is) *eats well*. At our sitting down we found the Table covered with a great Variety of known Dishes. I was mightily at a Loss to learn what they were, and therefore did not know where to help myself. That which stood before me, I took to be a roasted Porcupine, however did not care for asking Questions, and have since been informed, that it was only a roasted Turkey. I afterwards passed my Eye over several Hashes, which I do not know the Names of to this Day; and hearing that they were Delicacies, did not think fit to meddle with them.

AMONG other Dainties, I saw something like a Pheasant, and therefore desired to be helped to a Whisk of it; but to my great Surprise, my Friend told me it was a Rabbit, which is a Sort of Meat I never cared for. At last I discovered, with some Joy, a Pig at the lower End of the Table, and begged a Gentleman that sat near it to cut me a Piece of it. Upon which the Gentleman of the House said, with great Civility, I am sure you will like the Pig, for it was whipped to Death. I must confess, I heard him with Horror, and could not eat of an Animal that had died so tragical a Death. I was now in great Hunger and Confusion, when I thought I smelled the agreeable Savour of Roast Beef, but could not tell from which Dish it arose, though I

question but
ing my H
e smoakin
urse to it
ome Indig
d in so ign
rb Kicksha
HE Dess
as extraord
The whole
a very bea
mids of ca
Fruits scat
of Frost.
tities of C
a little Plate
ps of Hail
ellies of va
the several
care for dis
the rest o
e of Lemo
ing a Pictur
al of them
which they
Peppers.

S soon as
I might fini
every Thing
arly in my
natured, c
more pleased
bestow. F
rest Table v

question but it lay disguised in one of them. Upon
 my Head, I saw a noble Sirloin on the Side-
 smoking in the most delicious Manner. I had
 surfe to it more than once, and could not see, with-
 some Indignation, that substantial *English* Dish ba-
 in so ignominious a Manner, to make Way for
 Kickshaws.

THE Dessert was brought up at last, which in Truth
 as extraordinary as any Thing that had come before
 The whole, when ranged in its proper Order, looked
 a very beautiful Winter-piece. There were several
 mounds of candy'd Sweetmeats, that hung like Icicles,
 Fruits scattered up and down, and hid in an artificial
 of Frost. At the same Time there were great
 quantities of Cream beaten up into a Snow, and near
 little Plates of Sugar-Plums, disposed like so many
 of Hail-stones, with a Multitude of Congelations
 of various Colours. I was indeed so pleased
 the several Objects which lay before me, that I did
 care for displacing any of them, and was half angry
 the rest of the Company, that for the Sake of a
 of Lemon-peel, or a Sugar-Plum, would spoil so
 a Picture. Indeed, I could not but smile to see
 of them cooling their Mouths with Lumps of
 which they had just before been burning with Salts
 Peppers.

AS soon as this Show was over, I took my Leave,
 I might finish my Dinner at my own House: For as
 every Thing love what is simple and natural, so par-
 arly in my Food; two plain Dishes, with two or three
 natured, chearful, ingenious Friends, would make
 more pleased and vain, than all that Pomp and Luxury
 bestow. For it is my Maxim, That he keeps the
 best Table who has the most valuable Company at it.



N^o 149. Thursday, March 23, 1709.

From my own Apartment, March 22.

IT has often been a solid Grief to me, when I reflected on this glorious Nation, which is the Seat of publick Happiness and Liberty, that there are Crowds of private Tyrants, against whom there is no Law now in Being, nor can there be invented by the Wit of Man. These cruel Men are ill-named Husbands. The Commerce in the Conjugal State is so delicate, that it is impossible to prescribe Rules for the Conduct of it, so as to fit ten thousand nameless Pleasures and Disquietudes which arise to People in that Condition. But it is in this as in some other nice Cases, where touching upon the Malady tenderly is half Way to the Cure, and there are some Faults which need only to be discovered to be amended. I am put into this way of thinking by a late Conversation, which I am going to give an Account of.

I made a Visit the other Day to a Family for which I have a great Honour, and found the Father, the Mother, and two or three of the younger Children drop off designedly to leave me alone with the eldest Daughter, who was but a Visitant there as well as myself, and is the Wife of a Gentleman of a very fair Character in the World. As soon as we were alone, I saw her Eyes full of Tears, and methought she had much to say to me, for which she wanted Encouragement. Madam, said I, you know me with you all as well as any Friend you have: Speak freely what I see you are oppressed with, and you may be assured if I cannot relieve your Distress, you may at least find so much present Advantage, as safely to give you the Ease of uttering it. She immediately assumed the most becoming Composure of Countenance, and said as follows: 'It is an Aggravation of Affliction in a married Life, that there is a Sort of Guilt in commu-

ing it: For
ar and my
herself, d
are a pr
thoughts up
Duty of a
MY Friend
ion below
er Person,
h as he can
t from the
er, the Ob
Haughtin
rs which f
ny Instance
ay that sec
to Virtue
e of a free
Pleasures o
is with such
y she was c
HEN I o
I, the Affli
happen in h
on in it, if
is a prett
on as for l
as expecti
e to them
after whic
e of their l
Misery and
state they
els and i
attend on
i. Our C
any which
HE Humo
y rises from
le Underst
on that we
from a nat
1. III.

ing it: For which Reason it is, that a Lady of
our and my Acquaintance, instead of speaking to
herself, desired me, the next Time I saw you, as
you are a professed Friend to our Sex, to turn your
thoughts upon the reciprocal Complaisance which is
the Duty of a married State.

MY Friend was neither in Birth, Fortune or Edu-
cation below the Gentleman whom she has married.
Her Person, her Age, and her Character, are also
such as he can make no Exception to. But so it is,
that from the Moment the Marriage Ceremony was
performed, the Obsequiousness of a Lover was turned into
the Haughtiness of a Master. All the kind Endeav-
ours which she uses to please him, are at best but so
many Instances of her Duty. This Insolence takes
away that secret Satisfaction, which does not only ex-
cite to Virtue, but also rewards it. It abates the
force of a free and generous Love, and imbitters all
the Pleasures of a social Life.' The young Lady spoke
with such an Air of Resentment, as discovered how
much she was concerned in the Distress.

WHEN I observed she had done speaking, Madam,
I, the Affliction you mention is the greatest that
can happen in human Life, and I know but one Con-
solation in it, if that be a Consolation, that the Cala-
mity is a pretty general one. There is nothing so
common as for Men to enter into Marriage, without so
much as expecting to be happy in it. They seem to
allow themselves a few Holidays in the Beginning
after which they are to return at best to the usual
course of their Life: and for ought they know, to con-
sider of their Misery and Uneasiness. From this false Sense of
the State they are going into, proceeds the immediate
Jealousy and indifference, or Hatred and Aversion,
which attend ordinary Marriages, or rather Bargains to
be made. Our Conversation was here interrupted by
the least company which came in upon us.

THE Humour of affecting a superior Carriage, ge-
nerally rises from a false Notion of the Weakness of a
little Understanding in general, or an over-weening
opinion that we have of our own; For when it pro-
ceeds from a natural Ruggedness and Brutality of Tem-

per, it is altogether incorrigible, and not to be amended by Admonition. Sir Francis Bacon, as I remember, lays it down as a Maxim, That no Marriage can be happy in which the Wife has no Opinion of her Husband's Wisdom; but without Offence to so great an Authority, I may venture to say, That a fullen wife is as bad as a good natured Fool. Knowledge, with Complacency and good Breeding, will make an equally beloved and respected; but when joined with severe, distant and unsociable Temper, it creates more Fear than Love. I who am a Bachelor, have no Notion of conjugal Tenderness, but what I learn from Books, and shall therefore produce three Letters of a Man who was not only one of the greatest, but the most learned Men in the whole Roman Empire. At the same Time I am very much ashamed, that on such Occasions I am obliged to have Recourse to Heathen Authors, shall appeal to my Readers, if they would not think this Mark of a narrow Education in a Man of Quality, who writes such passionate Letters to any Woman but a Mistress. They were all three written at a Time when I was at a Distance from him: The first of them puts me in the Mind of a married Friend of mine, who said, Such a Time is pleasant to a Man that is attended in it by whom he dearly loves.

Pliny to Calphurnia.

I Never was so much offended at Business, as it hindered me from going with you into the Camp, or following you thither: For I more particularly desire to be with you at present, that I might be sensible of the Progress you make in the Recovery of your Strength and Health; as also of the Entertainment and Diversions you can meet with in your Retirement. Believe me, it is an anxious State of Mind to live in Ignorance of what happens to those whom we passionately love. I am now in pain for your Absence, but also for your Indisposition: I am afraid of every Thing, fancy every Thing, and, as is the Nature of Men in fear, I fancy those Things which I am most afraid of. Let me therefore earnestly beseech you to favour me, under these my Apprehensions,

Letter written
be a little
grow anxious

YOU tell
Absence,
but my Wife
w. You
making me
let you know
you write
with new
me so much
do? Let me
same Time
they give

is impossible
your Absence
Cause of
portable, be
awake most
all Times of
you were to
away dejected
suffered a Re
which I am
I am engaged
YOU may guess
but in Business

shall conclude
of Milton, and
Sex, who have
agreeable,
who are false
That Adversity
cons with the

Letter every Day, or (if possible) with two; for I
be a little at Ease while I am reading your Letters,
grow anxious again as soon as I have read them.

Second LETTER.

YOU tell me, That you are very much afflicted at my
Absence, and that you have no Satisfaction in any
but my Writings, which you often lay by you upon my
W. You oblige me very much in wishing to see me,
making me your Comforter in my Absence. In Return,
let you know, I am no less pleased with the Letters
th you writ to me, and read them over a thousand
times with new Pleasure. If your Letters are capable of
giving me so much Pleasure, what would your Conversa-
tion be? Let me beg of you to write to me often; tho' at
the same Time I must confess your Letters give me Anguish
if they give me Pleasure.

Third LETTER.

It is impossible to conceive how much I languish for you
in your Absence; the tender Love I bear you, is the
Cause of this my Uneasiness, which is still the more
portable, because Absence is wholly a new Thing to us.
I awake most Part of the Night in thinking of you, and
at Times of the Day go as naturally to your Apartment,
as if you were there to receive me; but when I miss you, I
am away dejected, out of Humour, and like a Man that
has suffered a Repulse. There is but one Part of the Day
in which I am relieved from this Anxiety, and that is
when I am engaged in publick Affairs.
YOU may guess at the uneasy Condition of one who has
nothing but in Business, no Consolation but in Trouble.

I shall conclude this Paper with a beautiful Passage
of Milton, and leave it as a Lecture to those of my
Sex, who have a Mind to make their Conversa-
tion agreeable, as well as instructive, to the fair Part-
ners who are fallen into their Care. Eve having ob-
served, That Adam was entering into some deep Dis-
cussions with the Angel, who was sent to visit him, is

described as retiring from their Company, with a Design
Learning what should pass there from her Husband.

*So spake our Sire, and by his Count'nance seem'd
Entr'ing on studious Thoughts abstruse, which Eve
Perceiv'ing where she sat retir'd in Sight,
With Lowliness Majestick from her Seat
Rose, and went forth among her Fruits and Flow'rs
Yet went she not, as not with such Discourse
Delighted, or not capable her Ear
Of what was high: Such Pleasure she reserv'd,
Adam relating, she sole Auditress;
Her Husband the Relater she preferr'd
Before the Angel, and of him to ask
Chose rather: He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful Digressions, and solve high Dispute
With conjugal Caresses, from his Lip
Not Words alone pleas'd her. O! When meet now
Such Pairs, in Love and mutual Honour join'd?*



Hæc sunt jucundæ causa, cibusque mali.

These Things give us Pleasure, but bring Pain along

N^o 150.

Saturday, March 25, 1710.

From my own Apartment, March 24.

I Have received the following Letter upon the
ject of my last Paper. The Writer of it tells
there spoke of Marriage as one that knows it
Speculation, and for that Reason he sends me his
of it, as drawn from Experience.

Mr. Bickerstaff,

I Have received your Paper of this Day, and
you have done the Nuptial State a great
Justice in the Authority you give us of Pliny, who

to his V
ce to tel
Batchelor,
to touch t
erein ever
st Observ
before, a
give you a
e, and th
duct of oth
an.
It is ven
gi which
which pr
want of
the most
ity. Henc
of the g
ag wholly
allest Instanc
very seldom
ming the C
gh in conde
ws, That
rship been
begin to a
a ill-natur
and inconsi
have know
about cutt
after hav
upon the B
ighbours hav
se they di
d stand by t
strange to
u how the
together.
find that t
stinate Silen
HOSE ina
at their s

to his Wife you have there translated: But give me leave to tell you, That it is impossible for you, that are Bachelor, to have so just a Notion of this Way of Life, to touch the Affections of your Readers in a Particular Manner every Man's own Heart suggests more than the best Observer can form to himself without Experience. Therefore, who am an old married Man, have sat down to give you an Account of the Matter from my own Knowledge, and the Observations which I have made upon the Conduct of others in that most agreeable or wretched Condition.

It is very commonly observed, That the most smart Regiments which we meet with, are in the Beginning of Wedlock, which proceed from Ignorance of each others Humour, want of Prudence to make Allowances for a Change in the most careful Respect, to the most unbounded Familiarity. Hence it arises, That Trifles are commonly Occasions of the greatest Anxiety; for Contradiction being a thing wholly unusual between a new married Couple, the slightest Instance of it is taken for the highest Injury; and very seldom happens, that the Man is slow enough in judging the Character of a Husband, or the Woman quick enough in condescending to that of a Wife. It immediately follows, That they think they have all the Time of their Marriage been talking in Masks to each other, and therefore begin to act like disappointed People. Philander finds his Wife ill-natur'd and impertinent; and Delia Philander is vain and inconstant.

I have known a good Couple quarrel in the very Honey-moon about cutting up a Tart: Nay, I could name two, who after having had seven Children, fell out and parted upon the Boiling of a Leg of Mutton. My very next Neighbours have not spoke to one another these three Days, because they differ'd in their Opinions, whether the Clock should stand by the Window, or over the Chimney. It may be strange to you, who are not a married Man, when I tell you how the least Trifle can strike a Woman dumb for a Week together. But if you ever enter into this State, you will find that the soft Sex as often express their Anger by obstinate Silence, as by an ungovernable Clamour.

HOSE indeed who begin this Course of Life without Advice at their setting out, arrive within few Months at

a Pitch of Benevolence and Affection, of which the perfect Friendship is but a faint Resemblance. As in an unfortunate Marriage, the most minute and indiffer Things are Objects of the sharpest Resentment; so in a happy one, they are Occasions of the most exquisite Satisfaction. For what does not oblige in one we love? What does not offend in one we dislike? For these Reasons I take it for a Rule, That in Marriage, the chief Business is to acquire a Prepossession in Favour of each other. They should consider one another's Words and Actions with a secret Indulgence: There should be always an inward Fondness playing for each other, such as may add new Beauties to every Thing that is excellent, give Charms to what is indifferent, and cover every Thing that is defective. For want of this kind Propensity and Bias of Mind, the married Pair often take Things ill of each other, which no one else would take Notice of in either of them.

BUT the most unhappy Circumstance of all is, when each Party is always laying up Fuel for Dissension, by gathering together a Magazine of Provocations to expose each other with when they are out of Humour. These little Pleas in common Discourse make no Scruple to let those who are by, know they are quarrelling with one another, and they think they are discreet enough, if they conceal from the Company the Matters which they are binting at. About a Week ago, I was entertained for a whole Dinner with a very curious Conversation of this Nature; out of which I did not learn no more, than that the Husband and Wife were at one another. We had no sooner sat down, but says a Gentleman of the House, in order to raise Discourse, I thought Margarita sung extremely well last Night. Upon this, the Lady, looking as pale as Ashes, I suppose she had Clouds of coloured Ribands on. No, answered the Husband with a Flush in his Face, but she had laced Shoes. I look upon that a Stander-by on such Occasions has as much Reason to be out of Countenance as either of the Combatants. To my own off my Confusion, and seem regardless of what had passed. I desired the Servant who attended to give me the Vinegar which unluckily created a new Dialogue of Hints; for as far as I could gather by the subsequent Discourse, they had dissented the Day before about the Preference of Elder Wine Vinegar. In the Midst of their Discourse, there

ed a Dish of Chickens and Asparagus, when the Husband seemed disposed to lay aside all Disputes; and looking at her with a great deal of good Nature, said, Pray, Dear, will you help my Friend to a Wing of the Fowl that is next you, for I think it looks extremely well. The Lady, instead of answering him, addressing herself to me, Pray, said she, do you in Surrey reckon the white or the black-legged Fowls the best? I found the Husband changed his mind at the Question; and before I could answer, asked Whether we did not call Hops Broom in our Country? I quickly found, they did not ask Questions so much out of civility as Anger: For which Reason I thought fit to keep my Opinion to myself, and, as an honest Man ought, (when I was with two Friends in Warmth with each other) I took the Opportunity I could to leave them by themselves.

YOU see, Sir, I have laid before you only small Incidents, which are seemingly frivolous; but take it from a very well experienced in this State, they are principal Evils of this Nature which make Marriages unhappy. At the same Time, that I may do Justice to this excellent Institution, I must own to you, there are unspeakable Pleasures which are as little regarded in the Computation of the Advantages of Marriage, as the others are in the usual Computation of its Misfortunes.

LOVE MORE and his Wife live together in the full Possession of each other's Hearts, and by that Means have no indifferent Moments, but their whole Life is one continued Scene of Delight. Their Passion for each other communicates a certain Satisfaction, like that which they find in themselves are in, to all that approach them. When she is in the Place where he is, you see a Pleasure which he cannot conceal, nor he or any one else describe. In so constant an Affection, the very Presence of the Person beloved, has the Effect of the most agreeable Conversation. Whether they have Matter to talk of or not, they enjoy the Pleasures of Society, and at the same Time the Freedom of Conversation. Their ordinary Life is to be preferred to the happy Moments of other Lovers. In a Word, they have each of them great Merit, live in the Esteem of all who know them, and seem but to comply with the Opinions of their Friends, in the just Value they have for each other.



Ni vis boni

In ipsa inesse forma, hæc formam extinguere. T

*Were there not some Force and Value in Beauty, if
Things would be enough to extinguish it.*

No 151.

Tuesday, March 28, 1710.

From my own Apartment, March 27.

WHEN Artists would expose their Diamonds to an Advantage, they usually set them to Shew in little Cases of black Velvet. By this Means Jewels appear in their true and genuine Lustre, where there is no Colour that can infect their Brightness, give a false Cast to the Water. When I was at the Opera the other Night, the Assembly of Ladies in Mourning made me consider them in the same Kind of View. A Dress wherein there is so little Variety, shews the Face in all its natural Charms, and makes one differ from another only as it is more or less beautiful. Painters are ever careful of offending against a Rule which is essential in all just Representations. The chief Figure must have the strongest Point of Light, and not be injured by any gay Colourings that may draw away Attention to any less considerable Part of the Picture. The present Fashion obliges every Body to be dressed with Propriety, and makes the Ladies Faces the principal Objects of Sight. Every beautiful Person shines out with all the Excellence with which Nature has adorned her. Gaudy Ribands and glaring Colours being now out of Use, the Sex has no Opportunity given them to disguise themselves, which they seldom fail to do whenever it is in their Power. When a Woman comes to her Glass she does not employ her Time in making herself look more advantageously what she really is, but endeavours

be as much
whether this
and their Wo
Persons wh
they feld
appeared
charming
holders so m
on the Brea
ry which sup
a Woman
nge herself
e Pearl Nec
Nosegay,
act the Eye
fections of
I take my V
m, they oug
in this Par
ches our Im
plain Dress.
nts found in
of the Loc
THIS, I
a-kind, wh
hewy, and
one Specie
Minds of t
a in one to
an, and in
visiting Lac
bands, tha
y-shop. A
er Daughte
sudden hel
en an Air t
ted with a S
and what to
I was inform
taped Gaite
Sex unhapp
ng that mak

be as much another Creature as she possibly can. Whether this happens because they stay so long, and attend their Work so diligently, that they forget the Faces of Persons which they first sat down with, or whatever it is, they seldom rise from the Toilet the same Women they appeared when they began to dress. What Jewel can be so charming as *Cleora* place in her Ears, that can please her Holders so much as her Eyes? the Cluster of Diamonds on the Breast can add no Beauty to the fair Chest of *Ivy* which supports it. It may indeed tempt a Man to love a Woman, but never to love her. Let *Thalestris* change herself into a motly, party-coloured Animal: the Pearl Necklace, the flowered Stomacher, the artificial Nosegay, and shaded Furbelow, may be of use to attract the Eye of the Beholder, and turn it from the Imperfections of her Features and Shape. But if Ladies will take my Word for it, (and as they dress to please men, they ought to consult our Fancy rather than their Reason in this Particular) I can assure them, there is nothing which our Imagination so much as a beautiful Woman in plain Dress. There might be more agreeable Ornaments found in our own Manufacture, than any that rise from the Looms of *Persia*.

THIS, I know, is a very harsh Doctrine to Women-kind, who are carried away with every Thing that is new and showy, and with what delights the Eye, more than the Reason. One Species of living Creatures whatsoever. Were the Minds of the Sex laid open, we should find the chief Fault in one to be a Tippet, in another a Muff, in a third a Fan, and in a fourth a Fardingal. The Memory of an illustrious Lady is so filled up with Gloves, Silks and Ribbons, that I can look upon it as nothing else but a Wardrobe-shop. A Matron of my Acquaintance complaining of her Daughter's Vanity, was observing, that she had all her Follies held up her Head higher than ordinary, and breathed an Air that shewed a secret Satisfaction in herself, mixed with a Scorn of others. I did not know, says my Friend, what to make of the Carriage of this fantastical Girl. I was informed by her eldest Sister, that she had a pair of striped Garters on. This odd Turn of Mind often makes the Sex unhappy, and disposes them to be struck with every thing that makes a Shew, however trifling and superficial.

MANY a Lady has fetched a Sigh at the Toss of a Wig, and been ruined by the Tapping of a Snuff-box. It is impossible to describe all the Execution that was done by the Shoulder-knot while that Fashion prevailed, or reckon up all the Virgins that have fallen a Sacrifice to a Pair of fringed Gloves. A sincere Heart has not made Half so many Conquests as an open Waistcoat; and should be glad to see an able Head make so good a figure in a Woman's Company as a Pair of red Heels. *Grecian Hero*, when he was asked whether he could play upon the Lute, thought he had made a very good reply, when he answered, No; but I can make a great City of a little one. Notwithstanding his boasted modesty, I appeal to the Heart of any Toast in Town, whether she would not think the Lutenist preferable to a Statesman. I do not speak this out of any Aversion I have to the Sex: On the contrary, I have always a Tenderness for them; but I must confess it troubles me very much, to see the Generality of them place their affections on improper Objects, and give up all theasures of Life for Gugaws and Trifles.

Mrs. *Margery Bickerstaff*, my great Aunt, had a thousand Pounds to her Portion, which our Family was desirous of keeping among themselves, and therefore used all possible Means to turn off her Thoughts from Marriage. The Method they took, was, in any time of Danger, to throw a new Gown or Petticoat in her Way. When she was about twenty-five Years of Age, she fell in Love with a Man of an agreeable Temper and equal Fortune, and would certainly have married him, had not my Grandfather, Sir *Jacob*, dressed her up in a Suit of flowered Sattin; upon which she set an immoderate a Value upon herself, that the Lover soon contemned and discarded. In the fortieth Year of her Age, she was again smitten, but very luckily transferred her Passion to a Tippet, which was presented to her by another Relation who was in the Plot. This, with a white Sarfenet Hood, kept her safe in the Family till fifty. About Sixty, which generally produces a decay of latter Spring in amorous Constitutions, my Aunt *Margery* had again a Colt's Tooth in her Head, and would certainly have eloped from the Mansion-House

did not he
Scholar,
nds, whi
en found
d Pounds
Time.
THIS I
mentioned
signed to
gay Suit;
the same
ental Dress
ords, Simp
nefit of m

i, quibus in
Chaos, &
mibi fas
dere res al
Infernal G
Chaos and
Grant wha
Secrets whi

From

A Man wh
present,
by his Thou
us and con
res with th
Conjecture

not her Brother *Simon*, who was a wise Man, and Scholar, advised to dress her in Cherry-coloured Rinds, which was the only expedient that could have been found out by the Wit of Man to preserve the thousand Pounds in our Family, Part of which I enjoy at this Time.

THIS Discourse puts me in Mind of an Humorist mentioned by *Horace*, called *Eutrapelus*, who, when he designed to do a Man a Mischief, made him a Present of a gay Suit; and brings to my Memory another Passage of the same Author, when he describes the most ornamental Dress that a Woman can appear in with two words, *Simplex Munditiis*, which I have quoted for the benefit of my Female Readers.



*in, quibus imperium est animarum, umbræque silentes,
Chaos, & Phlegethon, loca nocte silentia late,
mibi fas audita loqui, sit numine vestro
pendere res alta terra & caligine mersas.*

Virg.

*Infernal Gods, who rule the Shades below,
Chaos and Phlegethon, the Realms of Wo;
Grant what I've heard I may to Light expose,
Secrets which Earth and Night and Hell inclose!*

From my own Apartment, March 29.

A Man who confines his Speculations to the Time present, has but a very narrow Province to employ his Thoughts in. For this Reason, Persons of studious and contemplative Natures often entertain themselves with the History of past Ages, or raise Scheme and Conjectures upon Futurity. For my own Part, I love

love to range through that Half of Eternity, which still to come, rather than look on that which is already run out; because I know I have a real Share and Interest in the one, whereas all that was transacted in the other, can be only Matter of Curiosity to me.

UPON this Account, I have been always very much delighted with meditating on the Soul's Immortality, and in reading the several Notions which the wisest of Men both antient and modern, have entertained on that Subject. What the Opinions of the greatest Philosophers have been, I have several Times hinted at, and I will now give an Account of them from Time to Time as Occasion requires. It may likewise be worth while to consider, what Men of the most exalted Genius, and cultivated Imagination, have thought of this Matter. Among these, *Homer* stands up as a Prodigy of Mankind, and looks down upon the rest of human Creatures as a Species beneath him. Since he is the most antient *Homer* Author, we may guess from his Relation, what were the common Opinions in his Time concerning the State of the Soul after Death.

ULYSSES, he tells us, made a Voyage to the Regions of the Dead, in order to consult *Virgil* how he should return to his own Country, and recommend himself to the Favour of the Gods. The Poet scarce introduces a single Person, who doth not suggest some Precept to his Reader, and designs his Description of the Dead for the Amendment of the Living.

ULYSSES, after having made a very plentiful sacrifice, sat him down by the Pool of Holy Eliza, which attracted a prodigious Assembly of Ghosts of all Ages and Conditions, that hovered about the Hero, and feasted upon the Steams of his Oblation. The first that *Ulysses* knew was the Shade of *Elpenor*, who, to shew the Activity of a Spirit above that of Body, is represented as arrived there long before *Ulysses*, notwithstanding the Winds and Seas had contributed all their Force to hinder his Voyage thither. This *Elpenor*, to inspire the Hero with a Detestation of Drunkenness, and at the same Time with a religious Care of doing proper Honours to the Dead, describes himself as having broken his Neck in a Debauch of Wine; and begs *Ulysses*, that for

those of his
and per
in great S
est, and is
re moving
other Anti
him among
and fits
ke of Blo
to he was.
ht, and co
But bei
imate Wif
ndence; an
reveal hi
great Pr
scnt into
tioned him
the Guilt
Gods, pro
mily, and a
THE Po
riosity of h
an, after th
dding himse
king himse
sooner ope
d enquires i
d the Fortu
ULYSSE
at the Sick
ons, and th
er, his Son
m, they we
for myself
died. My
Welfare,
only Dissem
Soul from
essions of T
e Apparition
to his Bo

pose of his Soul, he would build a Monument over
 and perform Funeral Rites to his Memory. *Ulysses*,
 with great Sorrow of Heart, promises to fulfil his Re-
 quest, and is immediately diverted to an Object much
 more moving than the former. The Ghost of his own
 Mother *Anticlea*, whom he still thought living, appears
 to him among the Multitude of Shades that surrounded
 him, and sits down at a small Distance from him by the
 side of Blood, without speaking to him, or knowing
 who he was. *Ulysses* was exceedingly troubled at the
 sight, and could not forbear weeping as he looked upon
 her: But being all along set forth as a Pattern of con-
 summate Wisdom, he makes his Affection give Way to
 Reverence; and therefore, upon his seeing *Tiresias*, does
 not reveal himself to his Mother, till he had consulted
 the great Prophet, who was the Occasion of this his
 descent into the Empire of the Dead. *Tiresias* having
 exhorted him to keep himself and his Companions free
 from the Guilt of Sacrilege, and to pay his Devotions to all
 the Gods, promises him a safe Return to his Kingdom and
 Family, and a happy old Age in the Enjoyment of them.
 THE Poet having thus, with great Art kept the
 Curiosity of his Reader in Suspence, represents his wise
 Hero, after the Dispatch of his Business with *Tiresias*, as
 yielding himself up to the Calls of natural Affection, and
 making himself known to his Mother. Her Eyes are
 sooner opened, but she cries out in Tears, *Oh my Son!*
 and enquires into the Occasions that brought him thither,
 and the Fortune that attended him.

ULYSSES, on the other Hand, desires to know
 what the Sickness was that had sent her into those Re-
 gions, and the Condition in which she had left his Fa-
 ther, his Son, and more particularly his Wife. She tells
 him, they were all three inconsolable for his Absence;
 for myself, says she, that was the Sickness of which
 I died. My Impatience for your Return, my Anxiety for
 your Welfare, and my Fondness for my dear *Ulysses*, were
 the only Distempers that preyed upon my Life, and separated
 my Soul from my Body. *Ulysses* was melted with these Ex-
 pressions of Tenderness, and thrice endeavoured to catch
 the Apparition in his Arms, that he might hold his Mo-
 ther to his Bosom, and weep over her.

THIS

THIS gives the Poet Occasion to describe the Vision the Heathens at that Time had of an unbodied Spirit in the Excuse which the Mother makes for seeming to withdraw herself from her Son's Embraces. *The Poet says she, is compos'd neither of Bones, Flesh nor Sinews, but leaves behind her all those Incumbrances of Mortality, to be consumed on the Funeral Pile. As soon as she has cast her Burden, she makes her Escape, and flies from it like a Dream.*

WHEN this melancholy Conversation is at an End, the Poet draws up to View as charming a Vision as can enter into Man's Imagination. He describes the Specter who appeared to *Ulysses*, to have been the Shades of the finest Women that had ever lived upon the Earth, who had either been the Daughters of Kings, the Mistresses of Gods, or Mothers of Heroes; such as *Alcmena*, *Leda*, *Ariadne*, *Iphimedita*, *Eriphyle*, and several others, of whom he gives a Catalogue, with a short History of their Adventures. The beautiful Assembly of Apparitions were all gathered together about the Boat. *Each of them, says Ulysses, (as a gentle Satire upon female Vanity) giving me an Account of her Birth and Family.* This Scene of extraordinary Women seems to have been designed by the Poet as a Lecture of Morality to the whole Sex, and to put them in Mind of what they must expect, notwithstanding the greatest Perfections and highest Honours, they can arrive at.

THE Circle of Beauties at length disappeared, and was succeeded by the Shades of several Grecian Heroes who had been engaged with *Ulysses* in the Siege of *Troy*. The first that approached was *Agamemnon*, the Generalissimo of that great Expedition, who at the Appearance of his old Friend wept very bitterly, and without saying any Thing to him, endeavoured to grasp him by the Hand. *Ulysses*, who was much moved at the Sight, poured out a Flood of Tears, and asked him the Occasion of his Death, which *Agamemnon* related to him in its tragical Circumstances; how he was murdered at a Banquet by the Contrivance of his own Wife, in Confederacy with her Adulterer: From whence he takes Occasion to reproach the whole Sex, after a Manner which would be inexcusable in a Man who had not been so great

sufferer by
Women th
who her
too fond
you reveal
sealed from
your Pe
ated me; k
the Poet, in
stem of m
ers, shews
which the So
ow in it u
I am extre
et in the r
ays the He
us. By w
on, and pr
friendships v
life continu
the Welfare
efs of the
expressed in
ing to his
ot omit it.
a Council,
hom he ha
himself had
wooden Ho
with us, ei
ever saw
maintenance
pon his Se
loy them a
her of the
purchased
ut a Wo
was so ple
son, that l
more than
hat lay be

sufferer by them. *My Wife*, says he, *has disgraced all Women that shall ever be born into the World, even she who hereafter shall be innocent: Take Care how you are too fond of your Wife. Never tell her all you know. If you reveal some Things to her, be sure you keep others concealed from her. You, indeed, have nothing to fear from your Penelope, she will not use you as my Wife has treated me; however, take Care how you trust a Woman.* The Poet, in this and other Instances, according to the System of many Heathen as well as Christian Philosophers, shews, how Anger, Revenge, and other Habits which the Soul had contracted in the Body, subsist, and how in it under its State of Separation.

I am extremely pleased with the Companions which the Poet in the next Description assigns to *Achilles*. *Achilles* says the Hero *came up to me with Patroclus and Antilochus*. By which we may see that it was *Homer's* Opinion, and probably that of the Age he lived in, that the Friendships which are made among the Living, will likewise continue among the Dead. *Achilles* enquires after the Welfare of his Son, and of his Father with a Fierceness of the same Character that *Homer* has every where expressed in the Actions of his Life. The Passage relating to his Son, is so extremely beautiful, that I must not omit it. *Ulysses*, after having described him as wise in Council, and active in War, and mentioned the Foes whom he had slain in Battle, adds an Observation that he himself had made of his Behaviour whilst he lay in the Wooden Horse. *Most of the Generals*, says he, *that were with us, either wept or trembled: As for your Son, I never saw him wipe a Tear from his Cheeks, or change his Countenance. On the contrary, he would often lay his Hand upon his Sword, or grasp his Spear, as impatient to employ them against the Trojans.* He then informs his Father of the great Honour and Rewards which he had purchased before *Troy*, and of his Return from it without a Wound. The Shade of *Achilles*, says the Poet, was so pleased with the Account he received of his Son, that he enquired no further, but stalked away with more than ordinary Majesty over the green Meadow that lay before them.

THIS

THIS last Circumstance of a deceased Father's joining in the Behaviour of his Son, is very finely contrived by *Homer*, as an Incentive to Virtue, and use of by none that I know besides himself.

THE Description of *Ajax*, which follows, and Refusing to speak to *Ulysses*, who had won the Arms of *Achilles* from him, and by that Means occasioned Death, is admired by every one that reads it. *Ulysses* relates the Sullenness of his Deportment, and considers the Greatness of the Hero, he expresses him with generous and noble Sentiments. *Oh! that I never gained a Prize which cost the Life of so brave a Man as Ajax! who for the Beauty of his Person, Greatness of his Actions, was inferior to none but the divine Achilles.* The same noble Condescension, which never dwells but in truly great Minds, and such as *He* would represent that of *Ulysses* to have been, discovers itself likewise in the Speech which he made to the Ghost of *Ajax* on that Occasion. *Oh Ajax! (says he) do you keep your Resentments even after Death? What Instructions hath this fatal Armour brought upon the Greeks by robbing them of you, who were their Bulwark and Defence? Achilles is not more bitterly lamented among us than you. Impute not then your Death to any one but Jupiter, who out of his Anger to the Greeks, took you away from among them: Let me intreat you to approach me; resist the Fierceness of your Wrath, and the Greatness of your Soul, and bear what I have to say to you.* *Ajax*, without making a Reply, turned his Back upon him, and retired into a Crowd of Ghosts.

ULYSSES, after all these Visions, took a View of those impious Wretches who lay in Tortures for Crimes they had committed upon the Earth, whom *Homer* describes under all the Varieties of Pain, as so many Marks of divine Vengeance, to deter others from following their Example. He then tells us, that notwithstanding he had a great Curiosity to see the Heroes who lived in the Ages before him, the Ghosts began to throng about him in such prodigious Multitudes, and with such a Confusion of Voices, that his Heart trembled; he saw himself amidst so great a Scene of Horrors. *Ulysses* adds, That he was afraid lest some hideous Spectre should

near to him
therefore v

question n
cription of
le and fruit
it besides t
ark and ign

Montalio, c

onomatopoe
the Flies do

153.

From

HAVE h
all the Pain
represented
Consort of
particular I
rafter, and
which is
ater of thof
of his Fig
es to wind
rary, an e
the great
Touches v
resented as
mour runs t
have often
rent Talen
the same M
the several

ear to him, that might terrify him to Distraction ; therefore withdrew in Time.

question not but my Reader will be pleased with this description of a future State, represented by such a simple and fruitful Imagination, that had nothing to distinguish it besides the Light of Nature, and the Opinions of the ignorant Age.



Simulatio, clangor, stridor, taratantara, murmur.

Farn. Rhet.

Onomatopœia coins Words from Sound,

The Flies do buz, Tantarra's fill the Ground.

153.

Thursday, April 1, 1710.

From my own Apartment, March 31.

HAVE heard of a very valuable Picture, wherein all the Painters of the Age in which it was drawn, represented sitting together in a Circle, and joining in the Confort of Musick. Each of them plays upon such particular Instrument as is the most suitable to his Character, and expresses that Style and Manner of Painting which is peculiar to him. The famous Cupola-ter of those Times, to shew the Grandeur and Boldness of his Figures, hath a Horn in his Mouth which he blows to wind with great Strength and Force. On the contrary, an eminent Artist, who wrought up his Pictures with the greatest Accuracy, and gave them all those delicate Touches which are apt to please the nicest Eye, is represented as tuning a Theorbo. The same Kind of Labour runs through the whole Piece.

I have often, from this Hint, imagined to myself, that different Talents in Discourse might be shadowed out after the same Manner by different Kinds of Musick ; and that the several conversable Parts of Mankind in this great City

City, might be cast into proper Characters and Divisions as they resemble several Instruments that are in use among the Masters of Harmony. Of these therefore we will first observe their Order, and first of the Drum.

YOUR Drums are the Blusterers in Conversation; that with a loud Laugh, unnatural Mirth, and a Torrent of Noise, domineer in publick Assemblies, over the Men of Sense, stun their Companions, and fill the Place they are in with a rattling Sound, that hath seldom Wit, Humour or Good Breeding in it. The Drum notwithstanding, by this boisterous Vivacity, is very powerful to impose upon the Ignorant; and in Conversation with Ladies, who are not of the finest Taste, often passes for a Man of Mirth and Wit, and for wonderful pleasant Company. I need not observe, that the Emptiness of the Drum very much contributes to its Noise.

THE Lute is a Character directly opposite to the Drum, that sounds very finely by itself, or in a very small Consort. Its Notes are exquisitely sweet, and low, easily drowned in a Multitude of Instruments, and even lost among a few, unless you give a particular Attention to it. A Lute is seldom heard in a Company more than five, whereas a Drum will shew itself to Advantage in an Assembly of five hundred. The Lutes therefore are Men of a fine Genius, uncommon Relation, great Affability, and esteemed chiefly by Persons of good Taste, who are the only proper Judges of so lightful and soft a Melody.

THE Trumpet is an Instrument that has in it a vast Compass of Musick, or Variety of Sound, but is notwithstanding very agreeable, so long as it keeps within its Pitch. It has not above four or five Notes, which are however very pleasing, and capable of exquisite Turns and Modulations. The Gentlemen who fall under this Denomination, are your Men of the most fashionable Education, and refined Breeding, who have learned a certain Smoothness of Discourse, and Sprightliness of Air, from the polite Company they have kept; but at the same Time have shallow Parts, weak Judgments, and a short Reach of Understanding. A Play-House, a Drawing-Room, a Ball, a Visiting-Day, or a Ring in Hyde-Park, are the few Notes they are Masters of, which

touch up
ever is a ne
er Enliven
y by itself.
IOLIN
that dis
ination, S
bear away
however b
d to hear
d in Harm
THERE
e frequent
Bass-Vio
fort, and
Harmony,
struments th
Instrument
may sign
s, who de
etimes bre
ed Wit, a
ion of the
k upon eve
Bass-Viol.
AS for yo
nce and A
Hedges,
ken Necks
in a Place
y will cont
of Hunti
y may be l
I must not
ertain you
a few Not
perpetual
m. These
the Loa
Men of I
ing an A
er passed i

touch upon in all Conversations. The Trumpet
ever is a necessary Instrument about a Court, and a
Enlivener of a Consort, though of no great Har-
mony by itself.

VIOLINS are the lively, forward, importunate
that distinguish themselves by the Flourishes of
Imagination, Sharpness of Repartee, Glances of Satire,
bear away the upper Part in every Consort. I can-
however but observe, That when a Man is not dis-
posed to hear Musick, there is not a more disagreeable
Instrument in Harmony than that of a Violin.

THERE is another musical Instrument, which is
very frequent in this Nation than any other; I mean
the Bass-Viol, which grumbles in the Bottom of the
Consort, and with a surly masculine Sound strengthens
Harmony, and tempers the Sweetness of the several
Instruments that play along with it. The Bass-Viol is
an Instrument of a quite different Nature to the Trumpet,
it may signify Men of rough Sense, and unpolished
Talents, who do not love to hear themselves talk, but
sometimes break out with an agreeable Bluntness, unex-
pected Wit, and surly Pleasantries, to the no small Dis-
pleasure of their Friends and Companions. In short, I
ascribe upon every sensible true-born *Briton* to be naturally
a Bass-Viol.

AS for your rural Wits, who talk with great Elo-
quence and Alacrity of Foxes, Hounds, Horses, Quick-
Hedges, and Six-Bar Gates, double Ditches, and
Broken Necks, I am in Doubt, whether I should give
them a Place in the conversable World. However if
they will content themselves with being raised to the Dig-
nity of Hunting-Horns, I shall desire for the future, that
they may be known by that Name.

I must not here omit the Bag-pipe Species, that will
perpetuate you from Morning to Night with the Repetition
of a few Notes, which are played over and over, with
the perpetual Humming of a Drone running underneath
them. These are your dull, heavy, tedious Story-Tel-
lers, the Load and Burden of Conversations, that set up
Men of Importance, by knowing secret History, and
giving an Account of Transactions, that whether they
have passed in the World or not, doth not signify an
Half-

Half-penny to its Instruction, or its Welfare. I have observed, That the *Northern* Parts of this Island are more particularly fruitful in Bag-pipes.

THERE are so very few Persons who are Masters of every Kind of Conversation, and can talk on all Subjects, that I don't know whether we should make a distinction of them: Nevertheless, that my Scheme may not be defective, for the Sake of those few who are endowed with such extraordinary Talents, I shall allow them to be Harpsicords, a kind of Musick which everyone knows is a Consort by itself.

AS for your Passing-Bells, who look upon Mirth as criminal, and talk of nothing but what is melancholy itself, and mortifying to Human Nature, I shall not mention them.

I shall likewise pass over in Silence all the Rabble of Mankind, that crowd our Streets, Coffee-houses, Pubs, and publick Tables. I cannot call their Discourse Conversation, but rather something that is practised in imitation of it. For which Reason, if I would defend them by any Musical Instrument, it should be by the modern Inventions of the Bladder and String, Tambourine and Key, Marrow-Bone and Cleaver.

MY Reader will doubtless observe, That I have not touched here upon Male Instruments, having referred my Female Consort to another Occasion. If he has a Mind to know where these several Characters are to be met with, I could direct him to a whole Club of Drunken Men, not to mention another of Bag pipes, which I have before given some Account of in my Description of the nightly Meetings in *Sheer-Lane*. The Lutes may be met with in Couples upon the Banks of a Chrysomel Stream, or in the Retreats of shady Woods, and flowery Meadows; which for different Reasons are likewise a great Resort of your Hunting-Horns. Bass-Viols are frequently to be found over a Glass of stale Beer, and a Pipe of Tobacco; whereas those who set up for Violins seldom fail to make their Appearance at *Will's* once every Evening. You may meet with a Trumpet any where on the other Side of *Charing-Cross*.

THAT we may draw something for our Advantage in Life out of the foregoing Discourse, I must intro-

Reader to n
versation, a
fine himself
in it like a
; and acco
the future.
gram for mar
ng polished
uch of the
ble for a M
ture of diff
Course of
Pipe. I h
etness of th
I must c
elf daily de
Effect of m
w not. Al
Conversatio
it begin t
er to hear
ne, and in
oise of so t

shall conc
ed last N
y well my
ass the Ev
Friends, in

Dear Isaac
Intend to
having by
will ent
wife two
elf in Tu

N^o

Reader to make a narrow Search into his Life and
Conversation, and upon his leaving any Company, to
examine himself seriously, whether he has behaved him-
self like a Drum or a Trumpet, a Violin or a Bass-
; and accordingly endeavour to mend his Musick
for the future. For my own Part, I must confess, I was
a Drum for many Years; nay, and a very noisy one, till
I had polished myself a little in good Company, I threw
much of the Trumpet into my Conversation, as was
fit for a Man of an impetuous Temper, by which
Mixture of different Musicks, I look upon myself, during
the Course of many Years, to have resembled a Tabor
Pipe. I have since very much endeavoured at the
Sweetness of the Lute; but in spite of all my Resolu-
tion, I must confess, with great Confusion, that I find
myself daily degenerating into a Bag-pipe; whether it be
the Effect of my old Age, or of the Company I keep, I
know not. All that I can do, is to keep a Watch over
my Conversation, and to silence the Drone as soon as I
perceive it begin to hum in my Discourse, being determined
never to hear the Notes of others, than to play out of
tune, and inroach upon their Parts in the Consort by
the use of so tiresome an Instrument.

I shall conclude this Paper with a Letter which I re-
ceived last Night from a Friend of mine, who knows
very well my Notions upon this Subject, and invites me
to pass the Evening at his House, with a select Company
of Friends, in the following Words:

Dear Isaac,

*I intend to have a Consort at my House this Evening,
having by great Chance got a Harpsicord, which I am
well entertain you very agreeably. There will be
with me two Lutes and a Trumpet: Let me beg you to put
yourself in Tune, and believe me*

Your very faithful Servant,

Nicholas Humdrum.

Ob-



Obscuris vera involvens.

Virg. *Æn. L.*

Involving Truth in obscure Terms.

N^o 154.

Tuesday, April 4, 1710.

From my own Apartment, April 3.

WE have already examined *Homers*'s Description of a Future State, and the Condition in which he hath placed the Souls of the Deceased. I shall in this Paper make some Observations on the Account which *Virgil* hath given us of the same Subject, who, besides the Greatness of Genius, had all the Lights of Philosophy and Human Learning to assist and guide him in his Discoveries.

ÆNEAS is represented as descending into the Empire of Death, with a Prophetess by his Side, who instructs him in the Secrets of those lower Regions.

UPON the Confines of the Dead, and before the very Gates of this infernal World, *Virgil* describes several Inhabitants, whose Natures are wonderfully suited to the Situation of the Place, as being either the Objects or Resemblances of Death. Of the first Kind are the Shadows of Sickness, Old Age, Fear, Famine and Poverty; (Apparitions very terrible to behold) with several others, as Toil, War, Contention and Discord, which contribute all of them to people this common receptacle of human Souls. As this was likewise a very proper Residence for every Thing that resembles Death, the Poet tells us, That Sleep, whom he represents as a near Relation to Death, has likewise his Habitation in these Quarters, and describes in them a huge gloomy Elm-Tree, which seems a very proper Ornament for the Place, and is possessed by an innumerable Swarm of Dreams, that hang in Clusters under every Leaf of it. He then gives us a List of imaginary Persons, who very

ly lie within the Shadow of the Dream-Tree, as be-
 of the same kind of Make in themselves, and the
 erials, or (to use *Shakespeare's* Phrase) the Stuff of
 h Dreams are made. Such are the Shades of the
 with an hundred Hands, and of his Brother with
 Bodies; of the double-shaped *Centaur* and *Scylla*;
Gorgon with snaky Hair; the *Harpy* with a Woman's
 and Lion's Talons; the seven-headed *Hydra*; and
Chimera, which breathes forth a Flame, and is a
 pound of three Animals. These several mixed Na-
 the Creatures of Imagination, are not only intro-
 duced with great Art after the Dreams; but as they are
 ed at the very Entrance, and within the very Gates
 of these Regions, do probably denote the wild Deliriums
 Extravagancies of Fancy, which the Soul usually
 into when she is just upon the Verge of Death.

HUS far *Aeneas* travels in an Allegory. The rest
 of the Description is drawn with great Exactness, accord-
 ing to the Religion of the Heathens, and the Opinions
 of the *Platonick* Philosophy. I shall not trouble my
 Reader with a common dull Story, that gives an Account
 of the Heathens first of all supposed a Ferryman in
 the River, and his Name to be *Charon*; but must not pass
 in Silence the Point of Doctrine which *Virgil* hath
 so much insisted upon in this Book, That the Souls of
 the Dead who are unburied, are not permitted to go over
 to their respective Places of Rest, till they have wan-
 dered a hundred Years upon the Banks of *Styx*. This
 is probably an Invention of the Heathen Priesthood,
 to make the People extremely careful of performing pro-
 per Rights and Ceremonies to the Memory of the Dead.
 I will not however, with the infamous Scribblers of the
 last Age, take an Occasion from such a Circumstance, to run
 up declamations against Priestcraft, but rather look
 on it even in this Light as a Religious Artifice, to raise
 the Minds of Men an Esteem for the Memory of their
 Fathers, and a Desire to recommend themselves to
 the Good of Posterity; as also to excite in them an Ambition
 of imitating the Virtues of the Deceased, and to keep
 in their Thoughts the Sense of the Soul's Immor-
 tality. In a Word, we may say in Defence of the se-
 veral Opinions relating to the Shades of unburied Persons,
 what

what hath been said by some of our Divines in regard to the rigid Doctrines concerning the Souls of such who without being initiated into our Religion, That suppose they should be erroneous, they can do no Hurt to the Dead, and will have a good Effect upon the Living, making them cautious of neglecting such necessary solemnities.

CHARON is no sooner appeased, and the Three-headed Dog laid asleep, but *Aeneas* makes his Entrance into the Dominions of *Pluto*. There are three Kind of Persons described, as being situated on the Borders; I can give no Reason for their being stationed there in particular a Manner, but because none of them seem to have had a proper Right to a Place among the Dead, not having run out the whole Thread of their Days, or finished the Term of Life that had been allotted to them upon Earth. The first of these are the Souls of Infants who are snatched away by untimely Ends: The second are of those who are put to Death wrongfully, and receive an unjust Sentence; and the third, of those who grow weary of their Lives, and laid violent Hands upon themselves. As for the second of these, *Virgil* adds to the great Beauty, That *Minos*, the Judge of the Dead, is employed in giving them a Rehearing, and assigning them their several Quarters suitable to the Parts they acted in Life. The Poet, after having mentioned the Souls of those unhappy Men who destroyed themselves, breaks into a fine Exclamation: *O! how gladly, says he, would they now endure Life with all its Miseries! But the Divinities forbid their Return to Earth, and the Waters of Styx surround them with nine Streams that are unpassable.* This is very remarkable, that *Virgil*, notwithstanding that Murder was so frequent among the Heathens, and had been practised by some of the greatest Men in the World, Age before him, hath here represented it as so heinous a Crime. But in this Particular he was guided by the Doctrines of his great Master *Plato*, who says on this Subject, That a Man is placed in his Station of Life, like a Soldier in his proper Post, which he is not to quit without a just Cause, may happen, until he is called off by his Commander who planted him in it.

THERE
hy, which
atest Part
g with wo
y so call
athed the
y in sensib
e Platonist
ce in the E
bits, so as
an angry,
amed with
y, brighter
ations: Th
Vice grow
ive and ga
at the Tor
e principall
not capab
on the c
y much co
culations, i
the Ecstasie
e to reason
ish in this
UPON th
Description
tells us are
NOT far
ins, that a
e there gro
ly Retiren
the Souls o
ion, says
n gives a l
n *Dido* ma
iving in th
first Husba
THE Poe
t was pec
delighting
n the Exe
Vol. III.

THERE is another Point in the Platonick Philosophy, which *Virgil* has made the Ground-work of the latest Part in the Piece we are now examining, having with wonderful Art and Beauty materializ'd (if I may so call it) a Scheme of abstracted Notions, and clothed the most nice refined Conceptions of Philosophy in sensible Images, and Poetical Representations. The Platonist tells us, That the Soul, during her Residence in the Body, contracts many virtuous and vicious Habits, so as to become a beneficent, mild, charitable, an angry, malicious, revengeful Being: A Substance stained with Lust, Avarice and Pride; or on the contrary, brightened with pure, generous and humble Dispositions: That these and the like Habits of Virtue and Vice growing into the very Essence of the Soul, survive and gather Strength in her after her Dissolution; that the Torments of a vicious Soul in a future State proceed principally from those importunate Passions which are not capable of being gratified without a Body; and on the contrary, the Happiness of virtuous Minds very much consists in their being employed in sublime Speculations, innocent Diversions, sociable Affections, and the Ecstasies of Passion and Rapture which are agreeable to reasonable Natures, and of which they gained a Taste in this Life.

UPON this Foundation the Poet raises that beautiful Description of the secret Haunts and Walks, which he tells us are inhabited by deceased Lovers.

NOT far from hence, says he, lies a great Waste of Plains, that are called the Fields of Melancholy. In these there grows a Forest of Myrtle, divided into many solitary Retirements and covered Walks, and inhabited by the Souls of those who pined away with Love. The Poet, says he, continues with them after Death. He then gives a list of this languishing Tribe, in which his *Dido* makes the principal Figure, and is described as living in this soft Romantick Scene, with the Shade of her first Husband *Sichæus*.

THE Poet in the next Place mentions another Plain that was peopled with the Ghosts of Warriors, as delighting in each other's Company, and pleased in the Exercise of Arms. He there represents the

Grecian Generals and common Soldiers who perished in the Siege of *Troy*, as drawn up in Squadrons, terrified at the Approach of *Aeneas*, which renewed them those Impressions of Fear they had before received in Battle with the *Trojans*. He afterwards, like upon the same Notions, gives a View of the *Trojan* Heroes who lived in former Ages, amidst a vision Scene of Chariots and Arms, flowery Meadows, flags, Spears, and generous Steeds, which he tells us were their Pleasures upon Earth, and now make up their Happiness in *Elysium*. For the same Reason also, he mentions others as singing Pæans, and Songs of Triumph, amidst a beautiful Grove of Laurel. The Cause of the Consort was the Poet *Museus*, who stood enclosed with a Circle of Admirers, and rose by the Head and shoulders above the Throng of Shades that surrounded him. The Habitations of unhappy Spirits shew the Duration of their Torments, and the deplorable Condition they are in, are represented as guarded by a Fury, moated round with a Lake of Fire, strengthened with Towers of Iron, encompassed with a Wall, and fortified with Pillars of Adamant, which the Gods together are not able to heave from their Foundations. The Noise of Stripes, the Clank of Chains, and the Groans of the Tortur'd, strike the pious *Aeneas* with a kind of Horror. The Poet afterwards divides the Criminals into two Classes: The first and blackest Catalogue consists of such as were guilty of Outrages against the Gods; and the next, of such as were convicted of Injustice between Man and Man: The greatest Number of whom, says the Poet, are those who followed the Dictates of Avarice.

IT was an Opinion of the Platonists, That the Souls of Men having contracted in the Body great Stains and Pollutions of Vice and Ignorance, there were several Purgations and Cleansings necessary to be passed through both here and hereafter, in order to refine and purify them.

VIRGIL, to give this Thought likewise a Colouring of Poetry, describes some Spirits as bleaching the Winds, others as clearing under great Falls of

and other
ive Beauty
T was like
phers, T
te, long b
t, upon the
g which
at we here
the Recove
N Pursua
several So
on Earth, f
swill then
THE fam
king a nob
ities is rep
Heroes th
Son *Aene*
ce.

need not
r, which
have con
on, shall b
left Piece o
to my Fe
Dryden's T

and others as purging in Fire, to recover the primitive Beauty and Purity of their Natures.

It was likewise an Opinion of the same Sect of Philosophers, That the Souls of all Men exist in a separate State, long before their Union with their Bodies; and that, upon their Immersion into Flesh, they forget every thing which passed in the State of Pre-existence; so that what we here call Knowledge is nothing else but Memory, the Recovery of those Things which we knew before.

IN Pursuance of this Scheme, *Virgil* gives us a View of several Souls, who, to prepare themselves for living on Earth, flock about the Banks of the River *Lethe*, and swallow themselves with the Waters of Oblivion.

THE same Scheme gives him an Opportunity of making a noble Compliment to his Countrymen, where *Ulysses* is represented taking a Survey of the long Train of Heroes that are to descend from him, and giving his Son *Aeneas* an Account of all the Glories of his Race.

I need not mention the Revolution of the Platonick System, which is but just touched upon in this Book; and I have consulted no Author's Thoughts in this Explanation, shall be very well pleased, if it can make the next Piece of the most accomplished Poet more agreeable to my Female Readers, when they think fit to look at *Dryden's* Translation of it.





— *Aliena negotia curat,*
Excussus propriis. Hor.

He busies himself about other Men's Affairs, and neglects his own.

No 155.

Thursday, April 6, 1710.

From my own Apartment, April 5.

THERE lived some Years since, within my Neighbourhood, a very grave Person, an old holsterer, who seemed a Man of more than ordinary Application to Business. He was a very early riser, and was often abroad two or three Hours before his Neighbours. He had a particular Carefulness in the Knitting of his Brows, and a Kind of Impulse in all his Motions, that plainly discovered he was intent on Matters of Importance. Upon my Introduction into his Life and Conversation, I found him to be the greatest Newsmonger in our Quarter; that he rose before Day to read the *Post-Man*; and that he would take two or three Turns to the other End of the Town before his Neighbours were up, to see if there were *Dutch Mails* come in. He had a Wife and several Children; but was much more inquisitive to know what passed in *Poland* than in his own Family, and in greater Pain and Anxiety of Mind for King *Augustus's* Welfare than that of his nearest Relations. He was extremely thin in a Dearth of News, and never caught himself in a westerly Wind. This indefatigable Search of Life was the Ruin of his Shop; for about the Time that his favourite Prince left the Crown of *Poland*, he broke and disappeared.

THIS Man and his Affairs had been long on my Mind, till about three Days ago, as I was walking

James's
ming aft
ghbour th
me Pove
s: For
for the T
t and a M
; to whic
black Gar
ing up to
Circumsta
with a W
Accounts t
old him,
ether he h
me, No.
at are your
his Wife
f Concern
old him, T
oes of the
e is any t
ng me surp
propose it
e was no I
l, says he,
Because, f
HIS extr
he began to
the Affairs
e Time on
lexity how
lso Post, and
r Papers fa
ant, says I
very good
ers of great
mysterious
k, for he tel
asures take
to Light.
be very cle

James's Park, I heard some Body at a Distance
 coming after me: And who should it be but my old
 neighbour the Upholsterer? I saw he was reduced to
 some Poverty, by certain shabby Superfluities in his
 dress: For notwithstanding that it was a very sultry
 day for the Time of the Year, he wore a loose great
 coat and a Muff, with a long Campaign Wig out of
 the way; to which he had added the Ornament of a Pair
 of black Garters buckled under the Knee. Upon his
 coming up to me, I was going to enquire into his pre-
 sent Circumstances; but was prevented by his asking
 me, with a Whisper, Whether the last Letters brought
 any Accounts that one might rely upon from *Bender*?
 I told him, None that I heard of; and asked him,
 whether he had yet married his eldest Daughter? He
 answered me, No. But pray, says he, tell me sincerely,
 what are your Thoughts of the King of *Sweden*? For
 I have heard his Wife and Children were starving, I found his
 great Concern at present was for this great Monarch.
 I told him, That I looked upon him as one of the first
 Princes of the Age. But pray, says he, do you think
 there is any thing in the Story of his Wound? And
 I told him, I was surprized at the Question, Nay, says he, I
 propose it to you. I answered, That I thought
 there was no Reason to doubt of it. But why in the
 world, says he, more than in any other Part of the Bo-
 dy? Because, said I, the Bullet chanced to light there.
 HIS extraordinary Dialogue was no sooner ended,
 than he began to launch out into a long Dissertation up-
 on the Affairs of the *North*; and after having spent
 some Time on them, he told me, He was in a great
 perplexity how to reconcile the *Supplement* with the
Post, and had been just now examining what the
 Papers say upon the same Subject. The *Daily*
 says he, has these Words, *We have Advices*
from very good Hands, That a certain Prince has some
affairs of great Importance under Consideration. This is
 very mysterious; but the *Post-Boy* leaves us more in the
 dark, for he tells us, *That there are private Intimations*
of pleasures taken by a certain Prince, which Time will
bring to Light. Now the *Post-Man*, says he, who uses
 very clear, refers to the same News in these

Words; *The late Conduct of a certain Prince of great Matter of Speculation.* This certain Prince, the Upholsterer, whom they are all so cautious naming, I take to be—Upon which, though there was no Body near us, he whispered something in my Ear, which I did not hear, or think worth my while to make him repeat.

WE were now got to the upper End of the Mall where were three or four very odd Fellows sitting together upon the Bench. These I found were all of the Politicians, who used to sun themselves in that Place every Day about Dinner-Time. Observing them to be Curiousities in their Kind, and my Friend's Acquaintance, sat down among them.

THE chief Politician of the Bench was a great Asserter of Paradoxes. He told us with a serious Concern, That by some News he had lately read from *Muscovy*, it appeared to him that there was a Secret gathering in the *Black Sea*, which might in Time do Hurt to the Naval Forces of this Nation. To this he added, That for his Part, he could not wish to see a *Turk* driven out of *Europe*, which he believed could not but be prejudicial to our Woollen Manufacture. He then told us, That he looked upon those extraordinary Revolutions which had lately happened in those Parts of the World, to have risen chiefly from two Persons who were not much talked of; and those, says he, were Prince *Mentekoff*, and the Duchess of *Mirandola*. He back'd his Assertions with so many broken Hints, and such a Shew of Depth and Wisdom, that we gave ourselves up to his Opinions.

THE Discourse at length fell upon a Point which seldom escapes a Knot of true born *Englishmen*, Whether, in Case of a Religious War, the Protestants would not be too strong for the Papists? This we unanimously determined on the Protestant Side. One who sat on my Right Hand, and, as I found by his Discourse, had been in the *West-Indies*, assured us, That it would be a very easy Matter for the Protestants to beat the Pope at Sea; and added, That whenever such a War does break out, it must turn to the Good of the *Leeward Islands*. Upon this, one who sat at the

of the E
ographer
its shoul
ope, when
ossible to
vided the
r of Mus
HE further
Tracts o
Protestants
Roman Ca
WHEN
Upholster
ociations
ed the Bo
Europe, wi
at length
g away;
holsterer h
towards
e secret P
ommunica
red me in
mpassion to
fusion I f
ould give h
when the
ch he very
down to m
Affairs of
THIS Pa
e worthy
in their S
with the A
omers.

of the Bench, and, as I afterwards found, was the
 geographer of the Company, said, That in case the
 should drive the Protestants from these Parts of
 Europe, when the worst came to the worst, it would be
 possible to beat them out of *Norway* and *Greenland*,
 and the Northern Crowns hold together, and the
 of *Muscovy* stand neuter.

HE further told us for our Comfort, That there were
 Tracts of Lands about the Pole, inhabited neither
 Protestants nor Papists, and of greater Extent than all
 Roman Catholick Dominions in *Europe*.

WHEN we had fully discuss'd this Point, my Friend
 Upholsterer began to exert himself upon the present
 Negotiations of Peace, in which he deposed Princes,
 and the Bounds of Kingdoms, and balanced the Power
 of *Europe*, with great Justice and Impartiality.

At length took my Leave of the Company; and was
 going away; but had not gone thirty Yards, before the
 Upholsterer hemm'd again after me. Upon his advan-
 ce towards me, with a Whisper, I expected to hear
 the secret Piece of News, which he had not thought fit
 to communicate to the Bench; but instead of that, he
 put me in my Ear to lend him Half a Crown. In
 compassion to so needy a Statesman, and to dissipate the
 confusion I found he was in, I told him, if he pleased,
 I would give him five Shillings, to receive five Pounds of
 when the Great *Turk* was driven out of *Constantinople*;
 which he very readily accepted, but not before he had
 said down to me the Impossibility of such an Event, as
 the Affairs of *Europe* now stand.

THIS Paper I design for the particular Benefit of
 the worthy Citizens who live more in a Coffee-house
 than in their Shops, and whose Thoughts are so taken
 up with the Affairs of the Allies, that they forget their
 own.





—*Sequiturq; patrem non passibus æquis.* Virg.

He follows his Father, tho' unable to keep pace with him

N^o 156.

Saturday, April 8, 1710.

From my own Apartment, April 7.

WE have already describ'd out of *Homer* the Voyage of *Ulysses* to the infernal Shades, with several Adventures that attended it. If we look in the beautiful Romance published not many Years ago by the Archbishop of *Cambray*, we may see the Son of *Ulysses* bound on the same Expedition, and after the same Manner making his Discoveries among the Regions of the Dead. The Story of *Telamachus* is form'd altogether in the Spirit of *Homer*, and will give an unlearned Reader a Notion of that great Poet's Manner of Writing, more than any Translation of him can possibly do. As it was written for the Instruction of a young Prince, who may one Day sit upon the Throne of France, the Author took Care to suit the several Parts of his Story, and particularly the Description we are now entering upon, to the Character and Quality of his Pupil. For what Reason, he insists very much on the Misery of bad, and the Happiness of good Kings, in the Account he has given of Punishments and Rewards in the other World.

WE may however observe, notwithstanding the Endeavours of this great and learned Author, to copy after the Style and Sentiments of *Homer*, that there is a certain Tincture of Christianity running through the whole Relation. The Prelate in several Places mixes himself with the Poet; so that his future State puts me in Mind of *Michael Angelo's* last Judgment, where *Charon* and his Boat are represented as bearing a Part in the dreadful Solemnities of that great Day.

TELEMACHUS

ELEMACHUS, after having passed through the Avenues of Death in the Retinue of *Mercury*, who every Day delivers up a certain Tale of Ghosts to the Ferryman of *Styx*, is admitted into the infernal Bark. Among the Companions of his Voyage, is the Shade of *Amphiarxus*, a King of *Babylon*, and Tyrant of all the East. Among the Ceremonies and Pumps of his Funeral, there were four Slaves sacrificed, according to the Custom of the Country, in order to attend him among Shades. The Author having described this Tyrant in the most odious Colours of Pride, Insolence and Cruelty, tells us, That his four Slaves, instead of serving him after Death, were perpetually insulting him with reproaches and Affronts for his past Usage: That they smother'd him as he lay upon the Ground, and forced him to show his Face, which he would fain have covered, as he lay under all the Confusions of Guilt and Infamy; and that they kept him bound in a Chain, in order to drag him before the Tribunal of the Dead.

ELEMACHUS, upon looking out of the Bark, saw all the Strand covered with an innumerable Multitude of Shades, who, upon his jumping ashore, immediately vanished. He then pursues his Course to the Palace of *Pluto*, who is described as seated on his Throne with terrible Majesty, with *Proserpine* by his Side. At the Foot of his Throne was the pale hideous Spectre, who, by the Ghastliness of his Visage, and the Nature of the Apparitions that surrounded him, discovers himself to be Death. His Attendants are, Melancholy, Distrust, Revenge, Hatred, Avarice, Despair, Ambition, Envy, Imaginings, with frightful Dreams, and waking Cares, which are all drawn very naturally in proper Actions and Postures. The Author, with great Beauty, places near these frightful Dreams an Assembly of Phantoms, which are often employed to terrify the Living, by appearing in the Shape and Likeness of the Dead.

THE young Hero in the next Place takes a Survey of the different Kinds of Criminals that lay in Torture among Clouds of Sulphur, and Torrents of Fire. The most of these were such as had been guilty of Impieties, of which every one hath an Horror for: To which is added a Catalogue of such Offenders that scarce appear

pear to be faulty in the Eyes of the Vulgar. And these, says the Author, are malicious Criticks, that have endeavoured to cast a Blemish upon the Perfections of others; with whom he likewise places such as have hurt the Reputation of the Innocent, by passing a Judgment on their Actions, without knowing the Condition of them. These Crimes, says he, are more severely punished after Death, because they generally pass with Impunity upon Earth.

TELEMACHUS, after having taken a Survey of several other Wretches in the same Circumstances, arrives at that Region of Torments in which wicked Kings are punished. There are very fine Strokes of Imagination in the Description which he gives of this unhappy Multitude. He tells us, That on one Side of them there stood a revengeful Fury, thundering in their Ears incessant Repetitions of all the Crimes they had committed upon Earth, with the Aggravations of Ambition, Vanity, Hardness of Heart, and all those false Affections of Mind that enter into the Composition of a Tyrant. At the same Time, she holds up to them a large Mirror, in which every one sees himself represented in the natural Horror and Deformity of his Character. On the other Side of them stands another Fury, that with an insulting Derision, repeats to them all the Praises that their Flatterers had bestowed upon them while they sat upon their respective Thrones. She, says the Author, presents a Mirror before their Eyes in which every one sees himself adorned with all the Beauties and Perfections in which they had been deluded by the Vanity of their own Hearts, and the Flattery of others. To punish them for the Wickedness of their Cruelty which they formerly exercised, they are now delivered up to be treated according to the Fancy and Caprice of several Slaves, who have here an Opportunity of tyrannizing in their Turns.

THE Author, having given us a Description of these ghastly Spectres, who, says he, are always calling for Death, and are placed under the Disquisition of a burning Vengeance which falls upon them Drop by Drop, and is never to be exhausted, leads us into a pleasing Scene of Groves, filled with the Melody of Birds.

the Ode
oves are
every Mea
a perpe
y, and a
r, was th
re Friend
mong thes
of his A
n of the
ants. Th
ades, with
drawn in
tion of Th
The Desc
erflows the
se virtuous
siasm whic
es in the C
Religion,
THE R
comparison
ame of G
ckest Bod
is through
dazing in
the Mind
essed. It
stance of
all their S
ces a certa
em for ev
freshing al
res and D
ents, are
eglect by t
ole of Plea
itself, calli
Objects, a
nation, wit
I have he
is admirab

the Odours of a thousand different Plants. These
flowers are represented as rising among a great many
very Meadows, and watered with Streams that dis-
seminate a perpetual Freshness, in the Midst of an eternal
Spring, and a never-fading Spring. This, says the Au-
thor, was the Habitation of those good Princes who
were Friends of the Gods, and Parents of the People.
Among these, *Telemachus* converses with the Shade of
his Ancestors, who makes a most agreeable Rela-
tion of the Joys of *Elysium*, and the Nature of its Inha-
bitants. The Residence of *Sesostrius* among these happy
Places, with his Character and present Employment,
is drawn in a very lively Manner, and with a great Ele-
vation of Thought.

The Description of that pure and gentle Light which
permeates these happy Regions, and clothes the Spirits of
these virtuous Persons, hath something in it of that En-
thusiasm which this Author was accused of by his Ene-
mies in the Church of *Rome*; but, however it may look
upon Religion, it makes a very beautiful Figure in Poetry.

THE Rays of the Sun, says he, are Darkness in
comparison with this Light, which rather deserves the
name of Glory, than that of Light. It pierces the
thickest Bodies, in the same Manner as the Sun-beams
pass through Crystal. It strengthens the Sight instead
of dazzling it; and nourishes in the most inward Recesses
of the Mind a perpetual Serenity that is not to be ex-
ceeded. It enters and incorporates itself with the very
Substance of the Soul: The Spirits of the Blessed feel it
in all their Senses, and in all their Perceptions. It pro-
duces a certain Source of Peace and Joy that arises in
them for ever, running through all the Faculties, and
refreshing all the Desires of the Soul. External Plea-
sures and Delights, with all their Charms and Allure-
ments, are regarded with the utmost Indifference and
neglect by these happy Spirits who have this great Prin-
ciple of Pleasure within them, drawing the whole Mind
to itself, calling off their Attention from the most delight-
ful Objects, and giving them all the Transports of Inec-
stasy, without the Confusion and the Folly of it.

I have here only mentioned some Master-touches of
this admirable Piece, because the Original itself is un-
derstood

derstood by the greater Part of my Readers. I confess, I take a particular Delight in these Prospects of Futurity, whether grounded upon the probable Suggestions of a fine Imagination, or the more severe Conclusions of Philosophy; as a Man loves to hear all Discoveries or Conjectures relating to a Foreign Country which he is, at some Time, to inhabit. Prospects of this Nature lighten the Burden of any present Evil, and refresh us under the worst and lowest Circumstances of Mortality. They extinguish in us both the Fear and Envy of human Grandeur. Insolence shrinks its Head; Power disappears; Pain, Poverty and Death fly before them. In short, the Mind that is habituated to the lively Sense of an Hereafter, can hope for what is the most terrifying to the Generality of Mankind, and rejoice in what is the most afflicting.



— *Facile est inventis addere.* —

It is easy to improve an Invention.

No 157.

Tuesday, April 11, 1710.

From my own Apartment, April 10.

I WAS last Night in an Assembly of very fine Women. — How I came among them, is of no great Importance to the Reader. I shall only let him know, that I was betrayed into so good Company by the Device of an old Friend, who had promised to give some of his Female Acquaintance a Sight of Mr. Bickerstaff. Upon hearing my Name mentioned, a Lady who sat by me told me, they had brought together a Female Conference for my Entertainment. You must know, says she, that we all of us look upon ourselves to be Musical Instruments, tho' we do not yet know of what Kind, which we hope to learn from you, if you will give us leave

play before
ough, which
in the C
back up tog
rounds, viz
observe,
several
Male Conf
y Regard t
which are fr
sides that,
ular Instru
I seemed
d, and sm
etty Fancie
their Disf
oked upon
d them, T
charming
the Musi
ands; upon
r Head, a
rt again re
pprobation
e Time, th
I was no
er in my
Assembly, w
ey are var
and as a Sa
THE Pe
strument,
ing exquis
d sooths t
melody, as
d raises a
dolence.
conversation
othing in
thing mean
I must h
fect of t

I play before you. This was followed by a general laugh, which I always look upon as a necessary Flou-
ish in the Opening of a Female Consort. They then
back up together, and play'd a whole Hour upon two
sounds, *viz.* the *Trial* and the *Opera*. I could not
observe, that several of their Notes were more soft,
and several more sharp than any that ever I heard in
Male Consort; though I must confess, there was not
any Regard to Time, nor any of those Rests and Pauses
which are frequent in the Harmony of the other Sex.
Besides that, the Musick was generally full, and no par-
ticular Instrument permitted to play long by itself.

I seemed so very well pleased with what every one
said, and smiled with so much Complaisance at all their
pretty Fancies, that though I did not put one Word in
their Discourse, I have the Vanity to think, they
looked upon me as very agreeable Company. I then
said to them, That if I were to draw the Picture of so ma-
ny charming Musicians, it should be like one I had seen
of the Muses, with their several Instruments in their
hands; upon which the Lady Kettle-Drum tossed back
her Head, and cry'd, A very pretty Simile! The Con-
sort again revived; in which, with Nods, Smiles and
approbations, I bore the Part rather of one who beats
the Time, than of a Performer.

I was no sooner retired to my Lodgings, but I ran
over in my Thoughts the several Characters of this fair
Assembly, which I shall give some Account of, because
they are various in their Kind, and may each of them
stand as a Sample of a whole Species.

THE Person who pleased me most was a Flute, an
Instrument, that, without any great Compass, hath some-
thing exquisitely sweet and soft in its Sound: It lulls
and soothes the Ear, and fills it with such a gentle kind of
Melody, as keeps the Mind awake without startling it,
and raises a most agreeable Passion between Transport and
Indolence. In short, the Musick of the Flute is the
Conversation of a mild and amiable Woman, that has
nothing in it very elevated, nor at the same Time any
thing mean or trivial.

I must here observe, that the Hautboy is the most
perfect of the Flute Species, which, with all the Sweet-
ness

ness of the Sound, hath a great Strength and Variety Notes; though at the same Time I must observe, that the Hautboy in one Sex is as scarce as the Harpsicord in the other.

BY the Side of the Flute there sat a Flageolet for so I must call a certain young Lady, who fancied herself a Wit, despised the Musick of the Flute as low and insipid, and would be entertaining the Company with tart ill natured Observations, pert Fancies, and little Turns, which she imagined to be full of Life and Spirit. The Flageolet therefore doth not differ from the Flute so much in the Compass of its Notes, as in the Shrillness and Sharpness of the Sound. We must however take Notice, that the Flageolets among their own Sex are more valued and esteemed than the Flutes.

THERE chanced to be a Coquet in the Company that, with a great many skittish Notes, affected Squalls and studied Inconsistencies, distinguished herself from the rest of the Company. She did not speak a Word during the whole *Trial*; but I thought she would never have done upon the *Opera*. One while she would break out upon, *That hideous King!* Then upon the charming Black-moor! Then, *O that dear Lion!* Then would hum over two or three Notes; then run to the Window to see what Coach was coming. The Coquet therefore I must distinguish by that musical Instrument which is commonly known by the Name of a Kit, that is more jiggish than the Fiddle itself, and never sounds but to a Dance.

THE fourth Person who bore a Part in the Conversation was a Prude, who stuck to the *Trial*, and was silent upon the whole *Opera*. The Gravity of her Censures, and Composure of her Voice, which was often attended with supercilious Casts of the Eye, and seeming Contempt for the Lightness of the Conversation, put me in Mind of that antient serious Matron-like Instrument the Virginal.

I must not pass over in Silence a *Lancashire Hornpipe* by which I would signify a young Country Lady, who with a great deal of Mirth and Innocence diverted the Company very agreeably; and, if I am not mistaken by that Time the Wildness of her Notes is a little softened

and the
conversation,
one of the
our Romps
der this De
ON the I
arp, an In
mes of old
owned A
a. By thi
tain Lady,
t upon all
ents, and fi
er, to alm
ich Reason
conversation,
d Respect t
BUT the
e-Drum, c
to accompa
dy, Toffes
er Musick
ump she g
some Bod
THE last
ament call
dy Woods
d Nightin
d the Ple
th a fine
ell with th
I think r
and may be
ons; but it
at Sex, no
genius for
an one N
tation, the
possessed of
our Larums
impertine
their Disf

and the Redundancy of her Musick restrained by conversation, and good Company, will be improved to one of the most amiable Flutes about the Town. Your Romps and Boarding-School Girls fall likewise under this Denomination.

ON the Right Hand of the Hornpipe sat a *Wellb* *arp*, an Instrument which very much delights in the tunes of old Historical Ballads, and in celebrating the renowned Actions and Exploits of antient *British* Heroes. By this Instrument I therefore would describe a certain Lady, who is one of these Female Historians that upon all Occasions enters into Pedigrees and Descents, and finds herself related, by some Off-shoot or other, to almost every great Family in *England*: For which Reason she jars and is out of Tune very often in conversation, for the Company's Want of due Attention and Respect to her.

BUT the most sonorous Part of our Consort, was a Kettle-Drum, or (as the Vulgar call it) a Kettle-Drum, who accompanied her Discourse with Motions of the Body, Tosses of the Head, and Brandishes of the Fan, her Musick was loud, bold and masculine. Every bump she gave, alarmed the Company, and very often some Body or other in it a blushing.

THE last I shall mention was a certain romantick Instrument called a *Dulcimer*, who talked of nothing but flowery Woods, flowery Meadows, purling Streams, Larks and Nightingales, with all the Beauties of the Spring, and the Pleasures of a Country-Life. This Instrument with a fine melancholy Sweetness it it, and goes very well with the Flute.

I think most of the conversable Part of Woman may be found under one of the foregoing Divisions; but it must be confessed, that the Generality of that Sex, notwithstanding they have naturally a great genius for being Talkative, are not mistresses of more than one Note; with which however, by frequent Repetition, they make a greater Sound than those who are possessed of the whole Gamut, as may be observed in your Larums or Household Scolds, and in your Cassanets or impertinent Tittle-tattles, who have no other Variety in their Discourse but that of talking slower or faster.

UPON

UPON communicating this Scheme of Musick to an old Friend of mine, who was formerly a Man of Gallantry, and a Rover, he told me, That he believed he had been in Love with every Instrument in my Collection. The first that smit him, was a Hornpipe, who lived near his Father's House in the Country; but upon his failing to meet her at an Assize, according to Appointment, she cast him off. His next Passion was for a Kettle-Drum, whom he fell in Love with at a Play; but when he became acquainted with her, not finding the Softness of her Sex in her Conversation, he grew cool to her; though at the same Time he could not deny but that she behaved herself very much like a Gentlewoman. His third Mistress was a Dulcimer, who he found took great delight in sighing and languishing; but would go no further than the Preface of Matrimony; so that she would never let a Lover have any more of her than her Heart, which after having won, he was forced to leave her, as despairing of any further Success. I must confess, says my Friend, I have often considered her with a great deal of Admiration; and I find her Pleasure is so much in this first Step of Amour, that her Life will pass away in Dream, Solitude and Soliloquy, till her Decay of Charms makes her snatch at the worst Man that ever pretended to love her. In the next Place, says my Friend, I fell in Love with a Kit, who led me such a Dance through all the Varieties of a familiar, cold, fond and indifferent Behaviour, that the world began to grow censorious, though without any Cause. For which Reason, to recover our Reputations, we parted by Consent. To mend my Harp, says he, I made my next Application to a Virginal, who gave me great Encouragement, after her cautious Manner, till some malicious Companion told her of my long Passion for the Kit, which made her turn me off as a scandalous Fellow. At length, in Despair (says he) I betook myself to a *Welsh* Harp, who rejected me with Contempt, after having found that my Great Grandmother was a Brewer's Daughter. I found by the Sequel of my Friend's Discourse, that he had never aspired to a Hautboy; that he had been exasperated

ed by a Fla
y for a Fl
UPON th
olutely nee
to play to
go in per
Matches
ding to the

1. Drum
2. Lute
3. Harp
4. Viol
5. Bass
6. Trun
7. Hun
8. Bagp
9. Passi

Mr. Bicker
and Acq
tem for b
d or livin
tly Fellow
ance at t
next, w
the said B

ed by a Flageolet; and that to this very Day he pines
y for a Flute.

UPON the whole, having thoroughly considered how
lutely necessary it is, That two Instruments, which
to play together for Life, should be exactly tuned,
go in perfect Confort with each other, I would pre-
Matches between the Musick of both Sexes, ac-
cording to the following Table of Marriage.

1. Drum and Kettle-Drum.
2. Lute and Flute.
3. Harpsicord and Hautboy.
4. Violin and Flageolet.
5. Bass-Viol and Kit.
6. Trumpet and *Welsh* Harp.
7. Hunting-Horn and Hornpipe.
8. Bagpipe and Castanet.
9. Passing-Bell and Virginal.

Mr. Bickerstaff, in Consideration of his antient Friend-
and Acquaintance with Mr. Betterton, and great
um for his Merit, summons all his Disciples, whether
d or living, mad or tame, Toasts, Smarts, Dappers,
atty Fellows, Musicians or Scrapers, to make their Ap-
rance at the Play-house in the Hay-Market on Thurs-
next, when there will be a Play acted for the Benefit
the said Betterton.





Faciunt nœ intelligendo, ut nihil intelligent. Tom.

In troth, they so apply their Understanding, that they derstand nothing at all.

N^o 158.

Thursday, April 13, 1710.

From my own Apartment, April 12.

TOM. FOLIO is a Broker in Learning, employed to get together good Editions, and stock the Libraries of Great Men. There is not a Sale of Books begins till *Tom. Folio* is seen at the Door. There is an Auction where his Name is not heard, and that too the very Nick of Time, in the Critical Moment, before the last decisive Stroke of the Hammer. There is no Subscription goes forward in which *Tom.* is not privy to the first rough Draught of the Proposals; nor a Catalogue printed, that doth not come to him wet from the Press. He is an universal Scholar, so far as the Title Page of all Authors, knows the Manuscripts in which they were discovered, the Editions through which they have passed, with the Praises or Censures which they have received from the several Members of the learned World. He has a greater Esteem for *Aldus* and *Elzevir* than for *Virgil* and *Horace*. If you talk of *Herodotus* he breaks out into a Panegyrick upon *Harry Stephens*. He thinks he gives you an Account of an Author, when he tells you the Subject he treats of, the Name of the Editor, and the Year in which it was printed. Or if you draw him into further Particulars, he cries up the Goodness of the Paper, extolls the Diligence of the Corrector, and is transported with the Beauty of the Letter. This he looks upon to be sound Learning, and substantial Criticism. As for those who talk of the Fineness of Style, and the Justness of Thought, or desc-

rightness of any particular Passages; nay, though they write themselves in the Genius and Spirit of the Men they admire, *Tom.* looks upon them as Men of superficial Learning, and flashy Parts.

I had Yesterday Morning a Visit from this learned *Tom.* (for that is the Light in which I consider every Man) when I discovered in him some little Touches of the Foxcomb, which I had not before observed. Being full of the Figure which he makes in the Republick of Letters, and wonderfully satisfied with his great Stock of Knowledge, he gave me broad Intimations, that he did not believe in all Points as his Forefathers had done. When communicated to me a Thought of a certain Author upon a Passage of *Virgil's* Account of the Dead, which I made the Subject of a late Paper. This Thought hath taken very much among Men of *Tom.*'s Wit and Understanding, though universally exploded by all that know how to construe *Virgil*, or have any Reason of Antiquity. Not to trouble my Reader with it, I said upon the whole, that *Tom.* did not believe a future State of Rewards and Punishments, because *Aeneas*, at leaving the Empire of the Dead, passed through the Gate of Ivory, and not through that of Horn. Knowing that *Tom.* had not Sense enough to give up an Opinion which he had once received, that I might avoid wrangling, I told him, that *Virgil* possibly had his Oversight as well as another Author. Ah! Mr. *Bickerstaff*, says he, you should have another Opinion of him, if you would read him in *Daniel Heinsius's* Edition. I have perused him myself several times in that Edition, continued he; and under the strictest and most malicious Examination, could find but two Faults in him; One of them is in the *Aeneid*, where there are two Comma's instead of a Parenthesis; and another in the third *Georgick*, where you may find a Semicolon turned upside down. Perhaps, says I, these were not *Virgil's* Faults, but those of the Transcriber. I do not design it, says *Tom.*, as a Reflection on *Virgil*; On the contrary, I know that all the Manuscripts reclaim against such a Punctuation. Oh! says *Bickerstaff*, says he, what would a Man give to see the Simile of *Virgil* writ in his own Hand? I asked him which was the Simile he meant; but was answered, Any Simile

Simile in *Virgil*. He then told me all the Secret Histories in the Commonwealth of Learning; of modern Pedants that had the Names of antient Authors annexed to them; of all the Books that were now writing or printing in several Parts of *Europe*; of many Amendments which are made, and not yet published; and a thousand other Particulars, which I would not have my Memory burdened with for a *Vatican*.

AT length, being fully persuaded that I thoroughly admired him, and looked upon him as a Prodigy of Learning, he took his Leave. I know several of *Tom's* Circle who are professed Admirers of *Tasso*, without understanding a Word of *Italian*. And one in particular, who carries a *Pastor-Fido* in his Pocket, in which I am sure he is acquainted with no other Beauty but the Clearness of the Character.

THERE is another Kind of Pedant, who with *Tom. Folio's* Impertinences, hath greater Superfluities and Embellishments of *Greek* and *Latin*, and is still more insupportable than the other, in the same Degree as he is more learned. Of this Kind very often are Editors, Commentators, Interpreters, Scholiasts and Critics; and, in short, all Men of deep Learning without common Sense. These Persons set a greater Value on themselves for having found out the Meaning of a Passage in *Greek*, than upon the Author for having written it; nay, will allow the Passage itself not to have any Beauty in it, at the same Time that they would be considered as the greatest Men of the Age, for having interpreted it. They will look with Contempt on the most beautiful Poems that have been composed by any of their Contemporaries, but will lock themselves up in their Studies for a Twelve-month together, to correct, publish and expound such Trifles of Antiquity, as a modern Author would be contemned for. Men of the strictest Morals, severest Lives, and the gravest Professions, will write Volumes upon an idle Sonnet, that is originally in *Greek* or *Latin*; give Editions of the most immoral Authors, and spin out whole Pages upon the various Readings of a lewd Expression. All that can be said in Excuse for them is, That their Works sufficiently shew they have no Taste of their Authors; and that what they do in this Kind,

of their gr
Lasciviousne
A Pedant of
six Lines of
character.

Un Pèdan
Tout beris
Et qui de m
Dans sa têt
Croit qu'un
La raison n



Nitor in ad
Impetus.—

am of the
overcomes

Fi

THE
past,
ve done a
en one of
age Scribe
er there i
on Matrim
oded with
ountry So
own, has
at his Wi
a Clown,
for the C

of their great Learning, and not out of any Levity
Lasciviousness of Temper.

A Pedant of this Nature is wonderfully well described
in Lines of *Boileau*, with which I shall conclude his
Character.

*Un Pédant enivré de sa vaine science,
Tout berisé de Grec, tout bouffi d'arrogance,
Et qui de mille Auteurs retenus mot per mot,
Dans sa tête entassez n'a souvent fait qu'un Sot,
Croit qu'un livre fait tout, & que sans Aristote
La raison ne voit goutte, & le bon sens radote.*



*Nitor in adversum; nec me, qui cætera, vincit
Impetus.* ———— *Ovid. Met. Lib. 2.*

am of the opposite Side; nor does that Violence, which
overcomes other Things, get the better of me.

159.

Saturday, April 15, 1710.

From my own Apartment, April 14.

THE Wits of this Island, for above fifty Years
past, instead of correcting the Vices of the Age,
have done all they could to inflame them. Marriage has
been one of the common Topicks of Ridicule that every
Scribbler hath found his Account in; for when-
ever there is an Occasion for a Clap, an impertinent Jest
on Matrimony is sure to raise it. This hath been at-
tended with very pernicious Consequences. Many a
Country Squire, upon his setting up for a Man of the
Town, has gone Home in the Gaiety of his Heart, and
at his Wife. A kind Husband hath been looked upon
as a Clown, and a good Wife as a domestick Animal, un-
fit for the Company or Conversation of the *Beau-Monde*.

In

In short, separate Beds, silent Tables, and Homes, have been introduced by your Men of Pleasure of the Age.

AS I shall always make it my Business to be free from the Torrents of Prejudice and Vice, I shall take great Care to put an honest Father of a Family in a good Manner, and endeavour to remove all the Evils out of the State of Life, which is either the most happy or the most miserable, that a Man can be placed in. In order to this, let us, if you please, consider the Wits and bred Persons of former Times. I have shewn in my last Paper, That *Pliny*, who was a Man of the greatest Genius, as well as of the first Quality of his Age, did not think it below him to be a kind Husband, and to treat his Wife as a Friend, Companion and Counsellor. I shall give the like Instance of another, who in all respects was a much greater Man than *Pliny*, and has left a whole Book of Letters to his Wife. They are full of Turns as those translated out of the former Author, who writes very much like a Modern, but is deficient of that beautiful Simplicity which is altogether natural, and is the distinguishing Character of the best ancient Writers. The Author I am speaking of, is *Cicero*; who in the following Passages which I have taken out of his Letters, shews, That he did not think it inconsistent with the Politeness of his Manners, or the Greatness of his Wisdom, to stand upon Record in his domestic Character.

THESE Letters were written in a Time when *Cicero* was banished from his Country, by a Faction that prevailed at Rome.

CICERO to TERENCE.

I.

I LEARN from the Letters of my Friends, as well as from common Report, that you give incredible Instances of Virtue and Fortitude, and that you are indefatigable in all Kinds of good Offices. How unhappy a Man would I think that a Woman of your Virtue, Constancy, Honour, and Good Nature, should fall into so great Distresses upon Account! And that my dear *Tulliola* should be so much

for the Sake of a Father, with whom she had once Reason to be pleased! How can I mention little, whose first Knowledge of Things began with the of his own Misery? If all this had happened by the of Fate, as you would kindly persuade me, I could borne it: But, alas! it is all befallen me by my own action, who thought I was beloved by those that ex- ant, and did not join with them who sought my Friend- At present, since my Friends bid me hope, I shall Care of my Health, that I may enjoy the Benefit of affectionate Services. Plancius hopes we may some other come together into Italy. If I ever live to at Day, if I ever return to your dear Embraces; in if I ever again recover you and myself, I shall think conjugal Piety very well rewarded.——As for you write to me about selling your Estate, consider, dear Terentia) consider, alas! what would be the of it. If our present Fortune continues to oppress us, will become of our poor Boy! My Tears flow so fast, I am not able to write any further; and I would not gely make you weep with me.——Let us take Care undo the Child that is already undone: If we can him any Thing, a little Virtue will keep him from, and a little Fortune raise him in the World. Mind Health, and let me know frequently what you are do-——Remember me to Tulliola and Cicero.

II.

ON'T fancy that I write longer Letters to any one than to yourself, unless when I chance to receive a Letter from another, which I am indispensably obliged to answer in every Particular. The Truth of it is, I have no subject for a Letter at present; and as my Affairs now there is nothing more painful to me than Writing. For you, and our dear Tulliola, I cannot write to you without Abundance of Tears; for I see both of you miserable, whom I always wished to be happy, and whom I thought I should have made so.——I must acknowledge, you have done every Thing for me with the utmost Fortitude, and the most Affection; nor indeed is it more than I expected from you, though at the same Time it is a great Aggravation of my Fortune, that the Afflictions I suffer can be relieved only

only by those which you undergo for my Sake. For Valerius has written me a Letter, which I could not read without weeping very bitterly; wherein he gives me an Account of the publick Procession which you have made at Rome. Alas! my dearest Life, must then Terentia be the Darling of my Soul, whose Favour and Recommendations have been so often sought by others; must my Terentia droop under the Weight of Sorrow, appear in the Habit of a Mourner, pour out Floods of Tears, and this for my Sake; for my Sake who have undone my Family, by consulting the Safety of others?—As for you write about selling your House, I am very much afflicted, that what is laid out upon my Account may any day reduce you to Misery and Want. If we can bring about our Design, we may indeed recover every Thing; but if Fortune persists in persecuting us, how can I think of sacrificing for me the poor Remainder of your Possessions? my dearest Life, let me beg you to let those bear my pences who are able, and perhaps willing to do it; and you would shew your Love to me, do not injure your Health which is already too much impaired. You present yourself before my Eyes Day and Night; I see you labouring under innumerable Difficulties; I am afraid lest you should find them; but I find in you all the Qualifications that are necessary to support you: Be sure therefore to cherish your Health, that you may compass the End of your Hopes and your Endeavours.—Farewel, my Terentia, my Heart's Desire, farewell.

III.

ARISTOCRITUS hath delivered to me one of your Letters, which I have almost defaced with my Tears. Oh! my Terentia, I am consumed with Grief and feel the Weight of your Sufferings more than I can own. I am more miserable than you are, notwithstanding you are very much so; and that for this Reason, because though our Calamity is common, it is my Fault that it is laid upon us. I ought to have died rather than have been driven out of the City: I am therefore overwhelmed not only with Grief, but with Shame. I am ashamed, that I did not do my utmost for the best of Wives, and the best of Children. You are ever present before my Eyes in

...ring, you
...ch, there
...—How
...—
...and my Than
...let them
...good Off
...and Ende
...that you
...a Son in
...at you writ
...ld rather y
...are my pr
...ll come to
...careful of y
...er was, su
...ia; I fancy
...my Weakn

DON'T
...notwithstan
...overcome
...ading any
...Evils are
...dearest Life
...braces; fine
...ushy worship
...ated, have
...at a distre
...man, oppress
...with me,
...you? But
...Return, help
...are able.
...out some W
...sure of, tha
...one whilist yo
...liola? You
...rely at a Lo
...Care of th
...fortunate Gir
...L. III.

ring, your Affliction, and your Sickness. Amidst all
 which, there scarce appears to me the least Glimmering of
 ——— However, as long as you hope, I will not de-
 ——— I will do what you advise me. I have re-
 and my Thanks to those Friends whom you mentioned, and
 let them know, That you have acquainted me with
 good Offices. I am sensible of Piso's extraordinary
 and Endeavours to serve me. Oh! would the Gods
 that you and I might live together in the Enjoyment of
 a Son in law, and of our dear Children. — As for
 at you write of your coming to me, if I desire it, I
 would rather you should be where you are, because I know
 are my principal Agent at Rome. If you succeed, I
 will come to you: If not ——— But I need say no more.
 careful of your Health, and be assured, that nothing is,
 nor was, so dear to me as yourself. Farewel, my Te-
 — I fancy that I see you, and therefore cannot com-
 my Weakness; so far as to refrain from Tears.

IV.

DON'T write to you as often as I might, because,
 notwithstanding I am afflicted at all Times, I am
 overcome with Sorrow whilst I am writing to you,
 reading any Letters that I receive from you. — If
 Evils are not to be removed, I must desire to see you,
 dearest Life, as soon as possible, and to die in your
 embraces; since neither the Gods, whom you always re-
 vously worshipped, nor the Men, whose Good I always
 rated, have rewarded us according to our Deserts. —
 at a distressed Wretch am I? Should I ask a weak
 man, oppressed with Cares and Sickness, to come and
 with me, or shall I not ask her? Can I live with-
 you? But I find I must. If there be any Hopes of
 Return, help it forward, and promote it as much as
 are able. But if all that is over, as I fear it is,
 out some Way or other of coming to me. This you may
 sure of, that I shall not look upon myself as quite
 one whilst you are with me. But what will become of
 Liola? You must look to that; I must confess, I am
 rely at a Loss about her. Whatever happens, we must
 Care of the Reputation and Marriage of that dear
 unfortunate Girl. As for Cicero, he shall live in my

Bosom and in my Arms. I cannot write any further, Sorrows will not let me——Support yourself, my Terentia, as well as you are able. We have lived flourish'd together amidst the greatest Honours: It is our Crimes, but our Virtues, that have distressed us. Take more than ordinary Care of your Health; I am afflicted with your Sorrows than my own. Farewell, Terentia, thou dearest, faithfullest, and best of Wives

METHINKS it is a Pleasure to see this great Man in his Family, who makes so different a Figure in Forum, or Senate of Rome. Every one admires Orator and the Consul; But for my Part, I esteem Husband and the Father. His private Character, with all the little Weaknesses of Humanity, is as amiable as the Figure he makes in Publick is awful and majestic. But at the same Time that I love to surprize so great an Author in his private Walks, and to survey him in most familiar Lights, I think it would be barbarous to form to ourselves any Idea of Mean-spiritedness from those natural Openings of his Heart, and Disburthening of his Thoughts to a Wife. He has written several other Letters to the same Person, but none with so great a Passion as these of which I have given the foregoing Extracts.

IT would be ill Nature not to acquaint the English Reader, that his Wife was successful in her Solicitations for this great Man, and saw her Husband return to the Honours of which he had been deprived, with all Pomp and Acclamation that usually attended the great Triumph.





160.

Tuesday, April 18, 1710.

From my own Apartment, April 17.

A Common Civility to an impertinent Fellow often draws upon one a great many unforeseen Troubles; and if one doth not take particular Care, will be interpreted by him as an Overture of Friendship and Intimacy. This I was very sensible of this Morning. About two Hours before Day, I heard a great Rapping at my Door, which continued some Time, till my Maid should get herself ready to go down and see what was the Occasion of it. She then brought me up Word, that there was a Gentleman who seemed very much in haste, and said he must needs speak with me. By the description she gave me of him, and by his Voice, which I could hear as I lay in my Bed, I fancied him to be my old Acquaintance the Upholsterer, whom I met the other Day in *St. James's Park*. For which reason, I bid her tell the Gentleman, whoever he was, that I was indisposed, that I could see no Body, and that, if he had any Thing to say to me, I desired he should leave it in Writing. My Maid, after having delivered her Message, told me, That the Gentleman said he would stay at the next Coffee House till I was stirring; I bid her be sure to tell me, That the *French* were driven from the *Scarp*, and that *Douay* was invested. He gave her the Name of another Town, which I found she had dropped by the Way.

AS much as I love to be informed of the Success of my brave Countrymen, I do not care for hearing of a Victory before Day; and was therefore very much out of Humour at this unseasonable Visit. I had no sooner recovered my Temper, and was falling asleep, but I was immediately startled by a second Rap; and upon my

Maid's opening the Door, heard the same Voice as her, If her Master was yet up? And at the same Time bid her tell me, That he was come on Purpose to talk with me about a Piece of Home News that every Body in Town will be full of two Hours hence. I ordered my Maid, as soon as she came into the Room, without hearing her Message, to tell the Gentleman, That whatever his News was, I would rather hear it two Hours hence than now; and that I persisted in my Resolution not to speak with any Body that Morning. The Wench delivered my Answer presently, and shut the Door. It was impossible for me to compose myself to sleep after two such unexpected Alarms; for which Reason I passed on my Cloaths in a very peevish Humour. I took several Turns about my Chamber, reflecting with a great deal of Anger and Contempt on these Volunteers in Politicks, that undergo all the Pain, Watchfulness, and Disquiet of a first Minister, without turning it to the Advantage either of themselves or their Country; and yet it is surprising to consider how numerous this Species of Men is. There is nothing more frequent than to find a Taylor breaking his Rest on the Affairs of Europe, and to see a Cluster of Porters sitting upon the Ministry. Our Streets swarm with Politicians, and there is scarce a Shop which is not held by a Statesman. As I was musing after this Manner, I heard the Upholsterer at the Door delivering a Letter to my Maid, and begging her in a very great Hurry, to give it to her Master as soon as ever he was awake, which I opened and found as follows:

Mr. Bickerstaff,

I Was to wait upon you about a Week ago, to let you know, That the honest Gentlemen whom you converse with upon the Bench at the End of the Mall, having heard that I had received five Shillings of you, to give you a hundred Pounds upon the Great Turk's being driven out of Europe, desired me to acquaint you, That every one of that Company would be willing to receive five Shillings to pay a hundred Pounds on the same Condition. Our late Advices from Muscovy making this a fairer Bet than

was a Week
Wager.

BUT this
wobisser'd
the Mall, and
then you this
another Secre
disposition by
you at the f
stances being
er of the To
I have b
Holland, and
with other
to-morrow
three Nights
I have R
the Ex
their pres
told you the
Deulle.

THE hon
they would b
there all t
asure of A
THIS b
give us a v
pleasant
to the Par
free from
the Clock

P. S. T

I should
a second
imation c
large. I
e Knocker
if I was
escape br

was a Week ago, I do not question but you will accept the Wager.

BUT this is not my present Business. If you remember, I whisper'd a Word in your Ear, as we were walking up the Mall, and you see what has happen'd since. If I had seen you this Morning, I would have told you in your Ear another Secret. I hope you will be recovered of your Infirmitie by To-morrow Morning, when I will wait on you at the same Hour as I did this; my private Circumstances being such, that I cannot well appear in this Quarter of the Town after it is Day.

I have been so taken up with the late good News from Holland, and Expectation of further Particulars, as well as with other Transactions, of which I will tell you more to-morrow Morning, that I have not slept a Wink these three Nights.

I have Reason to believe, That Picardy will soon follow the Example of Artois, in case the Enemy continue their present Resolution of flying away from us. I think I told you the last Time we were together my Opinion about the Deulle.

THE honest Gentlemen upon the Bench bid me tell you, they would be glad to see you often among them. We shall be there all the warm Hours of the Day during the present Closure of Affairs.

THIS happy Opening of the Campaign will, I hope, give us a very joyful Summer; and I propose to take many pleasant Walk with you, if you will sometimes come to the Park; for that is the only Place in which I can be free from the Malice of my Enemies. Farewell till three of the Clock To-morrow Morning. I am

Your most humble Servant, &c.

P. S. The King of Sweden is still at Bender.

I should have fretted myself to Death at this Promise of a second Visit, if I had not found in his Letter an estimation of the good News which I have since heard large. I have however ordered my Maid to tie up the Knocker of my Door, in such a Manner as she would if I was really indisposed. By which Means I hope to escape breaking my Morning's Rest.

SINCE I have given this Letter to the Publick, shall communicate one or two more, which I have lately received from others of my Correspondents. The following is from a *Coquet*, who is very angry at my having disposed of her in Marriage to a *Bass Viol*.

Mr. Bickerstaff,

I Thought you would never have descended from the Clouds of Great Britain, to become a Match-maker. I pray, Why so severe upon the *Kit*? Had I been a Jew Harp, that is nothing but Tongue, you could not have made me worse. Of all Things, a *Bass Viol* is my Aversion. Had you married me to a Bagpipe, or a Passing-Bell, I should have been better pleased. Dear Father Isaac, either chuse me a better Husband, or I will live and die a Dulcimer. I have no Hopes of receiving Satisfaction from you, I am yours, whilst I live.
Isabella K.

THE Pertness which this Fair Lady hath shewn in this Letter, was one Occasion of my joining her to the *Bass Viol*, which is an Instrument that wants to be quickened by these little Vivacities; as the Sprightfulness of the *Kit* ought to be checked and curbed by the Gravity of the *Bass Viol*.

MY next Letter is from *Tom. Folio*, who, it seems takes it amiss, that I have published a Character of him so much to his Disadvantage.

S I R,

I Suppose you mean *Tom. Fool*, when you called me *Tom. Folio* in a late trifling Paper of yours; for I find, by your Design to run down all useful and solid Learning. The Tobacco Paper on which your own Writings are usually printed, as well as the Incorrectness of the Press, and the scurvy Letter, sufficiently shew the Extent of your Knowledge. I question not but you look upon *John Morphew* to be as great a Man as *Elzevir*; and *Aldus* to have been such another as *Bernard Lintot*. If you would give me my Revenge, I would only desire of you to let me publish an Account of your Library, which, I dare say, would furnish out an extraordinary Catalogue.

Tom. Folio.

IT hath
h Silence.
ceedings
erise my V
se eminence
d Mr. Bern

Quam sub
Never is i
vernmen

Fre

Was walk
Retirement
that antient
Cebes. I
down to r
idit of an a
at filled all
fore I was
ream, that
author, who
n, and put
I fancied m
a Dream,
commit to a
y Progress
ed at the
recipices. I
it of Hills,
compassed a

IT hath always been my Way to baffle Reproach
 with Silence, tho' I cannot but observe the disingenuous
 Proceedings of this Gentleman, who is not content to
 peruse my Writings, but hath wounded thro' my Sides,
 the eminent and worthy Citizens, Mr. John Morphew,
 and Mr. Bernard Lintot.



— *Nunquam Libertas gratior exstat*
Quam sub Rege pio. —

Never is Liberty more acceptable, than under the Go-
vernment of a pious Prince.

161.

Thursday, April 29, 1710.

From my own Apartment, April 19.

Was walking two or three Days ago in a very pleasing
 Retirement, and amusing myself with the Reading
 that antient and beautiful Allegory, called, *The Table*
Cebes. I was at last so tired with my Walk, that I
 sat down to rest myself upon a Bench that stood in the
 midst of an agreeable Shade. The Musick of the Birds,
 that filled all the Trees about me, lulled me asleep
 before I was aware of it; which was followed by a
 dream, that I impute in some measure to the foregoing
 author, who had made an Impression upon my Imagina-
 tion, and put me into his own Way of Thinking.

I fancied myself among the *Alpes*, and, as it is natural
 in a Dream, seemed every Moment to bound from one
 summit to another, till at last, after having made this
 my Progress over the Tops of several Mountains, I ar-
 rived at the very Centre of those broken Rocks and
 precipices. I here, methought, saw a prodigious Cir-
 cuit of Hills, that reached above the Clouds, and en-
 compassed a large Space of Ground, which I had a

great Curiosity to look into. I thereupon continued former Way of travelling through a great Variety of Winter-Scenes, till I had gained the Top of the white Mountains, which seemed another *Alpes* of *Switzerland*. I looked down from hence into a spacious Plain, which was surrounded on all Sides by this Mound of Hills, and which presented me with the most agreeable Prospect I had ever seen. There was a greater Variety of Colours in the Embroidery of the Meadows, a more lively Green in the Leaves and Grass, a brighter Crystal in the Streams, than what I ever met with in any other Region. The Light itself had something more shining and glorious in it than that of which the Sun is made in other Places. I was wonderfully astonished at the Discovery of such a Paradise amidst the Wilderness of those cold, hoary Landscips which lay about it; I found at length, that this happy Region was inhabited by the Goddess of *Liberty*; whose Presence softened the Rigours of the Climate, enriched the Barrenness of the Soil, and more than supply'd the Absence of the Sun. The Place was covered with a wonderful Profusion of Flowers, that without being disposed into regular Borders and Parterres, grew promiscuously, and had a great Beauty in their natural Luxuriancy and Disorder, that they could have received from the Checks and Restraints of Art. There was a River that arose out of the South Side of the Mountain, that by an infinite Number of Turnings and Windings, seemed to visit every Plant, and cherish the several Beauties of the Spring, with which the Fields abounded. After having run to and fro in a wonderful Variety of Meadows, as unwilling to leave so charming a Place, it at last throws itself into the Hollow of a Mountain, from whence it passes under a long Range of Rocks, and at length rises in that Part of the *Alpes* where the Inhabitants think it the first Source of the *Rhone*. This River, after having made its Progress through those free Nations, stagnates in a large Lake at the Leaving of them, and no sooner enters the Regions of Slavery, but runs through them with incredible Rapidity, and takes its shortest Way to the Sea.

I descended into the happy Fields that lay beneath me, and in the Midst of them beheld the Goddess

upon a
the Bound
her Head
cast a Tra
ing, and m
w cheerful
I found a
inward Ref
On the Le
a Common
ad, and in
Roman Citiz
ere was fo
me exceedi
re full of
s and Cru
adful than
antle, on w
Figures.
in the part
Bodies of
d over one
e Ides of M
On the R
Monarchy
d wore a C
her Hand
the *British*
ouching at
great Ma
oice was l
uch Sweet
ondescensio
urance, an
e Hearts o
In the T
al Arts a
neath her
reater Figu
rbolt in
ercing, or
the Name

upon a Throne. She had nothing to inclose her the Bounds of her own Dominions, and nothing over her Head but the Heavens. Every Glance of her eye cast a Track of Light where it fell, that revived the dead, and made all Things smile about her. My Heart was cheerful at the Sight of her, and as she looked upon me, I found a certain Confidence growing in me, and such an inward Resolution as I never felt before that Time. On the Left Hand of the Goddess sat the Genius of a Commonwealth, with the Cap of Liberty on her head, and in her Hand a Wand, like that with which a Roman Citizen used to give his Slaves their Freedom. There was something mean and vulgar, but at the same time exceeding bold and daring in her Air; her Eyes were full of Fire, but had in them such Casts of Fierceness and Cruelty, as made her appear to me rather dreadful than amiable. On her shoulders she wore a mantle, on which there was wrought a great Confusion of Figures. As it flew in the Wind, I could not discern the particular Design of them, but saw Wounds in the Bodies of some, and Agonies in the Faces of others; and over one Part of it could read in Letters of Blood, the *Ides of March*.

On the Right Hand of the Goddess was the Genius of Monarchy. She was clothed in the whitest Ermin, and wore a Crown of the purest Gold upon her Head. In her Hand she held a Sceptre like that which is borne by the *British* Monarchs. A couple of tame Lions lay couching at her Feet: Her Countenance had in it a very great Majesty without any Mixture of Terror: Her voice was like the Voice of an Angel, filled with so much Sweetness, and accompanied with such an Air of condescension, as tempered the Awfulness of her Appearance, and equally inspired Love and Veneration into the Hearts of all that beheld her.

In the Train of the Goddess of *Liberty* were the several Arts and Sciences, who all of them flourished underneath her Eye. One of them in particular made a greater Figure than any of the rest, who held a Thunderbolt in her Hand, which had the Power of making, mending, or breaking every Thing that stood in its Way. The Name of this Goddess was *Eloquence*.

THERE were two other dependent Goddesses, who made a very conspicuous Figure in this blissful Region. The first of them was seated upon an Hill, that had ever a Plant growing out of it, which the Soil was in its own Nature capable of producing. The other was seated upon a little Island, that was covered with Groves of Spices, Olives, and Orange Trees; and in a Word, with the Products of every Foreign Clime. The Name of the first was *Plenty*, of the second, *Commerce*. The first leaned her Right Arm upon a Plough, and under her Left held a huge Horn, out of which she poured a whole Autumn of Fruits. The other wore a rostral Crown upon her Head, and kept her Eyes fixed upon a Compass.

I was wonderfully pleased in ranging through this delightful Place, and the more so, because it was not incumber'd with Fences and Inclosures; till at length I methought, I sprung from the Ground, and pitched upon the Top of an Hill, that presented several Objects to my Sight which I had not before taken Notice of. The Winds that passed over this flowery Plain, and through the Tops of the Trees which were full of Blossoms, blew upon me in such a continued Breeze of Sweetness that I was wonderfully charmed with my Situation. I here saw all the inner Declivities of that great Circuit of Mountains, whose Outside was covered with Snow, overgrown with huge Forests of Fir-Trees, which indeed are very frequently found in other Parts of the *Alps*. The Trees were inhabited by Storks, that came thither in great Flights from very distant Quarters of the World. Methought, I was pleased in my Dream to see what became of these Birds, when, upon leaving the Places which they make an annual Visit, they rise in great Flocks so high till they are out of Sight; and for this Reason have been thought by some modern Philosophers to take a Flight to the Moon. But my Eyes were soon diverted from this Prospect, when I observed two great Gaps that led through this Circuit of Mountains, where Guards and Watches were posted Day and Night. Upon Examination I found, that there were two formidable Enemies encamped before each of the Avenues, who kept the Place in a perpetual Alarm, and watched all Opportunities of invading it.

TYRANN

TYRANN
emies, dress
Hand a
with th
erance, w
ation hold
ower-de-L
erty, Fan
arances, t
among the
acks, Wh
struments A
table.

BEFOR
essed in a
d leading
ur, with a
nfusion, wit
tudence, w
ands of I
is Quarter,
agination
at Means a



Tertius &

A thir

N my y
a Place
I arrived
together d

TYRANNY was at the Head of one of these Armies, dressed in an Eastern Habit, and grasping in her Hand an Iron Scepter. Behind her was Barbarity, with the Garb and Complexion of an Ethiopian; Ignorance, with a Turbant upon her Head; and Persecution holding up a bloody Flag, embroidered with the name of Power-de-Luces. These were followed by Oppression, Poverty, Famine, Torture, and a dreadful Train of Afflictions, that made me tremble to behold them. Among the Baggage of this Army, I could discover Hooks, Wheels, Chains, and Gibbets, with all the Instruments Art could invent to make human Nature miserable.

BEFORE the other Avenue I saw Licentiousness, dressed in a Garment not unlike the Polish Calstock, and leading up a whole Army of Monsters, such as Clamour, with a hoarse Voice, and an hundred Tongues; Confusion, with a misshapen Body, and a thousand Heads; Stupidity, with a Forehead of Brass; and Rapine, with a Crown of Iron. The Tumult, Noise and Uproar in this Quarter, were so very great, that they disturbed my Imagination more than is consistent with Sleep, and by these Means awaked me.



Tertius à caelo cecidit Cato.

Juv. Sat. 2.

A third Cato is dropt from the Heavens.

No 162.

Saturday, April 22, 1710.

From my own Apartment, April 21.

IN my younger Years I used many Endeavours to get a Place at Court, and indeed continued my Pursuits till I arrived at my Grand Climacterick. But at length, altogether despairing of Success, whether it were for want of

of Capacity, Friends, or due Application, I am resolved to erect a new Office, and for my Encouragement to place myself in it. For this Reason, I take upon me the Title and Dignity of *Censor of Great Britain*, reserving to myself all such Perquisites, Profits, Emoluments, as should arise out of the Discharge of said Office. These in Truth have not been inconsiderable; for, besides those weekly Contributions which I receive from *John Morphew*, and those annual Subscriptions which I propose to myself from the most elegant Part of this great Island, I daily live in a very considerable Affluence of Wine, Stale Beer, *Hungary Wine*, Beef, Books and Marrow Bones, which I receive from many well disposed Citizens; not to mention the Profits which accrue to me from the several Offices that appear before me on Court Days.

HAVING now enjoyed this Office for the Space of a Twelvemonth, I shall do what all good Officers ought to do, take a Survey of my Behaviour, and consider carefully, whether I have discharged my Duty, and acted up to the Character with which I am invested. In my Direction in this Particular, I have made a narrow Search into the Nature of the old *Roman Censors*, who I always must regard, not only as my Predecessors, but as my Patterns in this great Employment; and have several Times asked my own Heart with great Impartiality, Whether *Cato* will not bear a more venerable Figure among Posterity than *Bickerstaff*?

I find the Duty of the *Roman Censor* was twofold. The first Part of it consisted in making frequent Reviews of the People, in casting up their Numbers, ranging them under their several Tribes, disposing them into proper Classes, and subdividing them into their respective Centuries.

IN Compliance with this Part of the Office, I have taken many curious Surveys of this great City. I have collected into particular Bodies the *Dappers* and *Smart*s, the *Natural* and *Affected Rakes*, the *Pretty Fellows* and the *very Pretty Fellows*. I have likewise drawn out in several distinct Parties your *Pedants*, your *Men of Fire*, your *Gamesters* and *Politicians*. I have separated *Cits* from *Citizens*, *Free-Thinkers* from *Philosophers*.

I at
ncour
n, I t
reat
Profts
ge of
confid
which I
ubscr
ft ele
comi
y Wa
ive fr
the P
Offe
Space
ers on
confi
ity, a
ted. I
a nam
x, wh
ffors,
have
npar
le Fig
twofo
Revis
rang
nem
esped
I ha
The
and
etty
like
ants
have
Phil
the

Wits from *Snuff-Takers*, and *Duellists* from *Men*
Hemur. I have likewise made a Calculation of *Esquires*,
only considering the several distinct Swarms of them
are settled in the different Parts of this Town, but
that more rugged Species that inhabit the Fields and
woods, and are often found in Pot-houses, and upon
cocks.

I shall pass the soft Sex over in silence, having not yet
placed them into any tolerable Order; as likewise the
Tribe of *Lovers*, which will cost me a great deal
Time, before I shall be able to cast them into their
several Centuries and Subdivisions.

THE second Part of the *Roman Censor's* Office was
to look into the Manners of the People, and to check
the growing Luxury, whether in Diet, Dress or Build-
ing. This Duty likewise I have endeavoured to dis-
charge, by those wholesome Precepts which I have gi-
ven my Countrymen in regard to Beef and Mutton, and
the severe Censures, which I have passed upon Ragousts
and Fricacies. There is not, as I am informed, a Pair
of red Heels to be seen within ten Miles of *London*,
which I may likewise ascribe, without Vanity to the
growing Zeal which I expressed in that Particular. I
must own, my Success with the Petticoat is not so great:
but as I have not yet done with it, I hope I shall in a
little Time put an effectual Stop to that growing Evil.
As for the Article of Building, I intend hereafter to en-
large upon it, having lately observed several Ware-
houses, nay, private Shops, that stand upon *Corinthian*
pillars, and whole Rows of Tin Pots shewing themselves,
in order to their Sale, through a Sash Window.

I have likewise followed the Example of the *Roman*
Censors, in punishing Offences according to the Quality
of the Offender. It was usual for them to expel a Se-
nator who had been guilty of great Immoralities out of
the Senate house, by omitting his Name when they cal-
led over the List of his Brethren. In the same Man-
ner, to remove effectually several worthless Men who
stand possessed of great Honours, I have made frequent
Draughts of dead Men out of the vicious Part of the
Nobility, and given them up to the new Society of Up-
holders, with the necessary Orders for their Interment.

As

As the *Roman Censors* used to punish the Knights Gentlemen of *Rome*, by taking away their Horses from them, I have seized the Canes of many Criminals Figure, whom I had just Reason to animadvert upon. As for the Offenders among the common People of *Rome*, they were generally chastised, by being thrown out of a higher Tribe, and placed in one which was not so honourable. My Reader cannot but think I had an Eye to this Punishment, when I have degraded one Species of Men into Bombs, Squibs and Crackers; and another into Drums, Bass Viols and Bagpipes; and to mention whole Packs of Delinquents whom I have shut up in Kennels, and the new Hospital which I am at present erecting, for the Reception of those of my Countrymen who give me but little Hopes of their Amendment, on the Borders of *Moorfields*. I shall only observe upon this last Particular, That since some late Surveys I have taken of this Island, I shall think it necessary to enlarge the Plan of the Buildings, which I design in this Quarter.

When my great Predecessor, *Cato the Elder*, stood for the Censorship of *Rome*, there were several other Competitors who offered themselves; and to get an Interest amongst the People, gave them great Promises of the mild and gentle Treatment, which they would use towards them in that Office. *Cato* on the contrary told them, he presented himself as a Candidate, because he knew the Age was sunk in Immorality and Corruption; and that if they would give him their Votes, he would promise them to make use of such a Strictness and Severity of Discipline as should recover them out of it. The *Roman Historians*, upon this Occasion, very much celebrated the Publick-Spiritedness of that People, who chose *Cato* for their Censor, notwithstanding his Method of recommending himself. I may in some measure extol my own Countrymen upon the same Account who, without any Respect to Party, or any Application from myself, have made such generous Subscriptions for the Censor of *Great Britain*, as will give a Magnificence to my old Age, and which I esteem more than I would any Post in *Europe* of an hundred times the Value. I shall only add, That upon looking into my Catalogue

Subscribers
the Front of
greatest B
at Britain
of them
sign to close



Mem infcet
Simul poem
Æque est b
Tam gaud
Nimirum i
Quem non
Possis —

hat Man i
ever he b
more happ
does he ab
Fault of
not a Suff

YEST
fore th
with a De
upon my
he saw
Room, wh
Mr. Bicken
yours, tha
must know

Subscribers, which I intend to print Alphabetically the Front of my Lucubrations, I find the Names of the greatest Beauties and Wits in the whole Island of Great Britain; which I only mention for the Benefit of those of them who have not yet subscribed, it being my Design to close the Subscription in a very short Time.



Uem inficeto est inficetior rure,

Simul poemata attigit; neque idem unquam.

Æque est beatus, ac poema cum scribit:

Tam gaudet in se, tamque se ipse miratur.

Nimirum idem omnes fallimur; neque est quisquam

Quem non in aliqua re videre Suffenum

Possis

Catul. de Suffeno.

That Man is more clownish than a Rustick, as soon as ever he has attempted to write Verses; nor is he ever more happy, than when he is writing a Poem; So much does he abound with himself: And indeed this is the Fault of every one of us; nor is there any Man who is not a Suffenus in one Thing or other.

No. 163.

Tuesday, April 25. 1710.

Will's Coffee-house, April 24.

YESTERDAY came hither about two Hours before the Company generally make their Appearance, with a Design to read over all the News-Papers; but upon my sitting down, I was accosted by Ned Softly, who saw me from a Corner in the other End of the Room, where I found he had been writing something. Mr. Bickerstaff, says he, I observe by a late Paper of yours, that you and I are just of a Humour; for you must know, of all Impertinencies, there is nothing which

I

I so much hate as News. I never read a *Gazette* in Life; and never trouble my Head about our Army whether they win or lose, or in what Part of the World they lie encamped. Without giving me Time to read, he drew a Paper of Verses out of his Pocket, telling me That he had something which would entertain me agreeably, and that he would desire my Judgment in every Line, for that we had Time enough before the Company came in.

NED SOFTLY is a very pretty Poet, and a great Admirer of easy Lines. *Waller* is his Favourite: as that admirable Writer has the best and worst Verse of any among our great *English* Poets, *Ned Softly* got all the bad Ones without Book, which he repeats upon Occasion, to shew his Reading, and garnish his Conversation. *Ned* is indeed a true *English* Reader, capable of relishing the great and masterly Stroke of this Art; but wonderfully pleased with the little Gold Ornaments of Epigrammatical Conceits, Turns, Points and Quibbles, which are so frequent in the most admired of our *English* Poets, and practised by those who want Genius and Strength to represent, after the Manner of the Antients, Simplicity in its natural Beauty and Perfection.

FINDING myself unavoidably engaged in such Conversation, I was resolved to turn my Pain into Pleasure, and to divert myself as well as I could with a very odd a Fellow. You must understand, says *Ned*, that the Sonnet I am going to read to you was written upon a Lady, who shewed me some Verses of her own making, and is, perhaps, the best Poet of our Age. But you shall hear it. Upon which he began to read as follows:

To M I

Then dress'd d
And tune y
seem a S
Or Phoebu

fancy, wh
(Your Son
our Pen w
For, ah!

WHY, say
Lump of
piques; a
ly as prett
I think you
ought of
king me b
udge of th
er Roscomm
ree several
which I
in, and p
shall pa

When dress

THAT
; when y
know you
, and wer

And tu

PRAY
arce a Co
pon Liqui

To MIRA, on her incomparable Poems;

I.

*When dress'd in Laurel Wreaths you shine,
And tune your soft melodious Notes,
You seem a Sister of the Nine,
Or Phoebus' self in Petticoats.*

II.

*fancy, when your Song you sing,
(Your Song you sing with so much Art)
Your Pen was pluck'd from Cupid's Wing;
For, ah! it wounds me like his Dart.*

WHY, says I, this is a little Nosegay of Conceits, a Lump of Salt: Every Verse hath something in it that piques; and then the Dart in the last Line is certainly as pretty a Sting in the Tail of an Epigram (for I think you Criticks call it) as ever entered into the thought of a Poet. Dear Mr. Bickerstaff, says he, taking me by the Hand, every Body knows you to be Judge of these Things; and to tell you truly, I read Mr. Roscommon's Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry several Times, before I sat down to write the Sonnet which I have shewn you. But you shall hear it again, and pray observe every Line of it; for not one of them shall pass without your Approbation.

When dress'd in Laurel Wreaths you shine,

THAT is, says he, when you have your Garland; when you are writing Verses. To which I replied, know your Meaning: A Metaphor! The same, said he, and went on.

And tune your soft melodious Notes,

PRAY observe the Gliding of that Verse; there is scarce a Consonant in it: I took Care to make it run upon Liquids. Give me your Opinion of it. Truly, said

said I, I think it as good as the former. I am glad to hear you say so, says he; but mind the next.

You seem a Sister of the Nine,

THAT is, says he, you seem a Sister of the Muses; for if you look into antient Authors, you will find that was their Opinion, that there were Nine of them. I remember it very well, said I; but pray proceed.

Or Phœbus' self in Petticoats.

PHOEBUS, says he, was the God of Poetry. These little Instances, Mr. Bickerstaff, shew a Gentleman's Reading. Then to take off from the Air of Learning, which Phœbus, and the Muses have given to this first Stanza, you may observe, how it falls all of a sudden into the Familiar; in Petticoats!

Or Phœbus' self in Petticoats.

LET us now, says I, enter upon the second Stanza. I find the first Line is still a Continuation of the Metaphor.

I fancy, when your Song you sing,

IT is very right, says he; but pray observe the Turn of Words in those two Lines. I was a whole Hour adjusting of them, and have still a Doubt upon me, Whether in the second Line it should be *Your Song you sing* or, *You sing your Song*? You shall hear them both:

*I fancy, when your Song you sing,
(Your Song you sing with so much Art)*

O R,

*I fancy, when your Song you sing,
(You sing your Song with so much Art)*

TRULY

TRULY, said I, the Turn is so natural either Way, you have made me almost giddy with it. Dear, said he, grasping me by the Hand, you have a great deal of Patience; but pray what do you think of the Verse?

Your Pen was pluck'd from Cupid's Wing,

THINK! Says I, I think you have made *Cupid* like a little Goose. That was my Meaning, says I think the Ridicule is well enough hit off. But come now to the last, which sums up the whole Mat-

For, Ab! it wounds me like his Dart.

PRAY how do you like that *Ab!* Doth it not make a pretty Figure in that Place? *Ab!* It looks as if I felt the Dart, and cried out at being pricked with it.

For, Ab! it wounds me like his Dart.

MY Friend *Dick Easy*, continued he, assured me, he would rather have written that *Ab!* than to have been the Author of the *Æneid*. He indeed objected, that I made *Mira's* Pen like a Quill in one of the Lines, and a Dart in the other. But as to that—Oh! as to that, says I, it is but supposing *Cupid* to be like a Porcupine, and his Quills and Darts will be the same Thing. He was going to embrace me for the Hint; but Half a dozen Criticks coming into the Room, whose Faces he did not like, he conveyed the Sonnet into his Pocket, and whispered me in the Ear, he would shew it me again, soon as his Man had written it over fair.





*Qui sibi promittit ciues, urbem, sibi curæ
Imperium, foræ, & Italiam, & delubra Deorum;
Quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inbonestus,
Omnes mortales curare & querere cogit.*

*He puts every Man upon Inquiry into the Reputation
Family, who stands Candidate for the Government
City, the State, the Empire, Italy, and the Temples
the Gods.*

N^o 164.

Thursday, April 27, 1710.

From my own Apartment, April 26.

I HAVE lately been looking over the many
of Letters which I have received from all Quarters
of Great Britain, as well as from Foreign Countries
since my entring upon the Office of Censor, and in
am very much surprized to see so great a Number
them, and pleased to think that I have so far increas'd
the Revenue of the Post-Office. As this Collection
grow daily, I have digested it into several Bundles,
made proper Indorsements on each particular Letter
being my Design, when I lay down the Work that I
now engaged in, to erect a Paper-Office, and give it
the Publick.

I could not but make several Observations upon
ing over the Letters of my Correspondents: As first
all, on the different Tastes that reign in the different Parts
of this City. I find, by the Approbations which I have
given me, That I am seldom famous on the same Side
on both Sides of Temple-Bar; and that when I am
the greatest Repute within the Liberties, I dwindle at
Court End of the Town. Sometimes I sink in
these Places at the same Time; but for my Comfort,
Name hath then been up in the Districts of Wapping &
Rotherhithe.

Some of my Correspondents desire me to be serious, and others to be always merry. Some intreat me to go to Bed and fall into a Dream, and say I am better when I am asleep than when I am awake. Others advise me to sit all Night upon the Stars, and say I am more frequent in my Astrological Observations; and that a Vision is not properly a Lucubration. Some Readers thank me for filling my Paper with the News of Antiquity, others desire News from *Flanders*. Some approve my Criticisms on the Dead, and others censure me on the Living. For this Reason, I once said, in the new Edition of my Works, to range my Papers under distinct Heads, according as their principal Design was to benefit and instruct the different Sorts of my Readers; and to follow the Example of the very great Authors, by writing at the Head of every Discourse, *Ad Aulam, Ad Academiam, Ad Populum, &c.*

HERE is no Particular in which my Correspondents differ. Ages, Conditions, Sexes and Complexions, universal, except only in their Thirst after Scandal. It is impossible to conceive how many have recommended me to my Neighbours to me upon this Account, or how unjustly I have been abused by several unknown Persons, for not publishing the secret Histories of Cuckolds, which I have received from almost every Street in

London. It would indeed be very dangerous for me to read the many Praises and Eulogiums which come Post to me from all the Corners of the Nation, were they not mixed with many Checks, Reprimands, Scurrilities and Satires, which several of my good-natured Countrymen cannot forbear sending me, though it often costs them Two pence or a Groat before they can convey them to my Hands: So that sometimes when I am put in the best Humour in the World, after having read a Satyr upon my Performances, and looked upon myself as a Benefactor to the *British* Nation, the next Morning, perhaps, I open, begins with, *You old dotting Fellow! — Are not you a sad Dog? — Sirrah, you ought to have your Nose slit; and the like ingenious Expressions.* These little Mortifications are necessary to suppress

suppress that Pride and Vanity which naturally fill the Mind of a received Author, and enable me to enjoy the Reputation which my courteous Readers bestow on me, without becoming a Coxcomb by it. It was for the same Reason, that when a *Roman General* entered a City in the Pomp of a Triumph, the Commonwealth was full of several little Drawbacks to his Reputation; as the conniving at such of the Rabble as repeated Libels and Lampoons upon him within his Hearing, and by these Means engaged his Thoughts upon his Weakness and Imperfections, as well as on the Merits that advanced him to so great Honours. The Conqueror, however, was the less esteemed for being a Man in some Particulars, because he appeared as a God in others.

THERE is another Circumstance in which our Conntrymen have dealt very perversely with me; that is, in searching not only into my own Life, but into the Lives of my Ancestors. If there has been a Blot in my Family for these ten Generations, it has been discovered by some or other of my Correspondents. In short, I find the antient Family of the *Bickerstaffs* suffered very much through the Malice and Prejudice of my Enemies. Some of them twit me in the Teeth at the Conduct of my Aunt *Margery*: Nay, there are some who have been so disingenuous, as to throw *Milk-Maid* into my Dish, notwithstanding I myself was the first who discovered that Alliance. I reap however many Benefits from the Malice of these Enemies, which let me see my own Faults, and give me a View of myself in the worst Light; as they hinder me from being blown-up by Flattery and Self-Conceit; as they make me keep a watchful Eye over my own Actions, and at the same Time make me cautious how I talk of others, particularly of my Friends and Relations, or value myself upon the Antiquity of my Family.

BUT the most formidable Part of my Correspondents are those whose Letters are filled with Threats and Menaces. I have been treated so often after this manner, that not thinking it sufficient to fence well, in which I am now arrived at the utmost Perfection, and have Pistols about me, which I have always tucked under my Girdle, I several Months since made my Will,

state, and too
if as no better
to write a le
ance I have
parted Person
ht me to that
which I met
resent Paper,
ly; and at t
hint of it from
Civil Wars, w
ment of Foot,
Cadet in the
HIS Gentlen

Parties were u
d not treat ea
ers and Rebe
ed to die, wr
ace of Execut
to be executed
etter would r
the Day a
more scrupu
he formed
e of his Affa
ood when he
is a certain P
er will easily pa

Wife,
OPING you
present Writ
day, between
ang'd, drawn
ery Body thoug
to my poor fat

so happened,
arty of his Fr

state, and took Leave of my Friends, looking upon
 as no better than a dead Man. Nay, I went so
 to write a long Letter to the most intimate Ac-
 quaintance I have in the World, under the Character of
 a parted Person, giving him an Account of what
 brought me to that untimely End, and of the Fortitude
 which I met it. This Letter being too long for
 the present Paper, I intend to print it by itself very
 early; and at the same Time I must confess, I took
 hint of it from the Behaviour of an old Soldier in
 Civil Wars, who was Corporal of a Company in a
 Regiment of Foot, about the same Time that I myself
 was Cadet in the King's Army.

HIS Gentleman was taken by the Enemy; and the
 Parties were upon such Terms at that Time, that
 they did not treat each other as Prisoners of War, but as
 Rebels and Rebels. The poor Corporal being con-
 demned to die, wrote a Letter to his Wife when under
 Sentence of Execution. He writ on the *Thursday*, and
 was to be executed on the *Friday*: But considering that
 his Letter would not come to his Wife's Hands till *Sa-*
nday, the Day after Execution, and being at that
 Time more scrupulous than ordinary in speaking exact
 Truth, he formed his Letter rather according to the
 State of his Affairs when she should read it, than as
 it stood when he sent it: Though it must be confessed
 there is a certain Perplexity in the Style of it, which the
 World will easily pardon, considering his Circumstances.

My Wife,

HOPE you are in good Health, as I am at this
 present Writing; this is to let you know, that
 on *Monday*, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve, I
 was hang'd, drawn and quarter'd. I died very penitently,
 every Body thought my Case very hard. Remember me
 to my poor fatherless Children.

Yours, till Death,

W. B.

So happened, that this honest Fellow was relieved
 of his Friends, and had the Satisfaction to see
 all

all the Rebels hang'd who had been his Enemies. I not omit a Circumstance which expos'd him to Rail his whole Life after. Before the Arrival of the Pest, that would have set all Things clear, his Wife married to a second Husband, who lived in the peace Possession of her; and the Corporal, who was a Man plain Understanding, did not care to stir in the Matter as knowing that she had the News of his Death under own Hand, which she might have produced upon occasion.

N^o 165.

Saturday, April 29, 1710.

From my own Apartment, April 28.

IT has always been my Endeavour to distinguish between Realities and Appearances, and to separate true Merit from the Pretence to it. As it shall ever be my Study to make Discoveries of this Nature in human Life, and to settle the proper Distinctions between Virtues and Perfections of Mankind, and those Colours and Resemblances of them that shine alike in the Eyes of the Vulgar; so I shall be more particularly careful to search into the various Merits and Pretences of the learned World. This is the more necessary, because there seems to be a general Combination among the Pedants to extol one another's Labours, and cry up one another's Parts; while Men of Sense, either through that Modesty which is natural to them, or the Shame they have for such trifling Commendations, enjoy their Stock of Knowledge like a hidden Treasure, with Satisfaction and Silence. Pedantry in Learning, is Hypocrisy in Religion, a Form of Knowledge without the Power of it, that attracts the Eyes of the common People, breaks out in Noise and Shew, and finds its Reward not from any inward Pleasure that attends

from the Pr
Men:

OF this shall
ate, empty
generally kn
the common
about entering
a few gener
nts, he applic
y quadrate w
defective.

Unity, Stil
ment, and
ides and thro
rse, without
a may know
tical Brow,
ry Thing tha

He dwells
raises in the
ently at the
ughter when y
Will's. He
ace and Virg
se of Rapin a
well, that he
has not a Fre
WITH thes
nts, Sir Tim
ms them to C
ath upon eve
impossible to
sons, which
his Face, and
bad Poet.

ABOUT a v
e in an agr
ughters, wher
er, who make
came in am
been very r
ed for a ch
Vol. III.

from the Praises and Approbations which it receives from Men:

OF this shallow Species there is not a more impudent, empty and conceited Animal, than that which is generally known by the Name of a Critick. This, the common Acceptation of the Word, is one that, without entering into the Sense and Soul of an Author, makes a few general Rules, which, like mechanical Instruments, he applies to the Works of every Writer, and as they square with them, pronounces the Author perfect or defective. He is Master of a certain Set of Words, such as Unity, Stile, Fire, Flegm, Easy, Natural, Turn, Sentiment, and the like; which he varies, compounds, divides and throws together, in every Part of his Discourse, without any Thought or Meaning. The Marks by which you may know him by are, an elevated Eye, and dogmatical Brow, a positive Voice, and a Contempt for every Thing that comes out, whether he has read it or not. He dwells altogether in Generals. He praises or blames in the Lump. He shakes his Head very frequently at the Pedantry of Universities, and bursts into laughter when you mention an Author that is not known by his Works. He hath formed his Judgment upon *Horace*, *Virgil*, *Rapin* and *Bossu*. He knows his own Strength and Weakness well, that he never dares praise any Thing in which he has not a *French* Author for his Voucher.

WITH these extraordinary Talents and Accomplishments, Sir *Timothy Tittle* puts Men in Vogue, or condemns them to Obscurity, and sits as Judge of Life and Death upon every Author that appears in Publick. It is impossible to represent the Pangs, Agonies and Contortions, which Sir *Timothy* expresses in every Feature of his Face, and Muscle of his Body, upon the reading of a bad Poet.

ABOUT a Week ago I was engaged at a Friend's of a late in an agreeable Conversation with his Wife and Daughters, when in the Height of our Mirth, Sir *Timothy*, who makes Love to my Friend's eldest Daughter, came in amongst us puffing and blowing as if he had been very much out of Breath. He immediately sat down for a chair, and desired Leave to sit down,

without any further Ceremony. I asked him, Whether he had been? whether he was out of Order? He only replied, That he was quite spent, and fell cursing in Soliloquy. I could hear him cry, *A wicked Rogue — An execrable Wretch — Was there ever a Monster!* — The young Ladies upon this began to be affrighted, and asked, Whether any one had hurt him? He answered nothing, but still talked to himself. *To lay the first Scene,* says he, *in St. James's Park, the last in Northamptonshire!* Is that all, said I? *T* I suppose you have been at the Rehearsal of a Play this Morning. *Been!* says he, I have been at Northampton, in the Park, in a Lady's Bed-Chamber, in a Dining-Room, every where; the Rogue has led me to a Dance—Tho' I could scarce forbear laughing at his Discourse, I told him I was glad it was no worse, that he was only metaphorically weary. In short, says he, the Author has not observed a single Unit in his whole Play; the Scene shifts in every Dialogue; the Villain has hurried me up and down at such a Rate, I am tired off my Legs. I could not but observe some Pleasure, that the young Lady whom he was in Love to, conceived a very just Aversion towards him upon seeing him so very passionate in Trifles. And she had that natural Sense which makes her a better Judge than a thousand Criticks, she began to rally upon this foolish Humour. For my Part, says he, I never knew a Play take that was written up to the Rules, as you call them. How Madam! says he, what is your Opinion? I am sure you have a better Taste. It is a pretty Kind of Magick, says she, the Poet uses to transport an Audience from Place to Place without the Help of a Coach and Horses; I could travel round the World at such a Rate. 'Tis such an Entertainment as an Enchantress finds when she fancies herself in a Wood, or upon a Mountain, at a Feast, or a Solemnity; though at the same Time she has never stirred from her Cottage. Your Simile, Madam, says Sir *Isaac*, is by no Means just. Pray, says she, let my miles pass without a Criticism. I must confess, continued she, (for I found she was resolved to exasperate him) I laughed very heartily at the last new Com-

which you fo
says he, you
may one to sh
Ought
under me? N
the World as
ought to have
the young La
very bad Poet
between the W
between the Ca
man. I must
troubled with
you feel more
deep Trage
not my Fault
for my Part,
greatest Art in
to please! say
ughing. Tru
is, he compo
watch, and too
I hear that S
house since thi
ction of the y
d of a very im
I must confes
al of Surpriz
re, Folly and
suffering so m
ch a senseless
life.

which you found so much Fault with. But, Madam, says he, you ought not to have laughed: and I defy any one to shew me a single Rule that you could laugh by. Ought not to laugh! says she, Pray who should under me? Madam, says he, there are such People in the World as *Rapin*, *Dacier*, and several others, that ought to have spoiled your Mirth. I have heard, says the young Lady, That your great Criticks are always very bad Poets: I fancy there is as much Difference between the Works of one and the other, as there is between the Carriage of a Dancing-Master and a Gentleman. I must confess, continued she, I would not be troubled with so fine a Judgment as yours is; for I find you feel more Vexation in a bad Comedy, than I do in a deep Tragedy. Madam, says Sir *Timothy*, That is not my Fault, they should learn the Art of Writing. For my Part, says the young Lady, I should think the greatest Art in your Writers of Comedies is to please. To please! says Sir *Timothy*, and immediately fell a laughing. Truly, says she, that is my Opinion. Upon this, he composed his Countenance, looked upon his Watch, and took his Leave.

I hear that Sir *Timothy* has not been at my Friend's house since this notable Conference, to the great Satisfaction of the young Lady, who by this Means has got rid of a very impertinent Fop.

I must confess, I could not but observe, with a great deal of Surprize, how this Gentleman, by his ill Nature, Folly and Affectation, had made himself capable of suffering so many imaginary Pains, and looking with such a senseless Severity upon the common Diversions of life.





— *Dicenda, tacenda locutus.* Hor.

He speaks both what is proper to be spoken, and to be concealed.

N^o 166.

Tuesday, May 2, 1710.

White's Chocolate-house, May 1.

THE World is so overgrown with Singularities of Behaviour, and Method of Living, that I have no sooner laid before Mankind the Absurdity of one Species of Men, but there starts up to my View another Sect of Impertinents that had before escaped Notice. This Afternoon as I was talking with fine Mrs. Sprightly's Porter, and desiring Admittance upon an extraordinary Occasion, it was my Fate to be spy'd by Tom Modely riding by in his Chariot. He did me the Honour to stop, and asked, What I did there of a Monday? I answered, That I had Business of Importance which I wanted to communicate to the Lady of the House. Tom. is one of those Fools who look upon Knowledge of the Fashion to be the only liberal Science; and was so rough as to tell me, That a well bred Man would as soon call upon a Lady (who keeps her Day) at Midnight, as on any Day but that on which she professes being at Home. There are Rules and Decorums which are never to be transgressed by those who understand the World; and he who offends in this Kind, ought not to take it ill if he is turned away even when he sees the Person look out at her Window whom he enquires for. Nay, he said, my Lady Diana is so positive in this Rule, that she takes it for a Part of good Breeding and Distinction to deny herself

N^o 166.

er own Mouth
is upon it;
Lord's Porter
in that Ca
eir Words a
appet.

HE was go
en he looked
sits to make
ony. I was

is Manner o
this Town,

an other M

human Soc

significant, b

e mixed with

define, or u

mination, to

call them t

its Extent l

em in every

em. Modely ha

pecies. By b

ows perfectly

rig well mou

ere he is, h

aylor, and j

er Periwig-m

this World

circumstance t

hat he wears

er speaking I

e Women, I

hout any one

igence.

THIS Ord

le Copiers i

d harmless

em at first S

much that on

know the

er own Mouth. Mrs. *Comma*, the great Scholar, in-
s upon it; and I myself have heard her assert, That
Lord's Porter, or a Lady's Woman, cannot be said to
in that Case, because they act by Instruction; and
their Words are no more their own, than those of a
appet.

HE was going on with his Ribaldry, when on a sud-
en he looked on his Watch, and said, he had twenty
minutes to make, and drove away without further Cere-
mony. I was then at Leisure to reflect upon the taste-
less Manner of Life, which a Set of idle Fellows lead
in this Town, and spend Youth itself with less Spirit,
than other Men do their old Age. These Expletives
of human Society, tho' they are in themselves wholly
insignificant, become of some Consideration when they
are mixed with others. I am very much at a Loss how
to define, or under what Character, Distinction or De-
termination, to place them, except you give me Leave
to call them the Order of the *Insipids*. This Order is
in its Extent like that of the Jesuits, and you see of
them in every Way of Life, and in every Profession.
Mr. *Modely* has long appeared to me at the Head of this
species. By being habitually in the best Company, he
shows perfectly well when a Coat is well cut, or a Pe-
riwig well mounted. As soon as you enter the Place
where he is, he tells the next Man to him, who is your
Tailor, and judges of you more from the Choice of
your Periwig-maker than of your Friend. His Business
in this World is to be well dressed; and the greatest
circumstance that is to be recorded in his Annals is,
that he wears twenty Shirts a Week. Thus, without
ever speaking Reason among the Men, or Passion among
the Women, he is every where well received; and
without any one Man's Esteem, he has every Man's In-
dulgence.

THIS Order has produced great Numbers of tole-
rable Copiers in Painting, good Rhimers in Poetry,
and harmless Projectors in Politicks. You may see
them at first Sight grow acquainted by Sympathy, in-
much that one who had not studied Nature, and did
not know the true Cause of their sudden Familiarities,

would think that they had some secret Intimation of each other, like the Free Masons. The other Day a *Will's* I heard *Modely* and a Critick of the same Order shew their equal Talents with great Delight. The learned Insipid was commending *Racine's* Turns; the genteel Insipid, *Devillicr's* Curls.

THESE Creatures, when they are not forced into any particular Employment, for want of Ideas in their own Imaginations, are the constant Plague of all they meet with by Enquiries for News and Scandal, which makes them the Heroes of Visiting-Days, where they help the Design of the Meeting, which is to pass away that odious Thing called Time, in Discourses too trivial to raise any Reflections which may put well-bred Persons to the Trouble of Thinking.

From my own Apartment, May 1.

I was looking out of the Parlour-Window this Morning, and receiving the Honours which *Margery*, the Milk-Maid to our Lane, was doing me, by dancing before my Door with the Plate of Half of her Customers on her Head, when Mr. *Clayton*, the Author of *Arfinoe*, made me a Visit, and desired me to insert the following Advertisement in my ensuing Paper.

THE Pastoral Masque compos'd by Mr. *Clayton*, Author of *Arfinoe*, will be performed on Wednesday the 3^d Instant, in the Great Room at York-Buildings. Tickets are to be had at White's Chocolate-house, St. James's Coffee-house in St. James's-street, and Young Man's Coffee-house.

NOTE; The Tickets delivered out for the 27th of April, will be taken then.

WHEN I granted his Request, I made one to him, which was, That the Performers should put their Instruments in Tune before the Audience came in; for that I thought the Resentment of the Eastern Prince, who, according to the old Story, took Tuning for Play-*ing*, to be very just and natural. He was so civil, as not only to promise that Favour, but also to assure me

that he would order the Heels of the Performers to be
 dressed in Cotton, that the Artists in so polite an Age
 ours, may not intermix with their Harmony a Cu-
 stom which so nearly resembles the stamping Dances of
 the West Indians or Hottentots.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Bas-Viol of Mr. Bickerstaff's Acquaintance, whose
 Land and Fortune do not very exactly agree, proposes to set
 himself to Sale by Way of Lottery. Ten thousand Pounds
 the Sum to be raised, at three Pence a Ticket, in Consi-
 deration that there are more Women who are willing to be
 married than that can spare a greater Sum. He has al-
 ready made over his Person to Trustees for the said Money
 the forth-coming, and ready to take to Wife the fortunate
 Woman that wins him.

N. B. Tickets are given out by Mr. Charles Lillie, and
 Mr. John Morphew. Each Adventurer, must be a Vir-
 gin, and subscribe her Name to her Ticket.

WHEREAS the several Churchwardens of most of
 the Parishes within the Bills of Mortality, have in an ear-
 nest Manner applied themselves by Way of Petition, and
 have also made a Presentment, of the vain and loose De-
 centment during Divine Service, of Persons of too great
 figure in all their said Parishes for their Reproof: And
 whereas it is therein set forth, That by Salutations given
 with other, Hints, Shrugs, Ogles, playing of Fans, and
 dallying with Canes at their Mouths, and other wanton
 dissolutions, their whole Congregation appears rather a
 theatrical Audience, than an House of Devotion; It is
 hereby ordered, That all Canes, Cravats, Bosom-Laces,
 Perfumes, Fans, Snuff-Boxes, and all other Instruments made
 use of to give Persons unbecoming Airs, shall be immedi-
 ately forfeited and sold; and of the Sum arising from the
 sale thereof, a Ninth Part shall be paid to the Poor, and
 the rest to the Overseers.



*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
Quam quæ sunt oculis submissa fidelibus. — Hor.*

*The mind is less affected by what is heard, than what
seen.*

N^o 167.

Thursday, May 4, 1710.

From my own Apartment, May 2.

HAVING received Notice, That the famous Actor Mr. Betterton was to be interred this Evening in the Cloysters near Westminster-Abbey, I was resolved to walk thither, and see the last Office done to a Man whom I had always very much admired, and from whose Action I had received more strong Impressions of what is great and noble in human Nature, than from the Arguments of the most solid Philosophers, or the Descriptions of the most charming Poets I had ever read. As the rude and untaught Multitude are now wrought upon more effectually than by seeing public Punishments and Executions; so Men of Letters and Education feel their Humanity most forcibly exercised when they attend the Obsequies of Men who have arrived at any Perfection in liberal Accomplishments. Theatrical Action is to be esteemed as such, except it be objected, that we cannot call that an Art which cannot be attained by Art. Voice, Stature, Motion, and other Gifts, must be very bountifully bestowed by Nature, or Labour and Industry will but push the unhappy Endeavourer in that Way the further off his Wishes.

SUCH an Actor as Mr. Betterton ought to be recorded with the same Respect as Roscius among the Romans. The greatest Orator has thought fit to quote his Judgment, and celebrate his Life. Roscius was the Example to all that would form themselves into proper

and winning Be
ed to the Sent
some thought
graceful in the
ation took a
ood; and the
e Art of Imit
acters.

THERE
ated for the
Theatre. Tull
thom I am sp
tion of an A
Young Men, v
ures, are irref
is, that I ext
y of this Nati
representations
s, which are
hind them th
oment. To
ry few have
stly and move
es perform, c
I have hard
ity could sur
the Occasion
the wonderful
camined the
bello; the M
ind upon th
trayed in his
Passions, as
own Heart,
b it, to adm
er reads in
at he cannot,
Shakespear h
oken Sentenc
it it, observes
nger Speeches
bello's Circum

and winning Behaviour. His Action was so well adapted to the Sentiments he expressed, that the Youth of *Rome* thought they wanted only to be virtuous to be as graceful in their Appearance as *Roscious*. The Imagination took a lovely Impression of what was great and good; and they who never thought of setting up for the Art of Imitation, became themselves inimitable Characters.

THERE is no human Invention so aptly calculated for the forming a free born People as that of a Theatre. *Tully* reports, That the celebrated Player of whom I am speaking used frequently to say, *The Perfection of an Actor is only to become what he is doing*. Young Men, who are too unattentive to receive Lectures, are irresistibly taken with Performances. Hence it is, that I extremely lament the little Relish the Gentry of this Nation have at present for the just and noble representations in some of our Tragedies. The Operas, which are of late introduc'd, can leave no Trace behind them that can be of Service beyond the present Moment. To sing and to dance, are Accomplishments very few have any Thoughts of practising; but to speak justly and move gracefully, is what every Man thinks he can perform, or wishes he did.

I have hardly a Notion, that any Performer of Antiquity could surpass the Action of Mr. *Betterton* in any of the Occasions in which he has appeared on our Stage. The wonderful Agony which he appeared in, when he examined the Circumstance of the Handkerchief in *Othello*; the Mixture of Love that intruded upon his mind upon the innocent Answers *Desdemona* makes, betrayed in his Gesture such a Variety and Vicissitude of Passions, as would admonish a Man to be afraid of his own Heart, and perfectly convince him, that it is to be afraid to admit that worst of Daggers, Jealousy. Whoever reads in his Closet this admirable Scene, will find that he cannot, except he has as warm an Imagination as *Shakespear* himself, find any but dry, incoherent and broken Sentences: But a Reader that has seen *Betterton* do it, observes, there could not be a Word added; that longer Speeches had been unnatural, nay, impossible, in *Othello's* Circumstances. The charming Passage in the

same Tragedy, where he tells the Manner of winning the Affection of his Mistress, was urged with so moving and graceful an Energy, that while I walked in the Cloysters, I thought of him with the same Concern as I waited for the Remains of a Person who had in real Life done all that I had seen him represent. The Gloom of the Place, and faint Lights before the Ceremony appeared, contributed to the melancholy Disposition I was in; and I began to be extremely afflicted that *Brutus* and *Cassius* had any Difference; that *Hamlet's* Gallantry was so unfortunate; and that the Mirth and good Humour of *Falstaff* could not exempt him from the Grave. Nay, this Occasion in me, who looked upon the Distinctions amongst Men to be merely secular, raised reflections upon the Emptiness of all human Perfection and Greatness in general; and I could not but regret, that the sacred Heads which lie buried in the Neighbourhood of this little Portion of Earth, which my poor old Friend is deposited, are returned to Dust as well as he, and that there is no Difference in the Grave between the imaginary and the real Monarch. This made me say of human Life itself with *Marcellus*:

*To-morrow, To-morrow, and To-morrow,
Creeps in a stealing Pace from Day to Day,
To the last Moment of recorded Time!
And all our Yesterdays have lighted Fools
To the eternal Night! Out, out, short Candle!
Life's but a walking Shadow, a poor Player
That struts and frets his Hour upon the Stage,
And then is heard no more.*

THE Mention I have here made of Mr. Betterton for whom I had, as long as I have known any Thing, a very great Esteem and Gratitude for the Pleasure he gave me, can do him no Good; but it may possibly be of Service to the unhappy Woman he has left behind him, to have it known, that this great Tragedian was never in a Scene half so moving, as the Circumstances of his Affairs created at his Departure. His Wife, after the Cohabitation of forty Years in the strictest Am-

has long
well in his
tion to tha
alth and R
Age and
ned her Lif
been her
nes. This
inst Age, S
on this Acco
a great Spirit
applied to
mpassion, fr
THIS, I
h Heroick C
ame in those
ced to receiv
the truly G
th those Deli
d is as incap
nefactress is u

A D

WHERE
at under the
g Picture, and
t, some Pers
ve wended
ures have
turned to the
atter has bee
ven to Pacole
b Frauds, w
y may be han
the future.

has long pined away with a Sense of his Decay, well in his Person as his little Fortune; and, in Proportion to that, she has herself decayed both in her Health and Reason. Her Husband's Death, added to her Age and infirmities, would certainly have determined her Life, but that the Greatness of her Distress has been her Relief, by a present Deprivation of her Senses. This Absence of Reason is her best Defence against Age, Sorrow, Poverty and Sickness. I dwell on this Account so distinctly, in Obedience to a certain great Spirit, who hides her Name, and has by Letter applied to me to recommend to her some Object of Compassion, from whom she may be concealed.

THIS, I think, is a proper Occasion for exerting that Heroick Generosity; and as there is an ingenuous Shame in those who have known better Fortune to be rejected to receive Obligations, as well as a becoming Pain to the truly Generous to receive Thanks; in this Case those Delicacies are preserved; for the Person obliged is as incapable of knowing her Benefactress, as her Benefactress is unwilling to be known by her.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS it hath been signified to the Censor, that under the Pretence that he has encouraged the Moving Picture, and particularly admired the Walking Statue, some Persons within the Liberties of Westminster have vendued walking Pictures, insomuch that the said Pictures have within few Days after Sales by Auction returned to the Habitations of their first Proprietors; that Matter has been narrowly looked into, and Orders are given to Pacolet to take Notice of all who are concerned in such Frauds, with Directions to draw their Pictures, that they may be hanged in Effigy, in Terrorem to all Auctions for the future.

N^o 168.

Saturday, May 6, 1710.

From my own Apartment, May 5.

NEVER was Man so much teased, or suffered half so much Uneasiness as I have done this Evening, between a Couple of Fellows, with whom I was unfortunately engaged to sup, where there were also several others in Company. One of them is the most invincibly impudent, and the other as incorrigibly absurd. Upon hearing my Name, the Man of Audacity, as he calls himself, began to assume an awkward Way of Reserve by Way of Ridicule upon me as a Censor, and said, He must have a Care of his Behaviour, for there would be Notes writ upon all that should pass. The Man of Freedom and Ease (for such the other thinks himself) asked me, Whether my Sister Jenny was a breeding or not? After they had done with me, they were impertinent to a very smart, but well-bred Man, who stood his Ground very well, and let the Company see they ought, but could not be out of Countenance. I look upon such a Defence as a real good Action; for while he received their Fire, there was a modest and a worthy young Gentleman sat secure by him, and a Lady of the Family at the same Time guarded against the nauseous Familiarity of the one and the more painful Mirth of the other. This Conversation, where there were a thousand Things said not worth repeating, made me consider with myself, How it is that Men of these disagreeable Characters often get great Lengths in the world, and seldom fail of outstripping Men of Merit; nay, succeed so well, that with a Load of Imperfections on their Heads, they go on in Opposition to general Disesteem, while they who are every Way their Superiors, languish away their Days though

ough possessed of the Approbation and Goodwill of all who know them.

IF we would examine into the secret Springs of Action in the Impudent and the Absurd, we shall find, though they bear a great Resemblance in their Behaviour, that they move upon very different Principles. The Impudent are pressing, though they know they are disagreeable; the Absurd are importunate, because they think they are acceptable: Impudence is a Vice, and Absurdity a Folly. Sir Francis Bacon talks very agreeably upon the Subject of Impudence. He takes Notice, That the Orator being asked, What was the first, second and third Requisite to make a fine Speaker? He answered, *Action*. This, said he, is the very outward Form of Speaking, and yet it is what with the Generality has more Force than the most consummate Abilities. Impudence is to the rest of Mankind of the same Use which Action is to Orators.

THE Truth is, the Gross of Men are governed more by Appearances than Realities, and the impudent Man in his Air and Behaviour undertakes for himself that he has Ability and Merit, while the Modest or diffident gives himself up as one who is possessed of neither. For this Reason, Men of Front carry Things before them with little Opposition, and make so skilful Use of their Talent, that they can grow out of Humour like Men of Consequence, and be sour, and make their Dissatisfaction do them the same Service as Desert. This Way of Thinking has often furnished us with an Apology for great Men who confer Favours on the Impudent. In carrying on the Government of Mankind, they are not to consider what Men they themselves approve in their Closets and private Conversations, but what Men will extend themselves furthest, and more generally pass upon the World for such as their Patrons want in such and such Stations, and consequently take so much Work off the Hands of those who employ them.

FAR be it that I should attempt to lessen the Acceptance which Men of this Character meet with in the World; but I humbly propose only, that they who have Merit of a different Kind, would accomplish themselves

selves in some Degree with this Quality of which I am now treating. Nay, I allow these Gentlemen to proceed as forward as they please in the Advancements of their Interests and Fortunes, but not to intrude upon others in Conversation also: Let them do what they can with the Rich and Great, as far as they are suffered, but let them not interrupt the Easy and Agreeable. They may be useful as Servants in Ambition, but never as Associates in Pleasure. However, as I would still drive at something instructive in every Lucubration, I must recommend it to all Men who feel in themselves an Impulse towards Attempting laudable Actions, to acquire such a Degree of Assurance, as never to lose the Possession of themselves in publick or private, so far as to be incapable of acting with a due Decorum on any Occasion they are called to. It is a mean Want of Fortitude in a good Man, not to be able to do a virtuous Action with as much Confidence as an impudent Fellow does an ill one. There is no Way of mending such false Modesty, but by laying it down for a Rule, That there is nothing shameful but what is criminal.

THE Jesuits, an Order whose Institution is perfectly calculated for making a Progress in the World, take Care to accomplish their Disciples for it, by breaking them of all impertinent Bashfulness, and accustoming them to a ready Performance of all indifferent Things. I remember in my Travels, when I was once at a publick Exercise in one of their Schools, a young Man made a most admirable Speech, with all the Beauty of Action, Cadence of Voice, and Force of Argument imaginable, in Defence of the Love of Glory. We were all enamoured with the Grace of the Youth, as he came down from the Desk, where he spoke, to present a Copy of his Speech to the Head of the Society. The Principal received it in a very obliging Manner, and bid him go to the Market-Place and fetch a Joint of Meat, for he should dine with him. He bowed, and in a Trice the Orator returned, full of the Sense of Glory in this Obedience, and with the best Shoulder of Mutton in the Market.

THIS Treatment capacitates them for every Scene of Life. I therefore recommend it to the Consideration

of all who
the two is t
thing by the
performs nothing
In a W
empt what a
modesty but in

P. S. UPO
ring Petition

The b

Sheweth,

THAT
dies w
to her in ge
blooming Ye
of Marriage,
THAT
which being
counting at fil

Y
i
i
i
i
i
i

Mr. Bickenst

ACCORD
Way to a
can you did i
benefit of a Lo
I have to you
how the Ticke

of all who have the Instruction of Youth, which the two is the more inexcusable, he who does every thing by the mere Force of his Impudence, or who reforms nothing through the Oppression of his Modesty? In a Word, 'tis a Weakness not to be able to attempt what a Man thinks he ought, and there is no Modesty but in Self-denial.

P. S. UPON my coming Home, I received the following Petition and Letter:

The humble Petition of Sarah Lately;

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner has been one of those Ladies who has had fine Things constantly spoken to her in general Terms, and lived, during her most blooming Years, in daily Expectation of Declarations of Marriage, but never had one made to her.

THAT she is now in her Grand Climacterick; which being above the Space of four Virginities, accounting at fifteen Years each;

- Your Petitioner most humbly prays, That
- in the Lottery for the *Bass Viol* she may
- have four Tickets, in Consideration that
- her single Life has been occasioned by the
- Inconstancy of her Lovers, and not through
- the Cruelty or Frowardness of your Petitioner.

And your Petitioner, &c.

Mr. Bickenstaff;

May 3, 1710.

ACCORDING to my Fancy, you took a much better Way to dispose of a *Bass Viol* in Yesterday's Paper than you did in your Table of Marriage. I desire the benefit of a Lottery for myself too — The Manner of I leave to your own Discretion: Only if you can — draw the Tickets at above five Farthings a-piece. Pray accept

*accept of one Ticket for your Trouble, and I wish you
be the fortunate Man that wins*

Your very humble Servant till then,

Isabella Kit

I must own the Request of the aged Petitioner to be founded upon a very undeserved Distress; and since I might, had she had Justice done her, been Mother to many Pretenders to this Prize, instead of being one herself, I do readily grant her Demand; but as for the Proposal of Mrs. *Isabella Kit*, I cannot project a Lottery for her, 'till I have Security she will surrender herself to the Winner.



*O Rus! Quando ego te aspiciam, quandoque licebit
Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno, & inertibus horis,
Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ?* Hor.

*When shall I see the Country? When shall I have the
sure to roll over the antient Authors, and then for
with Pleasure the Solitudes of Life, either in Sleep
or in Diversion.*

No 169.

Tuesday, May 9, 1710.

From my own Apartment, May 8.

THE Summer-Season now approaching, several of our Family have invited me to pass away this Month or two in the Country, and indeed nothing could be more agreeable to me than such a Recess, if I not consider that I am by two Quarts a worse Companion than when I was last among my Relations.

I am admonished by some of our Club, who lately
from *Staffordshire*, that they drink at a greater Rate
than they did at that Time. As every Soil does not pro-
duce every Fruit or Tree, so every Vice is not the Growth
of every Kind of Life; and I have, ever since I could
be, been astonished, that Drinking should be the Vice
of the Country. If it were possible to add to all our
pleasures, as we do to that of Sight, by Perspectives, we
should methinks more particularly labour to improve
ourselves in the Midst of the Variety of beauteous Objects
which Nature has produced to entertain us in the Coun-
try; and do we in that Place destroy the Use of what
Nature gives us? As for my Part, I cannot but lament
the Destruction that has been made of the wild Beasts of
the Field, when I see large Tracks of Earth possessed by
Beasts who take no Advantage of their being rational, but
lead mere Animal Lives, making it their whole Endeavour
to kill in themselves all they have above Beasts; to
lose the Use of Reason, and Taste of Society. It is
frequently boasted in the Writings of Orators and Poets,
that it is to Eloquence and Poesy we owe that we are
brought out of Woods and Solitudes into Towns and Cities,
and from a wild and savage Being become acquainted
with the Laws of Humanity and Civility. If we are
indebted to these Arts for so great Service, I could wish
they were employed to give us a second Turn; that as
they have brought us to dwell in Society, (a Blessing
which no other Creatures know) so they would persuade
us now they have settled us, to lay out all our Thoughts
surpassing each other in those Faculties in which only
Man excels other Creatures. But it is at present so far
otherwise, that the Contention seems to be, who shall be
most eminent in Performances wherein Beasts enjoy greater
Facilities than we have. I'll undertake, were the Butler
and Swineherd, at any true Esquire's in *Great Britain*, to
keep and compare Accounts of what Wash is drank up
in so many Hours in the Parlour and the Pigsty, it would
appear, the Gentleman of the House gives much more
to his Friends than his Hogs.

THIS, with many other Evils, arises from the Error
of Mens Judgments, and not making true Distinctions be-
tween Persons and Things. It is usually thought, That

a few Sheets of Parchment, made before a Male and Female of wealthy Houses come together, give the Heirs and Descendants of that Marriage, Possession of Land and Tenements; but the Truth is, there is no Man who can be said to be Proprietor of an Estate, but he who knows how to enjoy it. Nay, it shall never be allowed that the Land is not a Waste, when the Master is uncultivated. Therefore to avoid Confusion, it is to be noted that a Peasant with a great Estate is but an Incumbent and that he must be a Gentleman to be a Landlord. A Landlord enjoys what he has with his Heart, an Incumbent with his Stomach. Gluttony, Drunkenness and Riot are the Entertainments of an Incumbent; Beneficence, Civility, social and human Virtues, the Accomplishments of a Landlord. Who, that has any Passion for his native Country, does not think it worse than conquered, when so large Dimensions of it are in the Hands of Savages, that know no Use of Property but to Tyrants; or Liberty, but to be unmannerly? A Gentleman in a Country Life enjoys Paradise with a Temper for it; a Clown is cursed in it with all the cutting and unruly Passions Man could be tormented with when he was expelled from it.

THERE is no Character more deservedly esteemed than that of a Country Gentleman, who understands his Station in which Heaven and Nature have placed him. He is Father to his Tenants, and Patron to his Neighbours, and is more superior to those of lower Fortune by his Benevolence than his Possessions. He justly divides his Time between Solitude and Company, so as to use one for the other. His Life is spent in the good Offices of an Advocate, a Referee, a Companion, a Mediator and a Friend. His Counsel and Knowledge are a Guide to the Simplicity and Innocence of those of lower Talents, and the Entertainment and Happiness of those of equal. When a Man in a Country Life has this Turn as it is hoped Thousands have, he lives in a more happy Condition than any is described in the Pastoral Descriptions of Poets, or the vain-glorious Solitudes recorded by Philosophers.

TO a thinking Man it would seem prodigious, that the very Situation in a Country Life does not incline Man

Scorn of the
stand by a S
posure and R
Pleasure; and
all Nature in
it, as he is t
ents. It wou
y imaginable
n. I will no
are generally
for the Charm
the Force of
Mind, will l
from the R
have a Taste
ed with Desir
of it, especi
nowledge of th
are of such P
on upon Car
Labours doub
ed, if the Pe
g addicted to

me a very g
following Lett

I R,

WRITE this
have in the N
whose Heal
bought that
but am so f
l, who know
ally recommen
Fortunes.

a little, and
at deal. He
of a Tulip,
in open V
the Wildness
the Rising
entertain a M

Scorn of the mean Gratifications some take in it. Stand by a Stream, naturally lulls the Mind into repose and Reverence; to walk in Shades, diversifies Pleasure; and a bright Sunshine makes a Man content with all Nature in Gladness, and himself the happiest Being in it, as he is the most conscious of her Gifts and Endowments. It would be the most impertinent Piece of Poetry imaginable to form our Pleasures by Imitation of others. I will not therefore mention *Scipio* and *Laelius*, who are generally produced on this Subject as Authorities for the Charms of a Rural Life. He that does not feel the Force of agreeable Views and Situations in his own Mind, will hardly arrive at the Satisfaction they afford from the Reflections of others. However, they who have a Taste that Way, are more particularly inclined with Desire when they see others in the Enjoyment of it, especially when Men carry into the Country a Knowledge of the World as well as of Nature. The Conversation of such Persons is endeared and refined by Reason upon Cares and Inquietudes. The Absence of Labour doubles present Pleasures, which is still augmented, if the Person in Solitude has the Happiness of being addicted to Letters. My Cousin *Frank Bickerstaff* gave me a very good Notion of this Sort of Felicity in the following Letter.

I R,

WRITE this to communicate to you the Happiness I have in the Neighbourhood and Conversation of the noble Lord, whose Health you enquired after in your last. I have bought that little Hovel which borders upon his Royal Highness's, but am so far from being oppressed by his Greatness, that I, who know no Envy, and he, who is above Pride, mutually recommend ourselves to each other by the Difference of our Fortunes. He esteems me for being so well pleased with a little, and I admire him for enjoying so handsomely a great deal. He has not the little Taste of observing the Colour of a Tulip, or the Edging of a Leaf of Box, but is content in open Views, the Regularity of this Plantation, the Wildness of another, as well as the Fall of a Mountain, the Rising of a Promontory, and all other Objects to entertain a Mind like his, that has been long versed in great

great and publick Amusements. The Make of the Soul much seen in Leisure as in Business. He has long lived in Courts, and been admired in Assemblies, so that he has been able to Experience a most charming Eloquence, by which he communicates to me the Ideas of my own Mind upon the subjects we meet with so agreeably, that with his Company in the Fields, I at once enjoy the Country, and a Landscapist. He is now altering the Course of Canals and Rivers in which he has an Eye to his Neighbour's Satisfaction as well as his own. He often makes me Presents by turning the Water into my Grounds, and sends me Fish by their Streams. To avoid my Thanks, he makes Nature the Instrument of his Bounty, and does all good Offices so much with the Air of a Companion, that his Frankness bids me own Condescension, as well as my Gratitude. Leave the World to itself, and come see us.

Your affectionate Cousin,

Francis Bickerstaff



*Fortuna sævo læta negotio, &
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,
Transmutat incertos honores,
Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.*

*Fortune delighted with cruel and insolent Sport, trans-
fers her uncertain Honours sometimes to one, and some-
times to another.*

N^o 170.

Thursday, May 11, 1710.

From my own Apartment, May 10.

HAVING this Morning spent some Time in reflecting on the Subject of the Vicissitude of human Life, I laid aside my Book, and began to ruminate

Discourse which raised in me those Reflections. I
 served it a very good Office to the World, to sit down
 and shew others the Road in which I am experienced by
 Wandrings and Errors. This is *Seneca's* Way of
 thinking, and he had half convinced me, how dan-
 gerous it is to our true Happiness and Tranquillity to fix
 our Minds upon any Thing which is in the Power of
 Chance. It is excusable only in Animals who have not
 the Use of Reason, to be caught by Hooks and Baits,
 such as Riches, Glory and Power, which the ordinary People
 are taken up at with Admiration, the Learned and Wise
 know to be only so many Snares laid to enslave them,
 and there is nothing farther to be sought for with Earnestness
 than what will cloath and feed us. If we pamper our-
 selves in our Diet, or give our Imaginations a Loose in
 our Desires, the Body will no longer obey the Mind,
 and we think no further than to defend ourselves against
 Hunger, Thirst and Cold. We are to remember that
 any Thing else is despicable, and not worth our Care.
 A want little is true Grandeur, and very few Things
 are great to a great Mind. Those who form their
 Thoughts in this Manner, and abstract themselves from
 the World, are out of the Way of Fortune, and can
 live with Contempt both on her Favours and her Frowns.
 At the same Time, they who separate themselves from
 the immediate Commerce with the busy Part of Man-
 kind, are still beneficial to them, while by their Studies
 and Writings they recommend to them the small Value
 which ought to be put upon what they pursue with so
 much Labour and Disquiet. Whilst such Men are
 thought the most idle, they are the most usefully em-
 ployed. They have all Things, both human and di-
 vine, under Consideration. To be perfectly free from
 the Insults of Fortune, we should arm ourselves with
 these Reflections. We should learn, That none but in-
 tectual Possessions are what we can properly call our
 own. All Things from without are but borrowed,
 that Fortune gives us, is not ours; and whatever she
 gives, she can take away.

IT is a common Imputation to *Seneca*, that though he
 was endowed with so much Strength of Reason, and a stoical
 contempt of Riches and Power, he was at the same

Time

Time one of the richest and most powerful Men in I know no Instance of his being insolent in that tune, and can therefore read his Thoughts on thosejects with the more Deference. I will not give philosophy so poor a Look as to say it cannot live in Courts; but I am of Opinion, that it is there in greatest Eminence, when amidst the Affluence of a World can bestow, and the Addresses of a Crowd follow him for that Reason, a Man can think both himself and those about him abstracted from these Circumstances. Such a Philosopher is as much above an Chorite, as a wise Matron, who passes through the World with Innocence, is preferable to the Nun who locks herself up from it.

FULL of these Thoughts I left my Lodgings, took a Walk to the Court End of the Town; and in a Hurry and busy Faces I met with about White made me form to myself Ideas of the different Professions of all I saw, from the Turn and Cast of their Countenances. All, methought had the same Thing in View but prosecuted their Hopes with a different Air: Some shewed an unbecoming Eagerness, some a surly Intemperance, some a winning Deference, but the General servile Complaisance.

I could not but observe, as I roved about the Office That all who were still but in Expectation, murmured at Fortune; and all who had obtained their Wishes, immediately began to say, there was no such Being. Every one believed it an Act of blind Chance that any other Man was preferred, but owed only to Service and Merit what he had obtained himself. It is the Fault of studious Men to appear in publick with too contemplative a Character, and I began to observe, that my Figure, Age and Dress made me particular: For which Reason, I thought better to remove a studious Countenance, from among busy ones, and take a Turn with a Friend in the Park Garden.

WHEN my Friend was alone with me there, I said he, I know you come abroad only to moralize and make Observations, and I will carry you hard by, where you shall see all that you have yourself considered or read in Authors, or collected from Experience, concerning

Fortune and
sons and pro
bles, the Fate
all Influence
ly figured in
carrying y
ber in an Em
Effect upon t
as will mal
ries, as their
successful to the
swer, he car
Banqueting-
Tables a la
and agree
tery appoint
between the T
ork. This C
e; she comm
f, and thoug
tion, she dic
med in Pain
approve us wh
eight, her M
Countenance,
and Dignity.
figure of Fo
which made m

M A D A M

AM very
languish in
our Labours,
impartial an
you before,
due to you. I
singing and Tu
Rest of your S
favour the M
unfortunate;
in the Coffers
drawing to the

Fortune and irresistible Destiny, illustrated in real persons and proper Mechanisms. The Graces, the Muses, the Fates, all the Beings which have a good Influence upon human Life, are, you'll say, very nicely figured in the Persons of Women; and where I am carrying you, you'll see enough of that Sex together in an Employment which will have so important an Effect upon those who are to receive their Manufactures, as will make them be respectively called Deities or Nymphs, as their Labour shall prove disadvantageous or successful to their Votaries. Without waiting for my answer, he carried me to an Apartment contiguous to the Banqueting-House, where there were placed at two long Tables a large Company of young Women, in decent and agreeable Habits, making up Tickets for the Lottery appointed by the Government. There walked between the Tables a Person who presided over the Work. This Gentlewoman seemed an Emblem of Fortune; she commanded as if unconcerned in their Business, and though every Thing was performed by her Direction, she did not visibly interpose in Particulars. She seemed in Pain at our near Approach to her, and most to improve us when we made her no Advances. Her height, her Mien, her Gesture, her Shape, and her Countenance, had something that spoke both Familiarity and Dignity. She therefore appeared to be not only a picture of Fortune, but of Fortune as I liked her; which made me break out in the following Words:

M A D A M,

I AM very glad to see the Fate of the Many who now languish in Expectation of what will be the Event of your Labours, in the Hands of one who can act with so impartial an Indifference. Pardon me, that have often seen you before, and have lost you for Want of the Respect due to you. Let me beg of you, who have both the Furling and Turning of that Wheel of Lots, to be unlike the Rest of your Sex; repulse the Forward and the Bold, and favour the Modest and the Humble. I know you fly the Unfortunate; but smile no more on the Careless. Add not to the Coffers of the Usurer, but give the Power of Bestowing to the generous. Continue his Wants who cannot enjoy

enjoy or communicate Plenty; but turn away his Power who can bear it with more Ease than he can suffer another.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS Philander signified to Clarinda by Letter bearing Date Thursday Twelve a Clock, That he had wounded his Heart by a Shot from her Eyes, and desired she would condescend to meet him the same Day at Eight in the Evening at Rosamond's Pond, faithfully protesting, that in case she would not do him that Honour, she might see the Body of the said Philander the next Day floating on the said Pond of Love, and that he desired only three Sighs upon View of his said Body: It is desired, if he has not made away with himself accordingly, that he would forthwith shew himself to the Coroner of the City of Westminster; or Clarinda, being an old Offender, will be found guilty of a capital Murder.



*Alter rixatus de lana sepe caprina
Propugnat nudis armatus.*——

Hor.

*He strives for Trifles, and for Toys contends;
He is in earnest, what he says, defends.*

N^o 171. Saturday, May 13, 1740.

Grecian Coffee-house, May 12.

IT hath appeared to be for some Days the Deliberation at the learnedst Board in this House, whether Honour and Title had its first Original. Timoleon, who is very particular in his Opinion, but is thought particular for no other Cause, but that he acts against depraved Custom, by the Rules of Nature and Reason, in a very handsome Discourse gave the Company to understand

at in those Ages of Life, and might it necessary by giving the presence and Trust above the fixing Appell what gave Such a which show above other. Should treated, Do kindly to b ing must be that is set v Veneration, a Word c king, Urban g an Account ge, who we he Person w he, in an in King-str ase, it seems ly in their S o act accord ight it prop dlord before been sick er before be him who m necessary in l Princes by Services. er three K ated the Civ ated the Ca s, in their ries of W at, gave the er, whose Th Vol. III.

in those Ages which first degenerated from Simpli-
 of Life, and natural Justice, the Wise among them
 thought it necessary to inspire Men with the Love of Vir-
 by giving them who adhered to the Interests of In-
 nocence and Truth, some distinguishing Name to raise
 them above the common Level of Mankind. This Way
 of fixing Appellations of Credit upon eminent Merit,
 what gave Being to Titles and Terms of Ho-
 nour. Such a Name, continued he, without the Qua-
 lities which should give a Man Pretence to be ex-
 ceed above others, does but turn him to Jest and Ri-
 dicule. Should one see another cudgelled, or scur-
 rily treated, Do you think a Man so used would take
 kindly to be called *Hector* or *Alexander*? Every
 thing must bear a Proportion with the outward Va-
 lue that is set upon it; or, instead of being long had
 in Veneration, that very Term of Esteem will be-
 come a Word of Reproach. When *Timoleon* had done
 his thing, *Urbanus* pursued the same Purpose, by gi-
 ving an Account of the Manner in which the *Indian*
 Princes, who were lately in *Great Britain*, did Honour
 to the Person where they lodged. They were placed,
 he, in an handsome Apartment, at an Upholster-
 er's in *King-street, Covent-Garden*. The Man of the
 House, it seems, had been very observant of them, and
 diligent in their Service. These just and generous Princes,
 to act according to the Dictates of natural Justice,
 thought it proper to confer some Dignity upon their
 landlord before they left his House. One of them
 had been sick during his Residence there, and having
 never before been in a Bed, had a very great Veneration
 for him who made that Engine of Repose, so useful and
 necessary in his Distress. It was consulted among the
 Princes by what Name to dignify his great Merit
 in his Services. The Emperor of the *Mobocks*, and the
 other three Kings, stood up, and in that Posture re-
 counted the Civilities they had received, and particularly
 the Care which was taken of their sick Brother.
 In their Imagination, who are used to know the
 Varieties of Weather, and the Vicissitudes of Cold and
 Heat, gave them very great Impressions of a skilful Up-
 holder, whose Furniture was so well contrived for their
 VOL. III. M Protection

Protection on such Occasions. It is with these less instructed (I will not say less knowing) People, the Manner of doing Honour, to impose some Name signifying of the Qualities of the Person they distinguish, and good Offices received from him. It was therefore resolved to call their Landlord *Cadaroque*, which is the Name of the strongest Fort in their Part of the World. When they had agreed upon the Name, they sent their Landlord, and as he entered into their Presence, the Emperor of the *Mobocks* taking him by the Hand, called him *Cadaroque*. After which the other three Princes repeated the same Word and Ceremony.

TIMOLEON appeared much satisfied with this account, and having a Philosophick Turn, began to argue against the Modes and Manners of those Nations which we esteem polite, and express himself with Disdain of our usual Method of calling such as are Strangers by our Innovations, barbarous. I have, says he, so great a Deference for the Distinction given by these Princes that *Cadaroque* shall be my Upholsterer — He was going on, but the intended Discourse was interrupted by *Minucio*, who sat near him, a small Philosopher, who was also somewhat of a Politician; one of those who pick up for Knowledge by Doubting, and has no other Way of making himself considerable, but by contradicting all he hears said. He has, besides much Doubt and Spirit of Contradiction, a constant Suspicion of State Affairs. This accomplished Gentleman, with a very awful Brow, and a Countenance full of Weight, told *Timoleon*, That it was a great Misfortune that Men's Letters seldom looked into the Bottom of Things. No, says any Man, continued he, persuade me, that this is not, from the Beginning to the End, a concerted Affair. Who can convince the World, that four Kings should come over here, and lie at the two Crowns and Cushions, and one of them fall sick, and the Place be called *Kaam* street, and all this by mere Accident? No, no: This Man of very small Penetration it appears, that *Timoleon* *Neen Ho Ga Row*, Emperor of the *Mobocks*, was prepared for this Adventure beforehand. I do not care to contradict any Gentleman in his Discourse; but I will say, however *Sa Ga Yeath Rua Getb Ton* and *E*

Koam, might be surprized in this Matter; nevertheless, *Ho Nec Yetb Tarw No Row* knew it before he set on the *Engliffh Shore*.

TIMOLEON looked stedfastly at him for some time, then shook his Head, paid for his Tea, and marched off. Several others who sat round him, were in their Turns attacked by this ready Disputant. A Gentleman who was at some Distance, happened in Course to say it was four Miles to *Hammerfmith*. I beg your Pardon, says *Minuccio*, when we say a place is so far off, we do not mean exactly from the very Spot of Earth we are in, but from the Town where we are; so that you must begin your Account from the End of *Piccadilly*; and if you do so, I'll lay my Man ten to one, it is not above three good Miles. Another, about *Minuccio's* Level of Understanding, began to take him up in this important Argument, and maintained, That considering the Way from *Pimlico* at the End of *St. James's Park*, and the crossing from *Willesden* by *Earl's Court*, he would stand to it, that it was full four Miles. But *Minuccio* replied with great confidence, and seemed so much to have the better of the Dispute, that his Adversary quitted the Field, as well as the other. I sat till I saw the Table almost empty, vanished, where, for Want of Discourse, *Minuccio* asked me, How I did? To which I answered, Very well. That's very much, said he; I assure you, you look paler than ordinary. Nay, thought I, if he won't let me know whether I am well or not, there's no need of asking for me neither. Upon which I took my Leave, considering as I went Home at this strange Poverty of Imagination, which makes Men run into the Fault of great Contradiction. They want in their Minds Entertainment for themselves or their Company, and therefore all they speak upon what is started by others; and if they cannot improve that Foundation, they strive to destroy it. The only Way of dealing with these people is to answer in Monosyllables, or by Way of Question. When one of them tells you a Thing that he takes extraordinary, I go no farther than, Say you so, indeed! Heyday! Or, Is it come to that? These Rules, which appear but silly in the Repetition,

have brought me with great Tranquillity to this Age. And I have made it an Observation, that as Affliction is more agreeable than Flattery, so Contradiction is more odious than Calumny.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Bickerstaff's Aerial Messenger has brought his Report of what passed at the Auction of Pictures which was in Somerset House Yard on Monday last, and for there were no Screens present, but all transacted with great Justice.

N. B. All false Buyers at Auctions being employed to hide others, are from this Day forward to be known by Mr. Bickerstaff's Writings by the Word Screens.



*Quod quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis
Cautum est in horas.*

*No Man can tell the Dangers of each Hour,
Nor is prepared to meet them.*

N^o 172.

Tuesday, May 16, 1710.

From my own Apartment, May 15.

WHEN a Man is in a serious Mood, and upon his own Make, with a Retrospect to the Actions of his Life, and the many fatal Miscarriages of it, which he owes to ungoverned Passions, he is apt to say to himself, That Experience has guarded against such Errors for the future: But Nature recurs in Spite of his best Resolutions, and it is to the very End of our Days a Struggle between our Reason and our Temper, which shall have the Empire over us. However, this is very much to be helped by Circumspection, and a constant Alarm against the first Onset of a Passion. As this is in general a necessary Care to make a Man's Life easy and agreeable to himself, so

are particularly the Duty of such as are engaged in Friendship, and more near Commerce with others. Those who have their Joys, have also their Griefs in Proportion, and none can extremely exalt or depress Friends but Friends. The harsh Things which come from the rest of the World, are received and repulsed with that Spirit which every honest Man bears for his own Vindication; the Unkindness in Words or Actions among Friends, affects us at the first Instant in the inmost Recesses of our Souls. Indifferent People, if I may so say, can wound us only in heterogeneous Parts, maim us in our Legs or Arms; but the Friend can make no Pass but to the Heart itself. On the other Side, the most important Assistance, the mere Well-Wishes of a Friend, gives a Man Constancy and Courage against the most prevailing Force of his Enemies. It is here only a Man joys and suffers to the Quick. For this Reason, the gentle Behaviour is absolutely necessary to maintain Friendship in any Degree above the common Level of Acquaintance. But there is a Relation of Life much more near than the most strict and sacred Friendship, that is to say, Marriage. This Union is of too close and delicate a Nature to be easily conceived by those who do not know that Condition by Experience. Here a Man should, if possible, soften his Passions; if not for his own Ease, in Compliance to a Creature formed with a Head of a quite different Make from his own. I am sensible, I do not mean it an Injury to Women, when I say there is a Sort of Sex in Souls. I am tender of offending Men, and know it is hard not to do it on this Subject; but I must go on to say, That the Soul of a Man, and the Soul of a Woman, are made very unlike, according to the Employments for which they are designed. The Ladies will please to observe, I say, our Minds have different, not superior Qualities to theirs. The Virtues are respectively a Masculine and a Feminine Cast. What we call in Men Wisdom, is in Women Prudence. It is a Partiality to call one greater than the other. A prudent Woman is in the same Class of Honour as a wise Man, and the Scandals in the Way of both are equally dangerous. But to make this State any Thing but a Burthen, and not hang a Weight upon our very Beings,

it is very proper each of the Couple should frequently member, that there are many Things which grow out of their very Natures that are pardonable, may become when considered as such, but without that Reflection give the quickest Pain and Vexation. To manage a great Family, is as worthy an Instance of Capacity, to execute a great Employment; and for the General as Women perform the considerable Part of their Duty as well as Men do theirs; so in their common Behaviour those of ordinary Genius are not more trivial than the common Rate of Men; and, in my Opinion, the Possessing of a Fan is every whit as good an Entertainment as the beating of a Snuff-box.

BUT however I have rambled in this libertine Manner of Writing by Way of Essay, I now sit down with an Intention to represent to my Readers, how pernicious how sudden, and how fatal Surprizes of Passion are to the Mind of Man; and that in the more intimate Commerce of Life they are more liable to arise, even in our sedate and indolent Hours. Occurrences of this Kind have had very terrible Effects; and when one reflects upon them, we cannot but tremble to consider what we are capable of being wrought up to against the Ties of Nature, Love, Honour, Reason, and Religion, though the Man who breaks through them all but an Hour before he did so, a lively and virtuous Sense of their Dictates. When unhappy Catastrophe's make Part of the History of Princes and Persons who act in high Spheres, or are represented in the moving Language, and well-wrought Scenes of Tragedians, they do not fail of striking us with Terror; but then they affect us only in a transient Manner, and pass thro' our Imaginations, as Incidents in which our Fortunes are too humble to be concerned, or which Writers form for the Ostentation of their own Force; or, at most, as Things fit rather to exercise the Powers of our Minds, than to create new Habits in them. Instead of such high Passages, I was thinking it would be of great Use (if a Body could hit it) to lay before the World such Adventures as befall Persons not exalted above the common Level. This, methought, would better prevail upon the ordinary Race of Men, who are so prepossessed with

and Appearance
te, and believ
open to such
THE unhapp
acquaintance o
very proper for
circumstances
so much, th
Mr. Eustace
near Dublin i
nuty, and M
ch much Eas
emper impati
Sallies of
Reflection
Husband's
her Sister
months ago, t
conversation,
contradiction.
are never
into an out
the Person abo
they were und
petitions of
aggravations o
reated with t
life observing
turn it off, a
ple, who f
rased with e
aded deeper
th a sullen Si
Chamber,
then they we
d she, pleas
a real one.
the rest of th
now saw
brought to
e. She aw
y imagining

and Appearances, that they mistake Fortune for Nature, and believe nothing can relate to them that does not happen to such as live and look like themselves.

THE unhappy End of a Gentleman, whose Story an acquaintance of mine was just now telling me, would be very proper for this End, if it could be related with all the circumstances as I heard it this Evening; for it touched me so much, that I cannot forbear entering upon it.

Mr. *Eustace*, a young Gentleman of a good Estate near *Dublin* in *Ireland*, married a Lady of Youth, Beauty, and Modesty, and lived with her, in general, with much Ease and Tranquillity; but was in his secret temper impatient of Rebuke: She is apt to fall into the Sallies of Passion, yet as suddenly recalled by her Reflections on her Fault, and the Consideration of her Husband's Temper. It happened, as he, his Wife, and her Sister, were at Supper together about two months ago, that in the Midst of a careless and familiar conversation, the Sisters fell into a little Warmth and contradiction. He, who was one of that Sort of Men who are never unconcerned at what passes before them, fell into an outrageous Passion on the Side of the Sister. The Person about whom they disputed was so near, that they were under no Restraint from running into vain repetitions of past Heats: On which Occasion all the aggravations of Anger and Distaste boiled up, and were repeated with the Bitterness of exasperated Lovers. The Wife observing her Husband extremely moved, began to turn it off, and rally him for interposing between two people, who from their Infancy had been angry and quarrelled with each other every Half Hour. But it descended deeper into his Thoughts, and they broke up with a sullen Silence. The Wife immediately retired to her Chamber, whither her Husband soon after followed. When they were in Bed, he soon dissembled a Sleep, and she, pleased that his Thoughts were composed, fell to a real one. Their Apartment was very distant from the rest of their Family, in a lonely Country-House. He now saw his Opportunity, and with a Dagger he had brought to Bed with him, stabbed his Wife in the back. She awaked in the highest Terror; but immediately imagining it was a Blow designed for her Husband

by Ruffians, began to grasp him, and strove to awe and rouse him to defend himself. He still pretended himself sleeping, and gave her a second Wound.

SHE now drew open the Curtain, and by the Help of Moon-light saw his Hand lifted up to stab her. The Horror disarmed her from further Struggling; she was enraged anew at being discovered, fixed his Point in her Bosom. As soon as he believed he had dispatched her, he attempted to escape out of the Window. But she, still alive, called to him not to hurt himself for she might live. He was so stung with the insupportable Reflection upon her Goodness, and his own Vanity, that he jumped to the Bed, and wounded her over with as much Rage as if every Blow was provoked by new Aggravations. In this Fury of Mind he died away: His Wife had still Strength to go to her Sister's Apartment, and give her an Account of this wonderful Tragedy; but died the next Day. Some Weeks after an Officer of Justice, in attempting to seize the Criminal, fired upon him, as did the Criminal upon the Officer. Their Balls took Place, and both immediately expired.



— *Sapientia prima est*
Stultitia caruisse. — Hor.

The first Part of Wisdom is to be without Folly.

N^o 173.

Thursday, May 18, 1710.

Sheer-Lane, May 17.

WHEN I first began to learn to push this Winter, my Master had a great deal of Work on his Hands to make me unlearn the Postures and Positions which I had got by having in my younger Years practised Back-Sword; with a little Eye to the single Fencing. Knock down, was the Word in the Civil War.

and we generally added to this Skill the Knowledge of the *Cornish* Hug, as well as the Grapple, to play with Hand and Foot. By this Means I was for defending my Head when the *French* Gentleman was making a full Pass at my Bosom, infomuch, that he told me I was fairly killed seven Times in one Morning, without having done my Master any other Mischief than one Knock on the Pate. This was a great Misfortune to me; and I believe I may say, without Vanity, I am the first who ever pushed so erroneously; and yet conquered the Prejudice of Education so well, as to make my Passes so clear, and recover Hand and Foot with that Agility as I do at this Day. The Truth of it is, the first Rudiments of Education are given very indiscreetly by most Parents, as much with Relation to the more important Concerns of the Mind, as in the Gestures of the Body. Whatever Children are designed for, and whatever Prospects the Fortune or Interest of their Parents may give them in their future Lives, they are all promiscuously instructed the same Way; and *Horace* and *Virgil* must be thumm'd by a Boy as well before he goes to an Apprenticeship, as to the Univeristy. This Ridiculous Way of treating the Under-aged of this Island has very often raised both my spleen and Mirth, but I think never both at once so much as to-day. A good Mother of our Neighbourhood made me a Visit with her Son and Heir, a Lad somewhat above five Foot, and wants but little of the Height and Strength of a good Musqueteer in any Regiment in the Service. Her Business was to desire I would examine him, for he was far gone in a Book, the first Letters of which she often saw in my Papers. The Youth produced it, and I found it was my Friend *Horace*. It was very easy to turn to the Place the Boy was learning in, which was the fifth Ode of the first Book, to *Pyrrhus*. I read it over aloud, as well because I am always delighted when I turn to the beautiful Parts of that Author, as also to gain time for considering a little how to keep up the Mother's Pleasure in her Child, which I thought Barbarity to interrupt. In the first Place I asked him, Who this *Pyrrhus* was? He answered very readily, She was the Wife of *Pyrrhus*, one of *Alexander's* Captains. I lifted up my Hands. The Mother courtesies — Nay,

says she, ——— I knew you would stand in Admirati-
 ——— I assure you, continued she, for all he looks
 so tall, he is but very young. Pray ask him some more
 never spare him. With that I took the Liberty to ask
 him, What was the Character of this Gentlewoman?
 He read the three first Verses;

*Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
 Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
 Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?*

And very gravely told me, She lived at the Sign of a
Rose in a Cellar. I took Care to be very much astonish-
 ed at the Lad's Improvements; but withal advised him
 as soon as possible, to take him from School, for he could
 learn no more there. This very silly Dialogue was a
 lively Image of the impertinent Method used in Breedi-
 ing Boys without Genius or Spirit, to the reading Things
 for which their Heads were never framed. But this is a
 natural Effect of a certain Vanity in the Minds of Pa-
 rents, who are wonderfully delighted with the Thought
 of breeding their Children to Accomplishments, when
 they believe nothing but Want of the same Care in their
 own Fathers prevented them from being Masters of them.
 Thus it is, that the Part of Life most fit for Improve-
 ment, is generally employed in a Method against the In-
 bent of Nature; and a Lad of such Parts as are fit for
 Occupation, where there can be no Calls out of the com-
 beaten Path, is two or three Years of his Time wholly
 taken up in knowing how well *Ovid's* Mistress became
 such a Dress; how such a Nymph for her Cruelty was
 changed into such an Animal; and how it is made gene-
 rous in *Aeneas* to put *Turnus* to Death. Gallantries that
 can no more come within the Occurrences of the Lives of
 ordinary Men, than they can be relished by their Imagi-
 nations. However, still the Humour goes on from one
 Generation to another; and the Pastry-Cook here in
 Lane the other Night told me, He would not yet take
 away his Son from his Learning, but has resolved, as soon
 as he had a little Smattering in the *Greek*, to put him
 Apprentice to a Soap-boiler. These wrong Beginnings
 determine our Success in the World; and when we
 Think

Thoughts are originally falsly biaſſed, their Agility and Force do but carry us the further out of our Way in Proportion to our Speed. But we are half Way our Journey when we have got into the right Road. If all our Days were usefully employed, and we did not set out impertinently, we should not have so many grotesque Professors in all the Arts of Life, but every Man would be in a proper and becoming Method of distinguishing or entertaining himself suitably to what Nature designed him. As they go on now, our Parents do not only force us upon what is against our Talents, but our Teachers are also as injudicious in what they put us to learn. I have hardly ever since suffered so much by the Charms of any Beauty, as I did before I had 'a Sense of Passion, for not apprehending that the Smile of *Lalage* was what pleased *Horace*; and I verily believe, the Stripes I suffered about *Digito male pertinaci*, has given me that irreconcilable Aversion, which I shall carry to my Grave, against Coquets.

AS for the elegant Writer of whom I am talking, his Excellencies are to be observed as they relate to the different Concerns of his Life; and he is always to be looked upon as a Lover, a Courtier, or a Man of Wit. His admirable Odes have numberless Instances of his Merit in each of these Characters. His Epistles and Satires are full of proper Notices for the Conduct of Life in a Court; and what we call good Breeding, most agreeably intermixed with his Morality. His Addresses to the Persons who favoured him are so inimitably engaging, that *Augustus* complained of him for so seldom writing to him, and asked him, Whether he was afraid Posterity should read their Names together? Now for the Generality of Men to spend much Time in such Writings, is as pleasant a Folly as any he ridicules. Whatever the Crowd of Scholars may pretend, if their Way of Life, or their own Imaginations, do not lead them to a Taste of him, they may read, nay write, fifty Volumes upon him, and be just as they were when they began. I remember to have heard a great Painter say, There are certain Faces for certain Painters, as well as certain Subjects for certain Poets. This is as true in the Choice of Studies; and no one will ever relish an Author thoroughly

ly well, who would not have been fit Company for the Author had they lived at the same Time. All others are Mechanics in Learning, and take the Sentiments of Writers like Waiting-Servants, who report what passes at their Master's Table; but debase every Thought and Expression, for want of the Air with which they were nurtured.



*Quem mala stultitia, aut quaecumq; inscitia veri,
Cecum agit, insanum Chryssippi porticus, & grex
Autumat.* —————

The Stoics esteem him mad, who is blindly led by Folly and Ignorance.

N^o 174.

Saturday, May 20, 1710.

From my own Apartment, May 19.

THE learned *Scotus*, to distinguish the Race of Mankind, gives every Individual of that Species what he calls a *Seity*, something peculiar to himself which makes him different from all other Persons in the World. This Particularity renders him either venerable or ridiculous, according as he uses his Talents, which always grow out into Faults, or improve into Virtues. In the Office I have undertaken, you are to observe That I have hitherto presented only the more insignificant and lazy Part of Mankind under the Denomination of Dead Men, together with the Degrees towards Non-existence, in which others can neither be said to live or be defunct, but are only Animals merely dressed up like Men, and differ from each other but as Flies do by a little Colouring or Fluttering of their Wings. Now as our Discourses heretofore have chiefly regarded the indolent Part of the Species, it remains that we do Justice also upon the impertinently Active and Enterprising. Such as these I shall take particular Care to place in safe Company.

174-
dy, and have used all possible Diligence to run up my
Office in *Moorfields* for that Service.

WE who are adept in Astrology, can impute it to
several Causes in the Planets, That this Quarter of our
great City is the Region of such Persons as either never
had, or have lost the Use of Reason. It has indeed been
some time out of Mind the Reception of Fools as well as
Madmen. The Care and Information of the former I
assign to other learned Men, who have for that End taken
their Habitation in those Parts; as, among others, to
the famous Dr. Trotter, and my ingenious Friend Dr.
Langham. These oraculous Proficients are Day and Night
employed in deep Searches, for the Direction of such as
are astray after their lost Goods: But at present they are
more particularly serviceable to their Country, in foretel-
ling the Fate of such as have Chances in the Publick Lot-
tery. Dr. Langham shews a peculiar Generosity on this
occasion, taking only one Half Crown for a Prediction,
eighteen-pence of which to be paid out of the Prizes;
which Method the Doctor is willing to comply with in
favour of every Adventurer in the whole Lottery. Lea-
ving therefore the whole Generation of such Inquirers to
such *Literati* as I have now mentioned, we are to pro-
ceed towards Peopling our House, which we have erect-
ed with the greatest Cost and Care imaginable.

It is necessary in this Place to premise, That the Su-
periority and Force of Mind which is born with Men of
great Genius; and which, when it falls in with a noble
Imagination, is called Poetical Fury, does not come un-
der my Consideration; but the Pretence to such an Im-
pulse without natural Warmth, shall be allowed a fit Ob-
ject of this Charity; and all the Volumes written by such
Hands, shall be from Time to Time placed in proper
Order upon the Rails of the unhousted Booksellers within
the District of the College, (who have long inhabited this
Quarter) in the same Manner as they are already disposed
of upon after their Publication. I promise myself from
these Writings my best Opiates for those Patients, whose
high Imaginations and hot Spirits have awaked them into
Distraction. Their boiling Tempers are not to be
brought upon by my Gruels and Julips, but must ever
be employed, or appear to be so, or their Recovery will
be

be impracticable. I shall therefore make use of Poets as preserve so constant a Mediocrity, as never elevate the Mind into Joy, or depress it into Sadness, at the same Time keep the Faculties of the Readers Suspence, though they introduce no Idea's of their own. By this Means, a disordered Mind, like a broken Limb will recover its Strength by the sole Benefit of being out of use, and lying without Motion. But as Reading is not an Entertainment that can take up the full Time of my Patients, I have now in Pension a proportional Number of Story-Tellers, who are by Turns to wait about the Galleries of the House, and by their Narrations second the Labours of my pretty good Poets. There are among these Story-Tellers some that have so earn Countenances, and weighty Brows, that they will draw a Madman, even when his Fit is just coming on, into a Whisper, and by the Force of Shrugs, Nods and be Gestures, make him stand amazed so long as that we may have Time to give him his Broth without Danger.

BUT as Fortune has the Possession of Mens Minds, a Physician may cure all the sick People of ordinary Degree in the whole Town, and never come into Reputation. I shall therefore begin with Persons of Condition, and the first I shall undertake, shall be the Lady Fidget, the General Visitant, and *Will. Voluble*, the fine Talker. These Persons shall be first locked up, for the Peace of whom the one visits, and all whom the other talks to.

THE Passion which first touched the Brain of both these Persons, was Envy; and has had such wondrous Effects, that to this, Lady Fidget owes that she is so courteous; to this, *Will. Voluble* that he is so eloquent. Fidget has a restless Torment in hearing of any one's Prosperity, and cannot know any Quiet till she visits her, and is Eye-witness of something that lessens it. Thus her Life is a continual Search after what does not concern her, and her Companions speak kindly even of the Absent and the Unfortunate, to tease her. She was the first that visited *Flavia* after the Small Pox, and has never seen her since because she is not altered. Call a young Woman handsome in her Company, and she tells you, It is Pity she has no Fortune: Say she is rich and she is as sorry that she is silly. With all this

Nature

Nature, Fidget
loses the
as them in
TO make
Commendatio
venting herse
expressed by
Features: Its
le Object, a
with Dislike.
THIS L
Bed of Str
that after lon
being at all
though it pro
MY phys
another Perso
interrupted by
which will b
possessed with
to bring out
Dis temper m

THIS E
Following Ad

From the
the 23d the
ed with their
Crewveucour.
Duke of Mar
ment with the
Arlicux to I
to advantage
Siege, secure
Ammunition,
and Dikes v
Sharp and L
ness, by mar
of the Field

Nature, *Fidget* is herself young, rich and handsome; but loses the Pleasure of all those Qualities, because she has them in common with others.

TO make up her Misery, she is well-bred, she hears Commendations till she is ready to faint for Want of wanting herself in Contradictions. This Madness is not expressed by the Voice; but is uttered in the Eyes and Features: Its first Symptom is, upon beholding an agreeable Object, a sudden Approbation immediately checked with Dislike.

THIS Lady I shall take the Liberty to conduct into a Bed of Straw and Darkness, and have some Hopes, that after long Absence from the Light, the Pleasure of seeing at all may reconcile her to what she shall see, though it proves to be never so agreeable.

MY physical Remarks on the Distraction of Envy in other Persons, and particularly in *Will. Voluble*, is interrupted by a Visit from Mr. *Kidney*, with Advices which will bring Matter of new Disturbance to many possessed with this Sort of Disorder, which I shall publish to bring out the Symptoms more kindly, and lay the Distemper more open to my View.

St. James's Coffee-house, May 19.

THIS Evening a Mail from *Holland* brought the following Advices:

From the Camp before *Douay*, May 26. N. S. On the 23d the French assembled their Army, and encamped with their Right near *Bauchain*, and their Left near *Crevencœur*. Upon this Motion of the Enemy, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* made a Movement with their Army on the 24th, and encamped from *Arlicux* to *Vitry* and *Isex Esquerchien*, where they are so advantageously posted, that they not only cover the Siege, secure our Convoys of Provisions, Forage and Ammunition, from *Lisle* and *Tournay*, and the Canals and Dikes we have made to turn the Water of the *Scharp* and *La Cense* to *Bouchain*; but are in a Readiness, by marching from the Right, to possess themselves of the Field of Battle marked out betwixt *Vitry* and *Montigny*.

Montigny, or from the Left to gain the Lines of Circumvallation betwixt *Fierin* and *Decby*: So that whatever Way the Enemy shall approach to attack us, whether by the Plains of *Lens*, or by *Bouchain* and *Vallennes*, we have but a very small Movement to make to possess ourselves of the Ground on which it will be most advantageous to receive them. The Enemy marched this Morning from their Left, and are encamped with their Right at *Oisy*, and their Left towards *Arras*, and according to our Advices, will pass the *Scarp* To-morrow and enter on the Plains of *Lens*, though several Regiments of Horse, the German and *Liege* Troops, which are destined to compose Part of their Army, have not yet joined them. If they pass the *Scarp*, we shall do the like at the same Time, to possess ourselves with all possible Advantage of the Field of Battle: But if they continue where they are, we shall not remove, because in the present Station we sufficiently cover from all Insults both our Siege and Convoys.

MONSIEUR *Villars* cannot yet go without Crutches, and 'tis believed will have much Difficulty to ride. He and the Duke of *Berwick* are to command the French Army, the rest of the Marshals being only to assist in Council.

LAST Night we entirely perfected four Bridges over the *Avant Fosse* at both Attacks; and our Saps are so far advanced, that in three or four Days Batteries will be raised on the Glacis, to batter in Breach both the Outworks and Ramparts of the Town.

LETTERS from the *Hague* of the 27th, *N. S.* say, That the Deputies of the States of *Holland*, who set out for *Gertruydenberg* on the 23d, to renew the Conferences with the French Ministers, returned on the 26th and had communicated to the States General the new Overtures that were made on the Part of *France*, which it is believed, if they are in Earnest, may produce a general Treaty.

N the D
Bedlam,
and the Lod
her Necessa
Tellers to so
to indulge th
are I enter
body that w
the human
and Consider
as to a near
tions, which
they are fuit
defective or
TO mak
Life of Peop
lications to
to value the
begin with
her Father's
more delig
Age. Wh
Airs at her
complaisant
Applauses
Conversatio
the Dictate
tradicted in
Inclination
of Desire
courted wi
approached
certain Lo

Tuesday May 23, 1710.

From my own Apartment, May 22.

IN the Distribution of the Apartments in the *New Bedlam*, proper Regard is had to the different Sexes, and the Lodgings accommodated accordingly. Among other Necessaries, as I have thought fit to appoint Story-Tellers to sooth the Men, so I have allowed Tale-Bearers to indulge the Intervals of my Female Patients. But before I enter upon disposing of the Main of the great Body that wants my Assistance, it is necessary to consider the human Race abstracted from all other Distinctions and Considerations except that of Sex. This will lead us to a nearer View of their Excellences and Imperfections, which are to be accounted the one or the other, as they are suitable to the Design for which the Persons so defective or accomplished came into the World.

TO make this Enquiry aright, we must speak of the Life of People of Condition, and the proportionable Applications to those below them will be easily made, so as to value the whole Species by the same Rule. We will begin with the Woman, and behold her as a Virgin in her Father's House. This State of her Life is infinitely more delightful than that of her Brother at the same Age. While she is entertained with learning melodious Airs at her Spinnet, is led round a Room in the most complaisant Manner to a Fiddle, or is entertained with Applauses of her Beauty and Perfection in the ordinary Conversation she meets with; the young Man is under the Dictates of a rigid Schoolmaster or Instructor, contradicted in every Word he speaks, and curbed in all the Inclinations he discovers. Mrs. *Elizabeth* is the Object of Desire and Admiration, looked upon with Delight, courted with all the Powers of Eloquence and Address, approached with a certain Worship, and defended with a certain Loyalty. This is her Case as to the World: In
her

her Domestick Character, she is the Companion, Friend and Confident of her Mother, and the Object of a Pleasure, something like the Love between Angels, and her Father. Her Youth, her Beauty, her Air, are all to him looked upon with an ineffable Transport beyond all other Joy in this Life, with as much Purity as can be met with in the next.

HER Brother *William*, at the same Years, is but in the Rudiments of those Acquisitions which must gain him Esteem in the World. His Heart beats for Applause among Men, yet is he fearful of every Step towards it. If he proposes to himself to make a Figure in the World, his Youth is damped with a Prospect of Difficulties, Dangers and Dishonours; and an Opposition in all generous Attempts, whether they regard his Love or his Ambition.

IN the next Stage of Life she has little else to do, but (what she is accomplished for by the mere Gifts of Nature) to appear lovely and agreeable to her Husband, tender to her Children, and affable to her Servants: But a Man when he enters into this Way, is but in the first Scene, far from the Accomplishment of his Designs. He is now in all Things to act for others as well as himself. He is to have Industry and Frugality in his private Affairs, and Integrity and Addresses in Publick. To these Qualities, he must add a Courage and Resolution to support his other Abilities, lest he be interrupted in the Prosecution of his just Endeavours, in which the Honour and Interest of his Posterity are as much concerned as his own Personal Welfare.

THIS little Sketch may in some Measure give an Idea of the different Parts which the Sexes have to act, and the advantageous as well as inconvenient Terms on which they are to enter upon their several Parts of Life. This may also be some Rule to us in the Examination of their Conduct. In short, I shall take it for a Maxim, That a Woman who resigns the Purpose of being pleasing, and the Man who gives up the Thoughts of being wise, do equally quit their Claim to the true Causes of Living, and are to be allowed the Diet and Discipline of a charitable Structure to reduce them to Reason.

ON the other Side, the Woman who hopes to please by Methods which should make her odious, and the

man who would
renders him ri
his false In
negligence.

N. B. Mr.
trib-Ach, an



Nullum
Nothing is

Fr

THIS
Pain
tooth, unde
have broke t
left with Ac
the Conduct
the Condition
ies of Pain
at also in th
the Impulses
Watch over
er, I take
the Effect
only the mo
Designs, bu
Quality in
ence to Ma
of itself wh
have to do
Shame or
this Habit o
mimity. It

men who would be thought wise by a Behaviour that renders him ridiculous, are to be taken into Custody for their false Industry, as justly as they ought for their Negligence.

N. B. Mr. Bickerstaff is taken extremely ill with the Sub-Ach, and cannot proceed in this Discourse.



Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia. Juv.

Nothing is wanting, where Prudence is the Guide.

N^o 176. Thursday, May 25, 1710.

From my own Apartment, May 23.

THIS Evening, after a little Bafe from the raging Pain caused by so small an Organ as an aking Tooth, under which I had behaved myself so ill as to have broke two Pipes and my Spectacles, I began to reflect with Admiration on those heroick Spirits, which in the Conduct of their Lives seem to live so much above the Condition of our Make, as not only under the Agonies of Pain to forbear any intemperate Word or Gesture, but also in their general and ordinary Behaviour, to resist the Impulses of their very Blood and Constitution. This Watch over a Man's self and the Command of his Temper, I take to be the greatest of human Perfections, and the Effect of a strong and resolute Mind. It is not only the most expedient Practice for carrying on our own Designs, but is also very deservedly the most amiable Quality in the Sight of others. It is a winning Defence to Mankind, which creates an immediate Imitation of itself wherever it appears, and prevails upon all (who have to do with a Person endued with it) either through Shame or Emulation. I do not know how to express this Habit of Mind, except you will let me call it Equanimity. It is a Virtue which is necessary at every Hour, in

in every Place, and in all Conversations, and is the Effect of a regular and exact Prudence. He that will look but upon all the Acquaintances he has had in his whole Life will find, he has seen more Men capable of the great Employments and Performances, than such as could in general Bent of their Carriage act otherwise than according to their own Complexion and Humour. But the indulgence of ourselves in wholly giving Way to our natural Propensity, is so unjust and improper a Licence, that when People take it up, there is but very little Difference with relation to their Friends and Families, whether they are good or ill natured Men: For he that errs by being wrought upon by what we call the Sweetness of Temper, is as guilty as he that offends through the Perverseness of it.

IT is not therefore to be regarded what Men are themselves, but what they are in their Actions. *Crates* is the best natured of all Men; but that natural Softness has Effects quite contrary to itself, and for Want of due Bounds to his Benevolence, while he has a Will to be a Friend to all, he has the Power of being such to none. His constant Inclinations to please makes him never fail of doing so; though (without being capable of Falshood) he is a Friend only to those who are present; for the same Humour which makes him the best Companion, renders him the worst Correspondent. It is a melancholy Thing to consider, that the most engaging Sort of Men in Conversation are frequently the most tyrannical in Power, and the least to be depended upon in Friendship. It is certain this is not to be imputed to their own Disposition; but he that is to be trusted by others, has only good Luck if he is not the worst though in himself the best Man living. For this Reason we are no more wholly to indulge our good than our bad Dispositions. I remember a crafty old Cit, one Day speaking of a well-natured young Fellow who set up with a good Stock in *Lombard-street*, I will, says he, lay my Money in his Hands, for he never denied me any Thing. This was a very base, but with him a prudential Reason for breaking off Commerce: And this Acquaintance of mine carried this Way of judging so far, that he has often told me, he never cared to deal with a Man like

ed, for that
ness.

WHEN w
sider how
en have a g
portion of
st of Prey,
are so apt t
o has no l
nt it. Her
redit by the
stem; for v
nd a Key t
BUT wha
cience of P
en an Instan
egree, that
mca. Whe
ch Occurren
e general
e Self-Love
rt of Men,
THE For
bedience of
ish it a Dig
Martius, who
ever, discov
er such a C
ho should n
f Pity, but
st of Vene
gns with an
held to noth
philosophick
ethinks, no
whole Tenou
is own Rea
nd Inclinati
ARISTA
f himself in
hat Man can
a mere

like

ed, for that our Affections must never enter into our
 selves.

WHEN we look round us in this populous City, and
 consider how Credit and Esteem are lodged, you find
 men have a great Share of the former, without the least
 proportion of the latter. He who knows himself for a
 sort of Prey, looks upon others in the same Light, and
 are so apt to judge of others by ourselves, that the Man
 who has no Mercy, is as careful as possible never to
 want it. Hence it is, that in many Instances Men gain
 Credit by the very contrary Methods by which they do
 them; for wary Traders think every Affection of the
 kind a Key to their Cash.

BUT what led me into this Discourse, was my Im-
 patience of Pain; and I have, to my great Disgrace,
 an Instance of the contrary Carriage in so high a
 degree, that I am out of Countenance that I ever read
 of. When I look upon the Conduct of others in
 such Occurrences, as well as behold their Equanimity in
 the general Tenor of their Life, it very much abates
 the Self-Love, which is seldom well governed by any
 sort of Men, and least of all by us Authors.

THE Fortitude of a Man who brings his Will to the
 obedience of his Reason, is conspicuous, and carries
 with it a Dignity in the lowest State imaginable. Poor
 Martius, who now lies languishing in the most violent
 fever, discovers in the faintest Moments of his Distem-
 per such a Greatness of Mind, that a perfect Stranger
 who should now behold him, would indeed see an Object
 of Pity, but at the same Time that it was lately an Ob-
 ject of Veneration. His gallant Spirit resigns, but re-
 signs with an Air that speaks a Resolution which could
 be held to nothing but Fate itself. This is Conquest in the
 philosophick Sense; but the Empire over ourselves is,
 methinks, no less laudable in common Life, where the
 whole Tenour of a Man's Carriage is in Subservience to
 his own Reason, and Conformity both to the good Sense
 and Inclination of other Men.

ARISTÆUS is, in my Opinion, a perfect Master
 of himself in all Circumstances. He has all the Spirit
 that Man can have, and yet is as regular in his Behaviour
 as a mere Machine. He is sensible of every Passion,
 but

but ruffled by none. In Conversation, he frequently seems to be less knowing to be more obliging, and chuses to be on a Level with others, rather than oppose with the Superiority of his Genius. In Friendship, is kind without Profession. In Business, expeditious without Ostentation. With the greatest Softness and Benevolence imaginable, he is impartial in spite of all opportunity, even that of his own Good-Nature. He is ever clear in his Judgment; but in Complaisance to Company speaks with Doubt, and never shews Confidence in Argument, but to support the Sense of another. Were such an Equality of Mind the general Endeavour of all Men, how sweet would be the Pleasures of Conversation? He that is loud would then understand, that we ought to call a Constable, and know, that spoiling good Company is the most heinous Way of breaking Peace. We should then be relieved from those Zealots in Society, who take upon them to be angry for all the Company, and quarrel with the Waiters to shew they have no Respect for any Body else in the Room. To be in a Rage before you, is in a Kind being angry with you. You may as well stand naked before Company, as to use such Familiarities; and to be careless of what you say, the most clownish Way of being undressed.

Sheer-Lane, May 24.

WHEN I came Home this Evening, I found the following Letters; and because I think one a very good Answer to the other, as well as that it is the Affair of a young Lady, it must be immediately dismissed.

S I R,

I Have a good Fortune, partly paternal, and partly acquired. My younger Years I spent in Business; but my Age coming on, and I having no more Children than a Daughter, I resolved to be a Slave no longer: And accordingly, I have disposed of my Effects, placed my Money in the Funds, bought a pretty Seat in a pleasant Country, and making a Garden, and have set up a Pack of little Beagles. I live in the Midst of a good many well-bred Neighbours and several well tempered Clergymen. Against a rainy Day I have a little Library; and against the Gout in my

Stomach

mach, a little
dearlest Man is
any of these
multiplicity of
riety. I am
you with what
beg the Fav
ers will permit
ing; for I fin
il agere and a
in him, you w
eat Britain, a

S I R,

THE incl
pleasant
and you a Word
see till be bea
ins his Metho
at is to say, l

—Male si p

Touch him, a

177.

THE in
has lat
affixed a sm
arer to see o
guinea. Gre

macb, a little good Claret. With all this I am the
 miserablest Man in the World; not that I've lost the Relish
 of any of these Pleasures, but am distracted with such a
 multiplicity of entertaining Objects, that I am lost in the
 variety. I am in such a Hurry of Idleness, that I do not
 know with what Diversion to begin. Therefore, Sir, I
 beg the Favour of you, when your more weighty Af-
 fairs will permit, to put me in some Method of doing No-
 thing; for I find Pliny makes a great Difference betwixt
nil agere and *agere nihil*; and I fancy, if you would ex-
 amine him, you would do a very great Kindness to many in
 Great Britain, as well as to

Your humble Servant,

J. B.

S I R,

THE inclosed is written by my Father in one of his
 pleasant Humours. He bids me seal it up, and
 send you a Word or two from myself, which he won't desire
 to see till he hears of it from you. Desire him before he
 begins his Method of doing Nothing, to have Nothing to do;
 and it is to say, let him marry off his Daughter.

I am,

Your gentle Reader,

S. B.



—Male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus. Hor.

Touch him, and he'll kick, being arm'd on all Sides.

177. Saturday, May 27, 1710.

Sheer-Lane, May 26.

THE ingenious Mr. Penkethman, the Comedian,
 has lately left here a Paper or Ticket, to which
 is affixed a small Silver Medal, which is to entitle the
 bearer to see one and twenty Plays at his Theatre for a
 Guinea. Greenwich is the Place where, it seems, he
 has

has erected his House; and his Time of Action is so contrived, that it is to fall in with going and returning with the Tide. Besides that, the Bearer of this Ticket may carry down with him a particular Set of Compensations to the Play, striking off for each Person so introduced one of his Twenty-one Times of Admittance. In the Warrant of his, he has made me a high Complement, a facetious Distich, by Way of Dedication of his Endeavours, and desires I would recommend them to the World. I must needs say, I have not for some Time seen a properer Choice than he has made of a Patron: Who more fit to publish his Work than a Novelist? Who to recommend it than a Censor? This Honour done me, has made me turn my Thoughts upon the Nature of Dedications in general, and the Abuse of that Custom, as well by a long Practice of my Predecessors, as the continued Folly of my contemporary Authors.

IN antient Times, it was the Custom to address the Works to some eminent for their Merit to Mankind, or particular Patronage of the Writers themselves, or Knowledge in the Matter of which they treated. Under these Regards, it was a memorable Honour to both Parties, and a very agreeable Record of their Commerce with each other. These Applications were never stuffed with impertinent Praises, but were the native Product of the Esteem, which was implicitly received, or generally known to be due to the Patron of the Work: But when Flourishes came into the World, with other barbarous Embellishments; and the Enumeration of Titles, and great Actions, in the Patrons themselves, or their Sires, are as foreign to the Matter in Hand, as the Ornament in a *Gotbick* Building. This is clapping together Performances which have no Manner of Alliance, and can for the Reason have no other Effect than making both Parties justly ridiculous. What Pretence is there in Nature for me to write to a great Man, and tell him, My Lord, because your Grace is a Duke, your Grace's Father before you was an Earl, his Lordship's Father was a Baron, and his Lordship's Father both a wise and a virtuous Man: I *Isaac Bickerstaff* am obliged, and could not possibly forbear addressing to you the following Treatise.

Though

Though this is
I say to him
Custom has fo
and I must n
Time forward
obliged, and n
to carry this A
at Praises in
it that gives
makes it a Fav
certain, tha
life-worthy.
such in the fa
Time laid upon
the Bench, and
ly in their S
such as the c
like to the Ju
al, expresses
the Honours d
he begins
which only ma
the same Epist
Things wh
endation imp
and to the P
otherwise Repu
number of Vo
ays to be insu
ever we preten
will never atte
something so p
done by c
see of Applau
the Enemy's C
ign, and thrust
the Gener
himself, who
his Death, wr
of his Fortitud
be condemned
are, and consu
VOL. III.

Though this is the plain Exposition of all I could possibly say to him with a good Conscience, yet the silly Custom has so universally prevail'd, that my Lord Duke and I must necessarily be particular Friends from this time forward, or else I have just Room for being disgraced, and may turn my Panegyrick into a Libel. But to carry this Affair still more Home; were it granted that Praises in Dedications were proper Topicks, What is that gives a Man Authority to commend, or what makes it a Favour to me that he does commend me? It is certain, that there is no Praise valuable but from the wise-worthy. Were it otherwise, Blame might be as much in the same Hands. Were the Good and Evil of Fame laid upon a Level among Mankind, the Judge on the Bench, and the Criminal at the Bar, would differ only in their Stations; and if one's Word is to pass as much as the other's, their Reputation would be much alike to the Jury. *Pliny* speaking of the Death of *Marcellus*, expresses himself with great Gratitude to him for the Honours done him in the Writings of that Author; but he begins it with an Account of his Character, which only made the Applause valuable. He indeed in the same Epistle says, it is a Sign we have left off doing Things which deserve Praise, when we think Commendation impertinent. This is asserted with a just Reason to the Persons whose good Opinion we wish for; otherwise Reputation would be valued according to the Number of Voices a Man has for it, which are not always to be insured on the more virtuous Side. But however we pretend to model these nice Affairs, true Glory will never attend any Thing but Truth; and there is something so peculiar in it, that the very self-same Action done by different Men cannot merit the same Degree of Applause. The *Roman*, who was surprized in the Enemy's Camp before he had accomplished his Design, and thrust his bare Arm into a flaming Pile, telling the General, There were many as determined as myself, who (against Sense of Danger) had conspired his Death, wrought in the very Enemy an Admiration of his Fortitude, and a Dismission with Applause. But the condemned Slave who represented him in the Theatre, and consumed his Arm in the same Manner, with

the same Resolution, did not raise in the Spectators great Idea of his Virtue, but of him whom he imitated in an Action no Way differing from that of the *Scævola*, but in the Motive to it.

THUS true Glory is inseparable from true Merit and whatever you call Men, they are no more than what they are in themselves; but a Romantick Sense has crept into the Minds of the Generality, who will ever mistake Words and Appearances for Persons and Things.

THE Simplicity of the Antients was as conspicuous in the Address of their Writings, as in any other Monuments they have left behind them. *Cæsar* and *Augustus* were much more high Words of Respect, when added to Occasions fit for their Characters to appear in, than any Appellations which have ever been since thought of. The latter of these great Men, had a very pleasant Way of dealing with Applications of this Kind. When he received Pieces of Poetry which he thought had Worth in them, he rewarded the Writer; but when he thought them empty, he generally returned the Compliment made him with some Verses of his own.

THIS latter Method I have at present Occasion to imitate. A Female Author has dedicated a Piece to me, wherein she would make my Name (as she has done others) the Introduction of whatever is to follow in her Book; and has spoke some panegyric Things which I know not how to return, for Want of better Acquaintance with the Lady, and consequently being of a Capacity of giving her Praise or Blame. All therefore that is left for me, according to the foregoing Rule is to lay the Picture of a good and evil Woman before her Eyes, which are but mere Words if they do not concern her. Now you are to observe, the Way in Dedication is to make all the rest of the World as little like the Person we address to as possible, according to the following Epistle,

MADAM,

But, M———

———*Memorable nullum*

Feminea in parva est.———

WHEN the m

and consider t

known Gen

Genius an

who has not

astery in the

to Love an

ry Life, in h

symptoms he

clared himse

shed with ol

ood, Lentils;

ely, rose ea

When by Wat

al for the Har

and nothing mo

fore he shoul

to the Metho

ooks of Knig

him, *Cervant*

ted with a

ey listned at

ar him read

which against m

erson, as with

auty. Again,

arming Senter

aginable be lo

u, which, wi

ib the Stars,

Greatness

178.

Tuesday, May 30, 1710.

Sheer-Lane, May 29.

WHEN we look into the delightful History of the most ingenious *Don Quixot* of the *Mancha*, and consider the Exercises and Manner of Life of that renowned Gentleman, we cannot but admire the exquisite Genius and discerning Spirit of *Michael Cervantes*, who has not only painted his Adventurer with great mastery in the conspicuous Parts of his Story, which relate to Love and Honour, but also intimated in his ordinary Life, in his Oeconomy and Furniture, the infallible symptoms he gave of his growing Phrensy, before he declared himself a Knight Errant. His Hall was furnished with old Launces, Halbards and Morians; his Food, Lentils; his Dress, amorous. He slept moderately, rose early, and spent his Time in hunting. When by Watchfulness and Exercise he was thus qualified for the Hardships of his intended Peregrinations, he did nothing more to do but to fall hard to Study; and before he should apply himself to the practical Part, get into the Methods of making Love and War by reading Books of Knighthood. As for raising tender Passions in him, *Cervantes* reports, that he was wonderfully delighted with a smooth intricate Sentence; and when they lifted at his Study Door, they could frequently hear him read loud, *The Reason of the Unreasonableness, which against my Reason is wrought, doth so weaken my Reason, as with all Reason I do justly complain on your Faulty.* Again, he would pause till he came to another charming Sentence, and with the most pleasing Accent imaginable be loud at a new Paragraph: *The high Heavens, which, with your Divinity, do fortify you divinely with the Stars, make you Deserverefs of the Deserts that your Greatness deserves.* With these and other such

Passages (says my Author) the poor Gentleman grew distracted, and was breaking his Brains Day and Night to understand and unravel their Sense.

AS much as the Case of this distemper'd Knight is received by all the Readers of his History as the most incurable and ridiculous of all Phrensies, it is very certain we have Crowds among us far gone in as visible Madness as his, though they are not observed to be in that Condition. As great and useful Discoveries are sometimes made by accidental and small Beginnings, came to the Knowledge of the most Epidemick ill of this Sort, by falling into a Coffee-house, where I saw my Friend the Upholsterer, whose Crack towards Politics I have heretofore mentioned. This Touch in the Brain of the *British* Subject, is as certainly owing to the reading News-papers, as is that of the *Spanish* Worth above mentioned to the reading Works of Chivalry. My Contemporaries the Novelists have, for the better Spinning out Paragraphs, and working down to the End of their Columns, a most happy Art in saying and unsaying, giving Hints of Intelligence, and Interpretations of indifferent Actions, to the great Disturbance of the Brains of ordinary Readers. This Way of going on in the Words, and making no Progress in the Sense, more particularly the Excellency of my most ingenious and renowned Fellow-Labourer, the *Post-Man*; and it is to this Talent in him that I impute the Loss of my Upholsterer's Intellects. That unfortunate Tradesman has for Years past been the chief Orator in ragged Assemblies, and the Reader in Alley Coffee-houses. He was yesterday surrounded by an Audience of that Sort, among whom I sat unobserved, thro' the Favour of a Cloud of Tobacco, and saw him with the *Post-Man* in his Hand, and all the other Papers safe under his Elbow. He was intermixing Remarks, and reading the *Post-Man* Article of May 30, which says, *That it is given out that an express arriv'd this Day with Advice, that the Army were so near in the Plain of Lens, that they cannonaded each other.* (Ay, ay, here we will have Sport.) *And that it was highly probable the next Express would bring us an Account of an Engagement.* (They are welcome soon as they please.) *Though some others say, That*

same will be
Marshal V.
Germany,
pox does h
is not marc
what he sa
gotti, bring
my, will m
find, Alberg
many on th
he makes th
the Elector
mand, has d
a certain Pr
said, that P
have a more
has any Foun
on us, he g
positive the
or if he does
ther the Rep
 WHAT
this Way of
the cooler a
The being h
ether, and th
ture, vanishin
at all in wha
inary Head
would have
of the Post-M
Elbow honest
ether Specula
say, That it i
Flanders before
it to be To m
fought on a W
in this Compa
By Mr. Daw
them on Whit
the Day with
 Holidays. A

same will be put off till the 2d or 3d of June, because the Marshal Villars expects some further Reinforcements from Germany, and other Parts before that Time. What a-pox does he put it off for? Does he think our Horse is not marching up at the same Time? But let us see what he says further. They hope that Monsieur Albergetti, being encouraged by the Presence of so great an Army, will make an extraordinary Defence. Why then I find, *Albergetti* is one of those that love to have a great many on their Side. Nay, I'll say that for this Paper, he makes the most natural Inferences of any of them all. The Elector of Bavaria being uneasy to be without any Command, has desired Leave to come to Court to communicate a certain Project to his Majesty.——Whatever it be, it is said, that Prince is suddenly expected, and then we shall have a more certain Account of his Project, if this Report has any Foundation. Nay, this Paper never imposes upon us, he goes upon sure Grounds; for he won't be positive the Elector has a Project, or that he will come, or if he does come at all; for he doubts, you see, whether the Report has any Foundation.

WHAT makes this the more lamentable, is, that this Way of Writing falls in with the Imaginations of the cooler and duller Part of her Majesty's Subjects. The being kept up with one Line contradicting another, and the whole, after many Sentences of Conjecture, vanishing in a Doubt whether there is any Thing at all in what the Person has been reading, puts an ordinary Head into a Vertigo, which his natural Dullness would have secured him from. Next to the Labour of the Post-Man, the Upholsterer took from under his Elbow honest *Isabel Dawks's* Letter, and there, among other Speculations, the Historian takes upon him to say, *That it is discoursed that there will be a Battle in Flanders before the Armies separate, and many will have it to be To-morrow, the great Battle of Ramelies being fought on a Whitsunday.* A Gentleman who was a Wag in this Company, laughed at the Expression, and said, By Mr. *Dawks's* Favour, I warrant ye, if we meet them on *Whitsunday* or *Monday* we shall not stand upon the Day with them, whether it be before or after the Holidays. An Admirer of this Gentleman stood up,

and told a Neighbour at a distant Table the Conceit, which indeed we were all very merry. These Reflections in the Writers of the Transactions of the Times seize the Noddles of such as were not born to have Thoughts of their own, and consequently lay a Weight upon every Thing which they read in Print. But Mr *Dawks* concluded his Paper with a courteous Sentence which was very well taken and applauded by the whole Company, *We wish, says he, all our Customers a merry Whitsontide, and many of them.* Honest *Icabod* is an extraordinary a Man as any of our Fraternity, and a particular. His Style is a Dialect between the Familiarity of Talking and Writing, and his Letter such as you cannot distinguish whether Print or Manuscript, which gives us a Refreshment of the Idea from what has been told us from the Press by others. This Writing a good Tide had its Effect upon us, and he was commended for his Salutation, as shewing as well the Capacity of a Bell-man as an Historian. My dispersed old Acquaintance read in the next Place the Account of the Affairs abroad in the *Courant*; but the Matter was told so distinctly that these Wanderers thought there was no News in it; this Paper differs from the rest as an History from a Romance. The Tautology, the Contradiction, the Doubts, and Want of Confirmations, are what keep up imaginary Entertainments in empty Heads, and produce Neglect of their own Affairs, Poverty and Bankruptcy, in many of the Shop-Statesmen; but turn the Imaginations of those of a little higher Orb into Deliriums of Dissatisfaction, which is seen in a continual Fret upon all that touches their Brains, but more particularly upon any Advantage obtained by their Country, where they are considered as Lunatics, and therefore tolerated in their Ravings.

WHAT I am now warning the People of, is, That the News Papers of this Island are as pernicious to weak Heads in *England*, as ever Books of Chivalry were in *Spain*; and therefore shall do all that in me lies, with the utmost Care and Vigilance imaginable, to prevent these growing Evils. A flaming Instance of this Malady appear'd in my old Acquaintance at this Time, who after he had done reading all his Papers, ended with

thoughtful

thoughtful A
then know for
that lately c
sined him to
Opportunity,
for his more
went very q
brought the
Berythenes,
where the
made a full S
Voice sweari
sm, That the
His Distemp
Discourse wa
him, One wo
mediately to
had an Order
mediately obeye
of Lunatick,
Name of a C
ble Sound t
own Country
these Lunatick
a Debate con
Monarchs; o
the Grand M
Will's is now
apartment in
and the Merc
he is actually
to Covent-Ga
hold of him,
Overseer. A
to forbear Dis
he begins to f
see you in E

thoughtful Air, *If we should have a Peace, we should then know for certain whether it was the King of Sweden that lately came to Dunkirk.* I whisper'd him, and desired him to step aside a little with me. When I had Opportunity, I decoyed him into a Coach, in order for his more easy Conveyance to *Moorfields*. The Man went very quietly with me; and by that Time he had brought the *Suede* from the Defeat by the Czar to the *Borysthenes*, we were passing by *Will's* Coffee-house, where the Man of the House beckoned to us. We made a full Stop, and could hear from above, a very loud Voice swearing, with some Expressions towards Treason, That the Subject in *France* was as free as in *England*. His Distemper would not let him reflect, that his own Discourse was an Argument of the contrary. They told him, One would speak with him below. He came immediately to our Coach-side. I whisper'd him, That I had an Order to carry him to the *Bastile*. He immediately obeyed with great Resignation: For to this Sort of Lunatick, whose Brain is touch'd for the *French*, the Name of a Gaol in that Kingdom has a more agreeable Sound than that of a paternal Seat in this their own Country. It happened a little unluckily bringing these Lunaticks together, for they immediately fell into a Debate concerning the Greatness of their respective Monarchs; one for the King of *Sweden*, the other for the Grand Monarch of *France*. This Gentleman from *Will's* is now next Door to the Upholsterer, safe in his Apartment in my *Bedlam*, with proper Medicaments, and the *Mercurie Gallant*, to sooth his Imagination that he is actually in *France*. If therefore he should escape to *Covent-Garden* again, all Persons are desired to lay hold of him, and deliver him to Mr. *Morpew*, my Overseer. At the same Time I desire all true Subjects to forbear Discourse with him, any otherwise than when he begins to fight a Battle for *France*, to say, *Sir, I hope to see you in England.*



—Oh! quis me gelidis in vallibus Hæmi
Sistat, & ingenti ramorum protegat umbra?

O, who will place me in cool Hæmper's Vales, and with
the spreading Shade protect me?

No 179.

Thursday, June 1, 1710.

From my own Apartment, May 31.

IN this parched Season, next to the Pleasure of go-
ing into the Country, is that of hearing from it
and partaking the Joys of it in Description, as in the fol-
lowing Letter:

S I R,

I BELIEVE you will forgive me, though I write
you a very long Epistle, since it relates to the Satis-
faction of a Country Life, which I know you would lead
if you could. In the first Place I must confess to you, That
I am one of the most luxurious Men living; and as I am
such, I take Care to make my Pleasures lasting, by follow-
ing none but such as are innocent and refined, as well as
in some measure, improving. You have in your Labour
been so much concerned to represent the Actions and Passions
of Mankind, that the whole vegetable World has al-
most escaped your Observation: But sure there are Gratifi-
cations to be drawn from thence, which deserve to be re-
commended. For your better Information, I wish you would
visit your old Friend in Cornwall. You would be pleased to
see the many Alterations I have made about my House, and
how much I have improved my Estate without raising the
Rents of it.

AS the Winter ingrosses with us near a double Portion
of the Year, (the three delightful Vicissitudes being crowded
almost

almost within the Space of six Months) there is nothing which I have bestowed so much Study and Expence, in contriving Means to soften the Severity of it, and, if possible, to establish twelve cheerful Months about my habitation. In order to this, the Charges I have been in building and furnishing a Green-house, will, perhaps, be thought somewhat extravagant by a great many Gentlemen whose Revenues exceed mine. But when I consider, that all Men of any Life and Spirit have their Inclinations to gratify, and when I compare the Sums laid out by the Generality of the Men of Pleasure (in the Number of which I always rank myself) in riotous Eating and Drinking, Equipage and Apparel, upon Wenching, Gaming, Racing, and Hunting; I find upon the Balance, that the indulging of my Humour comes at a reasonable Rate.

SINCE I communicate to you all Incidents serious and trifling, even to the Death of a Butterfly, that fall out within the Compass of my little Empire, you will not, I hope, be ill pleased with the Draught I now send you of my little Winter Paradise, and with an Account of my way of amusing myself and others in it.

THE younger Pliny, you know, writes a long Letter to his Friend Gallus, in which he gives him a very particular Plan of the Situation, the Conveniences, and the Agreeableness of his Villa. In my last you may remember, I promised you something of this Kind. Had Pliny lived in a Northern Climate, I doubt not but we should have found a very compleat Orangery among his Epistles; and I, probably, should have copied his Model, instead of building after my own Fancy, and you had been referred to him for the History of my late Exploits in Architecture: by which Means my Performances would have made a better Figure, at least in Writing, than they are like to make at present.

THE Area of my Green-house is a hundred Paces long, thirty broad, and Roof thirty Foot high. The Wall toward the North is of solid Stone. On the South Side, and at both the Ends, the Stone-work rises but three Foot from the Ground, excepting the Pilasters, placed at convenient Distances to strengthen and beautify the Building. The intermediate Spaces are fill'd up with large Sashes of the strongest and most transparent Glass. The middle Sash (which

is wider than any of the other) serves for the Entrance, which you mount by six easy Steps, and descend on the side by as many. This opens and shuts with greater Ease keeps the Wind out better, and is at the same Time more uniform than Folding-Doors.

IN the Middle of the Roof there runs a Ceiling ten Foot broad from one End to the other. This is executed by a Masterly Pencil, with all the Variety of rural Scenes and Prospects, which he has peopled with the whole Train of Sylvan Deities. Their Characters and their Stories are so well expressed, that the Whole seems a Collection of the most beautiful Fables of the antient Poets translated into Colours. The remaining Spaces of the Roof, ten Foot each Side of the Ceiling, are of the clearest Glass, to let the Sky and Clouds from above. The Building points East and West, so that I enjoy the Sun while he is above the Horizon. His Rays are improved through the Glass, and I receive through it what is desirable in a Winter Season without the Course Alloy of the Season, which is a kind of fighting or straining the Weather. My Greens and Flowers are as sensible as I am of this Benefit: They flourish and look cheerful as in the Spring, while their Fellow-Creatures abroad are starved to Death. I must add, that moderate Expence of Fire, over and above the Contribution I receive from the Sun, serves to keep this large Room at due Temperature; it being shelter'd from the cold Wind by a Hill on the North, and a Wood on the East.

THE Shell, you see, is both agreeable and convenient, and now you shall judge, whether I have laid out my Floor to Advantage. There goes thro' the whole Length of it a spacious Walk of the finest Gravel, made to bind and unite so firmly that it seems one continued Stone; with this Advantage, that it is easier to the Foot, and better for Walking, than if it were what it seems to be. At the End of the Walk, on the one and on the other Side of it lies a square Plat of Grass of the finest Turf, and bright Verdure. What Ground remains on both Sides, between these little smooth Fields of Green, is flagged with large Quarries of white Marble, where the blue Veins trace such a Variety of irregular Windings, through the plain Surface, that these bright Plains seem full of Rivers and streaming Meanders. This to my Eye, that delights

Simplicity

Simplicity, is
Floors which
Right and up
ranged inter
and the Lem

over Firs, as
every Tree re
besides the H
Whole, no Sh
the other; bu
gorgeous Div

THE BO
with Pots of
two Senses a
gressions upon
of equal Forc
Smoothing of
a Statue.

anus, an Ado
Copies, as to
from the Sig

THE N
Waste to the
lively Ornan

I have been
neighbouring
a beautiful

tre of the W
of above two

to a Bason,
that Side.

the Cascade,
laps, each of

forms at th
them come to

the Stone.

with all the
cragged Sto

pices, the m
After the C

bited by Ce
the other b

Simplicity, is inexpressibly more beautiful than the chequer'd Floors which are so generally admired by others. Upon the Right and upon the Left, along the Gravel Walk, I have ranged interchangeably the Bay, the Myrtle, the Orange, and the Lemon-Trees, intermix'd with painted Hollies, Silver Firs, and Pyramids of Yew; all so disposed, that every Tree receives an additional Beauty from its Situation; besides the Harmony that rises from the Disposition of the Whole, no Shade cuts too strongly, or breaks in harshly upon the other; but the Eye is cheared with a mild rather than gorgeous Diversity of Greens.

THE Borders of the four Grass-Plots are garnished with Pots of Flowers: Those Delicacies of Nature recreate two Senses at once, and leave such delightful and gentle Impressions upon the Brain, that I cannot help thinking them of equal Force with the softest Airs of Musick, toward the Smoothing of our Tempers. In the Center of every Plot is a Statue. The Figures I have made Choice of are a Venus, an Adonis, a Diana, and an Apollo; such excellent Copies, as to raise the same Delight as we should draw from the Sight of the antient Originals.

THE North Wall would have been but a tiresome Waste to the Eye, if I had not diversify'd it with the most lively Ornaments, suitable to the Place. To this Intent, I have been at the Expence to lead over Arches from a neighbouring Hill a plentiful Store of Spring-Water, which a beautiful Naind, placed as high as is possible in the Centre of the Wall, pours out from an Urn. This, by a Fall of above twenty Foot, makes a most delightful Cascade into a Basen, that opens wide within the Marble-Floor on that Side. At a reasonable Distance, on either Hand of the Cascade, the Wall is hollowed into two spreading Scallops, each of which receives a Couch of green Velvet, and forms at the same Time a Canopy over them. Next to them come two large Aviaries, which are likewise let into the Stone. These are succeeded by two Grotto's, set off with all the pleasing Rudeness of Shells and Moss, and cragged Stones, imitating, in Miniature Rocks and Precipices, the most dreadful and gigantick Works of Nature. After the Grotto's, you have two Niches; the one inhabited by Ceres, with her Sickle and Sheaf of Wheat; and the other by Pomona, who, with a Countenance full of good

good Cheer, pours a bounteous Autumn of Fruits out of her Horn. Last of all came two Colonies of Bees, whose Station lying East and West, the one is saluted by the rising the other by the setting Sun. These, all of them being placed at proportioned Intervals, furnish out the whole Length of the Wall; and the Spaces that lie between are painted in Fresco, by the same Hand that has enrich'd my Ceiling.

NOW, Sir, you see my whole Contrivance to elude the Rigour of the Year, to bring a Northern Climate nearer the Sun, and to exempt myself from the common Fate of my Countrymen. I must detain you a little longer, to tell you That I never enter this delicious Retirement, but my Spirits are revived, and a sweet Complacency diffuses itself over my whole Mind. And how can it be otherwise, with a Conscience void of Offence, where the Musick of falling Waters, the Symphony of Birds, the gentle Humming of Bees, the Breath of Flowers, the fine Imagery of Painting and Sculpture; in a Word, the Beauties and the Charms of Nature and of Art, court all my Faculties, refresh the Fibres of the Brain, and smooth every Avenue of Thought. What pleasing Meditations, what agreeable Wandrings of the Mind, and what delicious Slumbers have I enjoyed here? And when I turn up some masterly Writer to my Imagination, methinks here his Beauties appear in the most advantageous Light, and the Rays of his Genius shoot upon me with greater Force and Brightness than ordinary. This Place likewise keeps the whole Family in good Humour in a Season wherein Gloominess of Temper prevails universally in this Island. My Wife does often touch her Lute in one of the Grotto's, and my Daughter sings to it, while the Ladies with you, amidst all the Diversions of the Town and in the most affluent Fortunes, are frasting and repining beneath a lousing Sky for they know not what. In the Green-house we often dine, we drink Tea, we dance Country-Dances; and what is the chief Pleasure of all, we entertain our Neighbours in it, and by this Means contribute very much to mend the Climate five or six Miles about us. I am,

Your most humble Servant,

T. S.

Stu-



Stu-

I HAVE
tiality in
says, That
of Mankind,
of Matters
Corresponde
ler was no
Bankrupt by
and demands
as brought
them, while
Luxury, sup
sons whom
not know w
a very heav
Man aggriev
son, I resol
and upon ve
many Instan
ing groundle
proceed from
from a false
ing unacqu
ing how me
Characters, a
vants and I
a People w
charge of th
the Overseer
great Estate,



Stultitiam patiuntur Ope.——— Hor.

Riches are the Portion of Fools.

N^o 180.

Saturday, June 3, 1710.

From my own Apartment, June 2.

I HAVE received a Letter which accuses me of Partiality in the Administration of the Censorship, and says, That I have been very free with the lower Part of Mankind, but extremely cautious in Representations of Matters which concern Men of Condition. This Correspondent takes upon him also to say, the Upholsterer was not undone by turning Politician, but became a Bankrupt by trusting his Goods to Persons of Quality; and demands of me, that I should do Justice upon such as brought Poverty and Distress upon the World below them, while they themselves were sunk in Pleasures and Luxury, supported at the Expence of those very Persons whom they treated with Negligence, as if they did not know whether they dealt with them or not. This is a very heavy Accusation, both of me, and such as the Man aggrieved accuses me of tolerating. For this Reason, I resolved to take this Matter into Consideration, and upon very little Meditation could call to my Memory many Instances which made this Complaint far from being groundless. The Root of this Evil does not always proceed from Injustice in the Men of Figure, but often from a false Grandeur which they take upon them in being unacquainted with their own Business, not considering how mean a Part they act when their Names and Characters, are subjected to the little Arts of their Servants and Dependants. The Overseers of the Poor are a People who have no great Reputation for the Discharge of their Trust, but are much less scandalous than the Overseers of the Rich. Ask a young Fellow of a great Estate, Who was that odd Fellow Ipoke to him in

a publick Place? He answers, One that does my Business. It is with many, a natural Consequence of being a Master of Fortune, that they are not to understand the Disposition of it; and they long to come to their Estates, only to put themselves under new Guardianship. Nay, I have known a young Fellow who was regularly bred an Attorney, and was a very expert one till he had an Estate fallen to him. The Moment that happened, he, who could before prove the next Land he cast his Eye upon his own; and was so sharp, that a Man at first Sight would give him a small Sum for a general Receipt, whether he owed him any Thing or not: Such a one, I say, have I seen, upon coming to an Estate, forget all his Diffidence of Mankind, and become the most manageable Thing breathing. He immediately wanted a stirring Man to take upon him his Affairs, to receive and pay, and do every Thing which he himself was now too fine a Gentleman to understand. It is pleasant to consider That he who would have got an Estate had he not come to one, will certainly starve because one fell to him; but such Contradictions are we to ourselves, and any Change of Life is insupportable to some Natures.

IT is a mistaken Sense of Superiority, to believe Figure or Equipage gives Men Precedence to their Neighbours. Nothing can create Respect from Mankind, but laying Obligations upon them; and it may very reasonably be concluded, that if it were put into due Balance, according to the true State of the Account, many who believe themselves in Possession of a large Share of Dignity in the World, must give Place to their Inferiors. The greatest of all Distinctions in Civil Life is that of Debtor and Creditor, and there needs no great Progress in Logic to know which, in the Case, is the advantageous Side. He who can say to another, Pray Master, or, Pray, my Lord, give me my own, can as justly tell him, It is a fantastical Distinction you take upon you, to pretend to pass upon the World for my Master or Lord, when at the same Time that I wear your Livery, you owe me Wages; or, while you wait at your Door, you are ashamed to see me till you have paid my Bill.

THE
to maintain
was by th
and it is
themselves
try is supp
what my C
Books, and
has the Co
near Long-
exact Acco
that such a
Wife and
Another, T
ment are n
the proper
End of the
Poulterer s
mily has be

THE
discouraged
of their Fa
lations of
to, who su
Promises w
which they
Servants, i
the Career

IF this
think fit to
at their ow
ty-one; an
sence from
at Home,
him an exa
ly. After
himself har
nounce his
Family, th
maintain th
without In
Particulars.

THE good old Way among the Gentry of *England*, to maintain their Pre-eminence over the lower Rank, was by their Bounty, Munificence, and Hospitality; and it is a very unhappy Change, if at present, by themselves or their Agents, the Luxury of the Gentry is supported by the Credit of the Trader. This is what my Correspondent pretends to prove out of his own Books, and those of his whole Neighbourhood. He has the Confidence to say, That there is a Mughouse near *Long-Acre*, where you may every Evening hear an exact Account of Distresses of this Kind. One complains that such a Lady's Finery is the Occasion that his own Wife and Daughter appear so long in the same Gown: Another, That all the Furniture of her visiting Apartment are no more her's, than the Scenery of a Play are the proper Goods of the Actress. Nay, at the lower End of the same Table, you may hear a Butcher and Poulterer say, That at their proper Charge all that Family has been maintained since they last came to Town.

THE free Manner in which People of Fashion are discoursed on at such Meetings, is but a just Reproach of their Failures in this Kind; but the melancholy Relations of the great Necessities Tradesmen are driven to, who support their Credit in Spight of the faithless Promises which are made them, and the Abatement which they suffer when paid, by the Extortion of upper Servants, is what would stop the most thoughtless Man in the Career of his Pleasures, if rightly represented to him.

IF this Matter be not very speedily amended, I shall think fit to print exact Lists of all Persons who are not at their own Disposal, though above the Age of Twenty-one; and as the Trader is made Bankrupt for Absence from his Abode, so shall the Gentleman for being at Home, if, when Mr. *Morpheu* calls, he cannot give him an exact Account of what passes in his own Family. After this fair Warning, no one ought to think himself hardly dealt with, if I take upon me to pronounce him no longer Master of his Estate, Wife, or Family, than he continues to improve, cherish, and maintain them upon the Basis of his own Property, without Incurfions upon his Neighbour in any of these Particulars.

ACCOR-

ACCORDING to that excellent Philosopher *Epicurus*, we are all but acting Parts in a Play; and it is not a Distinction in itself to be high or low, but to become the Parts we are to perform. I am by my Office Prompter on this Occasion, and shall give those who are a little out in their Parts such soft Hints as may help them to proceed, without letting it be known to the Audience they were out: But if they run quite out of Character, they must be called off the Stage, and receive Parts more suitable to their Genius. Servile Complaisance shall degrade a Man from his Honour and Quality, and Haughtiness be yet more debased. Fortune shall no longer appropriate Distinctions, but Nature direct us in the Disposition both of Respect and Discountenance. As there are Tempers made for Command, and others for Obedience; so there are Men born for acquiring Possessions, and others incapable of being other than mere Lodgers in the Houses of their Ancestors, and have it not in their very Composition to be Proprietors of any Thing. These Men are moved only by the mere Effects of Impulse: Their Good-will and Disesteem are to be regarded equally, for neither is the Effect of their Judgment. This loose Temper is that which makes a Man, what *Salust* so well remarks to happen frequently in the same Person, to be covetous of what is another's, and profuse of what is his own. This Sort of Men is usually amiable to ordinary Eyes; but in the Sight of Reason, nothing is laudable but what is guided by Reason. The covetous Prodigal is of all others the worst Man in Society: If he would but take Time to look into himself, he would find his Soul all over gashed with broken Vows and Promises; and his Retrospect on his Actions would not consist of Reflections upon those good Resolutions after mature Thought, which are the true Life of a reasonable Creature, but the nauseous Memory of imperfect Pleasures, idle Dreams, and occasional Amusements. To follow such dissatisfying Pursuits, is it possible to suffer the Ignominy of being unjust? I remember in *Tully's* Epistle, in the Recommendation of a Man to an Affair which had no Manner of Relation to Money, it is said, You may trust him, for he is a frugal Man. It is certain,

in, he who
Commerce of
any other
ys up every
World, that
rtified, and
celess.

A Stage-C
ffre-bouse
Eleven ew
N. B. Da
the Heel,
length, are



—Diss,
Sampson

The Day
(So Hee

THER
joy no
made acquaint
every Thing
solid Deligh
their Life af
approbation
too short to g
ship or Good
reserve a cer

in, he who has not a Regard to strict Justice in the Commerce of Life, can be capable of no good Action in any other Kind; but he who lives below his Income, lays up every Moment of Life. Armour against a base World, that will cover all his Frailties while he is so fortified, and exaggerate them when he is naked and defenceless.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Stage-Coach sets out exactly at Six from Nando's Coffee-house to Mr. Tiptoe's Dancing-School, and returns at Eleven every Evening, for 16 d.
N.B. Dancing-Shoes, not exceeding four Inches Height in the Heel, and Periwigs, not exceeding three Feet in length, are carried in the Coach-Box gratis.



—*Disce, ni fallor, adest, quem semper, acerbum,
Semper honoratum, sic Dii voluistis, habebis.* Virg.

*The Day's at Hand, that mournful Day shall be
(So Heav'n would have it) honour'd still by me.*

No 181.

Tuesday, June 6, 1710.

From my own Apartment, June 5.

THESE are those among Mankind, who can enjoy no Relish of their Being, except the World is made acquainted with all that relates to them, and think every Thing lost that passes unobserved; but others find a solid Delight in stealing by the Crowd, and modelling their Life after such a Manner, as is as much above the Approbation as the Practice of the Vulgar. Life being so short to give Instances great enough of true Friendship or Good-will, some Sages have thought it pious to reserve a certain Reverence for the Manes of their deceased

ceased Friends, and have withdrawn themselves from the rest of the World at certain Seasons, to commemorate their own Thoughts such of their Acquaintance who have gone before them out of this Life: And indeed, when we are advanced in Years, there is not a more pleasant Entertainment, than to recollect in a gloomy Memory the many we have parted with that have been dear and agreeable to us, and to cast a melancholy Thought now and then after those, with whom, perhaps, we have indulged ourselves in whole Nights of Mirth and Jollity. When such Inclinations in my Heart I went to my Closet Yesterday in the Evening, and resolved to be sorrowful; upon which Occasion I could not but look with Disdain upon myself, that though all the Reasons which I had to lament the Loss of many of my Friends are now as fresh as at the Moment of their Departure, yet did not my Heart swell with the same Sorrow which I felt at that Time; but I could, without Tears, reflect upon many pleasing Adventures I have had with some who have been blended with common Earth. Tho' it is by the Benefit of Nature that Length of Time thus blots out the Violence of Afflictions; yet with Tempers too much given to Pleasure, it is almost necessary to revive the Places of Grief in our Memory, and ponder Step by Step on past Life, to lead the Mind into that Sobriety of Thought which poizes the Heart, and makes it beat with due Time without being quicken'd with Desire, or retarded with Despair, from its proper and equal Motion. When we wind up a Clock that is out of Order, to make it run well for the future, we do not immediately set the Hands to the present Instant, but we make it strike the Round of all its Hours, before it can recover the Regularity of its Time. Such, thought I, shall be my Method this Evening; and since it is that Day of the Year which I dedicate to the Memory of such in another Life as I much delighted in when living, an Hour or two shall be sacred to Sorrow and their Memory, while I run over all the melancholy Circumstances of this Kind which have occurred to me in my whole Life.

THE first Sense of Sorrow I ever knew was upon the Death of my Father, at which Time I was not quite Five Years of Age; but was rather amazed at what

House me
why no
ember I we
Mother is
re in my
lling Papa;
ea that he v
in her Ar
the silent Gri
in her En
pa could n
ore, for the
hence he co
y beautiful
Dignity in
transport, w
Sorrow, w
grieve, feir
Weakness of
acy is, met
ives Impress
moved by
orn, is to b
lence it is, t
aving been
efore I knew
defences from
tion, Remo
which has fine
es, and from
ept it be, th
e better ind
and enjoy tha
ory of past
WE that
Things whic
allages of l
Companions
themselves m
ow. Untim
most apt to la
rent when

from the House meant, than possessed with a real Understanding why no Body was willing to play with me. I remember I went into the Room where his Body lay, and my Mother sat weeping alone by it. I had my Battle-axe in my Hand, and fell a beating the Coffin, and calling Papa; for, I know not how, I had some slight Idea that he was locked up there. My Mother caught me in her Arms, and, transported beyond all Patience of the silent Grief she was before in, she almost smothered me in her Embrace, and told me in a Flood of Tears, Yes, Papa could not hear me, and would play with me no more, for they were going to put him under Ground, whence he could never come to us again. She was a very beautiful Woman, of a noble Spirit, and there was Dignity in her Grief amidst all the Wildness of her Transport, which, methought, struck me with an Instinct of Sorrow, which, before I was sensible of what it was to grieve, seized my very Soul, and has made Pity the Weakness of my Heart ever since. The Mind in Infancy is, methinks, like the Body in Embryo, and receives Impressions so forcible, that they are as hard to be removed by Reason, as any Mark with which a Child is born, is to be taken away by any future Application. Hence it is, that Good nature in me is no Merit; but having been so frequently overwhelmed with her Tears before I knew the Cause of any Affliction, or could draw Defences from my own Judgment, I imbibed Commiseration, Remorse, and an unmanly Gentleness of Mind, which has since ensnared me into Ten Thousand Calamities, and from whence I can reap no Advantage, except it be, that in such a Humour as I am now in, I can the better indulge myself in the Softnesses of Humanity, and enjoy that sweet Anxiety which arises from the Memory of past Afflictions.

WE that are very old, are better able to remember Things which beset us in our distant Youth, than the Passages of later Days. For this Reason it is that the Companions of my strong and vigorous Years present themselves more immediately to me in this Office of Sorrow. Untimely or unhappy Deaths are what we are most apt to lament; so little are we able to make it indifferent when a Thing happens, though we know it must happen.

happen. Thus we groan under Life, and bewail the who are relieved from it. Every Object that returns our Imagination raises different Passions, according to Circumstance of their Departure. Who can have liv in an Army, and in a serious Hour reflect upon the m gay and agreeable Men that might long have flourish in the Arts of Peace, and not join with the Imprecatio of the Fatherless and Widow on the Tyrant to wh Ambition they sell Sacrifices? But gallant Men, who cut off by the Sword, move rather our Veneration th our Pity; and we gather Relief enough from their o Contempt of Death, to make it no Evil, which was p roached with so much Cheerfulness, and attended w so much Honour. But when we turn our Thoug from the great Parts of Life on such Occasions, and s tead of lamenting those who stood ready to give Death those from whom they had the Fortune to receive it; say, when we let our Thoughts wander from such no Objects, and consider the Havock which is made amo the Tender and the Innocent, Pity enters with an m mixed Softness, and possesses all our Souls at once.

HERE (were there Words to express such Sentime with proper Tenderness) I should record the Beauty, Innocence, and untimely Death, of the first Object of Eyes ever beheld with Love. The Beauteous Virgin How ignorantly did she charm, how carelessly excel? O Death! Thou hast Right to the Bold, to the Ambitious, to the High, and to the Haughty; but why this Cruelty to the Humble, to the Meek, to the Undiscerning, the Thoughtless? Nor Age, nor Business, nor Distress can erase the dear Image from my Imagination. In the same Week, I saw her dressed for a Ball, and in a Shroud. How ill did the Habit of Death become the pretty Trifler? I still behold the smiling Earth—A large Train of Disasters were coming on to my Memory when my Servant knocked at my Closet-Door, and interrupted me with a Letter, attended with a Hamper of Wine, of the same Sort with that which is to be put on Sale on *Thursday* next at *Garraway's* Coffee-house. Upon the Receipt of it, I sent for three of my Friends. We are so intimate, that we can be Company in whatever State of Mind we meet, and can entertain each other without

about expect
and to be g
at as move
revived the
commended it
wing to Day
ough we dra
mon to reco
fore.



Spectaret

He m

THE T
Numl
Sight into
ards, and m
wer Rivulets
main in T
encies, with
retirement.
re going to
shortly have
fresh outse
This may no
to me; for
to sit unobse
ertain myself
or observe w
Audience.
a Play-house

without expecting always to rejoice. The Wine we had to be generous and warming, but with such an excess as moved us rather to be chearful than frolicksome. It revived the Spirits without firing the Blood. We recommended it till Two of the Clock this Morning, and coming to Day met a little before Dinner, we found, that though we drank two Bottles a Man, we had much more reason to recollect than forget what had passed the Night before.



Speclaret populum ludis attentius ipfis.

Hor.

He minded the People more than the Play.

182.

Thursday, June 8, 1710.

Sheer-Lane, June 7.

THE Town grows so very empty, that the greater Number of my gay Characters are fled out of my Sight into the Country. My *Beaus* are now Shepherds, and my *Belles* Wood-Nymphs. They are lolling over Rivulets, and covered with Shades, while we who remain in Town hurry through the Dust about Impertinencies, without knowing the Happiness of Leisure and Retirement. To add to this Calamity, even the Actors are going to desert us for a Season, and we shall not shortly have so much as a Landskip or a Forest Scene to refresh ourselves with in the Midst of our Fatigues. This may not perhaps be so sensible a Loss to any other as to me; for I confess it is one of my greatest Delights to sit unobserved and unknown in the Gallery, and entertain myself either with what is personated on the Stage, or observe what Appearances present themselves in the Audience. If there were no other good Consequences in a Play-house, than that so many Persons of different Ranks

Ranks and Conditions are placed there in their most pleasing Aspects, that Prospect only would be very far from being below the Pleasures of a wise Man. There is not one Person you can see, in whom, if you look with an Inclination to be pleased, you may not behold something worthy or agreeable. Our Thoughts are in our Features; and the Visage of those in whom Love, Rage, Anger, Jealousy, or Envy, have their frequent Mansions, carries the Traces of those Passions wherever the Amorous, the Cholerick, the Jealous, or the Envious, are pleased to make their Appearance. However the Assembly at a Play is usually made up of such as have a Sense of some Elegance in Pleasure, by which Means the Audience is generally composed of those who have gentle Affections, or at least of such as at that Time are in the best Humour you can ever find them. This has insensibly a good Effect upon our Spirits; and the musical Airs which are played to us, put the whole Company into a Participation of the same Pleasure, and by Consequence for that Time equal in Humour, in Fortune, and in Quality. Thus far we gain only by coming into an Audience; but if we find added to this, the Beauties of proper Action, the Force of Eloquence, and the Gaiety of well-placed Lights and Scenes, it is being happy, and seeing others happy, for two Hours; a Duration of Bliss not at all to be slighted by so short-lived a Creature as Man. Why then should not the Duty of the Player be had in much more Esteem than it is at present? If the Merit of a Performance be to be valued according to the Talents which are necessary to it, the Qualifications of a Player should raise him much above the Arts and Ways of Life which we call Mercenary or Mechanick. When we look round a full House, and behold so few that can (though they set themselves out to Shew as much as the Persons on the Stage do) come up to what they would appear even in dumb Shew, how much does the Actor deserve our Approbation, who adds to the Advantage of Looks and Motions, the Tone of Voice, the Dignity, the Humility, the Sorrow, and the Triumph, suitable to the Character he personates?

IT may possibly be imagined by severe Men, that I am too frequent in the Mention of the Theatrical Representations;

tations; but
that he exten
of fine Pi
ming. Cra
designs to a
eat and nob
yers are my
communicat
some Measu
wing the C
gments the
a Prospect
fall within
IT is a ver
tells him th
ten thought
yers would
impart it t
THE first
fect Actors
gular Talen
ber the Des
Writer of
m in Parts
seen in the
our which is
the nice and
Sir Novelty
ly the flat
Wilks the
IF you wo
in higher
the Beha
ecks him?
bard, whe
cefully, to
love, are t
me with th
turn artfully,
that Cibber w
WHEN A
talents, it is

ations; but who is not excessive in the Discourse of
 he extremely likes? *Eugenio* can lead you to a Gal-
 of fine Pictures, which Collection he is always in-
 sing. *Crassus*, thro' Woods and Forests, to which
 designs to add the neighbouring Counties. These are
 great and noble Instances of their Magnificence. The
 myers are my Pictures, and their Scenes my Territories.
 communicating the Pleasure I take in them, it may
 some Measure add to Men's Gratifications this Way, as
 the Choice and Wealth of *Eugenio* and *Crassus*
 presents the Enjoyments of those whom they entertain,
 a Prospect of such Possessions as would not other-
 fall within the Reach of their Fortunes.

IT is a very good Office one Man does another when
 tells him the Manner of his being pleased; and I have
 thought that a Comment upon the Capacities of the
 myers would very much improve the Delight that Way,
 and impart it to those who otherwise have no Sense of it.
 THE first of the present Stage are *Wilks* and *Cibber*,
 perfect Actors in their different Kinds. *Wilks* has a
 regular Talent in representing the Graces of Nature;
Cibber the Deformity in the Affectation of them. Were
 a Writer of Plays, I should never employ either of
 in Parts which had not their Bent this Way. This
 seen in the inimitable Strain and Run of good Hu-
 our which is kept up in the Character of *Wildair*, and
 the nice and delicate Abuse of Understanding in that
 Sir *Novelty*. *Cibber*, in another Light, hits exqui-
 sely the flat Civility of an affected Gentleman-Usher,
 and *Wilks* the easy Frankness of a Gentleman.

IF you would observe the Force of the same Capaci-
 ty in higher Life, can any Thing be more ingenuous
 in the Behaviour of Prince *Harry* when his Father
 checks him? Any Thing more exasperating, than that of
Richard, when he insults his Superiors? To beseech
 gracefully, to approach respectfully, to pity, to mourn,
 love, are the Places wherein *Wilks* may be made to
 shine with the utmost Beauty: To rally pleasantly to
 turn artfully, to flatter, to ridicule, and to neglect, are
 that *Cibber* would perform with no less Excellence.

WHEN Actors are considered with a View to their
 Talents, it is not only the Pleasure of that Hour of
 Action

Action which the Spectators gain from their Performance but the Opposition of Right and Wrong on the Stage would have its Force in the Assistance of our Judgment on other Occasions. I have at present under my Tutelage a young Poet, who, I design, shall entertain the Town the ensuing Winter. And as he does me the Honour to let me see his Comedy as he writes it, I shall endeavour to make the Parts fit the Genius of the several Actors, as exactly as their Habits can their Bodies. And because the two I have mentioned are to perform the principal Parts, I have prevailed with the House to let the *Careless Husband* be acted on *Tuesday* next, that my young Author may have a View of a Play which is acted to Perfection, both by them and all concerned in it, being born within the Walls of the Theatre, and written with an exact Knowledge of the Abilities of the Performers. Mr. *Wills* will do his best in this Play, because it is for his own Benefit; and Mr. *Cibber*, because he writ it. Besides which, all the great Beauties we have left in Town, or within Call of it, will be present, because it is the last Play this Season. This Opportunity will, I hope, inflame my Pupil with such generous Notions from seeing the fair Assembly as will be then present, that his Play may be composed of Sentiments and Characters proper to be presented to such an Audience. His Drama at present has only the Out-lines drawn. There are, I find, to be in it all the reverend Offices of Life, such as Regard to Parents, Husbands, and honourable Lovers, preserved with the utmost Care; and at the same Time that Agreeableness of Behaviour, with the Intermixture of pleasing Passions as arise from Innocence and Virtue, interspersed in such a Manner, as that to be charming and agreeable, shall appear the natural Consequence of being virtuous. This great End is one of those I propose to do in my Censorship; but if I find a thin House, on an Occasion when such a Work is to be promoted, my Pupil shall return to his Commons at *Oxford*, and *Sheer-Lane* and the Theatres be no longer Correspondents.

—Fuit
Publica pr

It was i
publick

N^o 183.

WHEN
conf
planted, that
lives, and
how can they
generacy fro
the first and
the *Gracian*
to keep up t
in the *Fa*
they had its
Warmth for
alous, that
Honour or
among us in
to reflect up
ed as far a
able People
of the Qualit
worthy as th
who will not
may taint his
every Thi
his our priv
VOL. III.



—*Fuit hæc sapientia quondam*
Publica privatis secernere. —*Hor.*

It was in former Days accounted Wisdom, to separate
publick Things from private.

N^o 183.

Saturday, June 10, 1710.

From my own Apartment, June 9.

WHEN Men look into their own Bosoms, and consider the generous Seeds which are there planted, that might, if rightly cultivated, ennoble their Lives, and make their Virtue venerable to Futurity; how can they, without Tears reflect on the universal DeGeneracy from that public Spirit, which ought to be the first and principal Motive of all their Actions? In the Græcian and Roman Nations, they were wise enough to keep up this great Incentive, and it was impossible to be in the Fashion without being a Patriot. All Gallantry had its first Source from hence; and to want a Warmth for the Publick Welfare, was a Defect so scandalous, that he who was guilty of it had no Pretence to Honour or Manhood. What makes the Depravity among us in this Behalf the more vexatious and irksome to reflect upon, is, That the Contempt of Life is carried as far amongst us, as it could be in those memorable People; and we want only a proper Application of the Qualities which are frequent among us to be as worthy as they. There is hardly a Man to be found who will not fight upon any Occasion which he thinks may taint his own Honour. Were this Motive as strong in every Thing that regards the Publick, as it is in this our private Case, no Man would pass his Life away

away without having distinguished himself by some gallant Instance of his Zeal towards it in the respective Incidents of his Life and Profession. But it is so far otherwise, that there cannot at present be a more ridiculous Animal than one who seems to regard the Good of others. He in civil Life, whose Thoughts turn upon Schemes which may be of general Benefit, without further Reflection, is called a Projector; and the Man whose Mind seems intent upon glorious Achievements a Knight-Errant. The Ridicule among us runs strong against laudable Actions; nay, in the ordinary Course of Things, and the common Regards of Life, Negligence of the Publick is an Epidemick Vice. The Brewer in his Excise, the Merchant in his Customs, and, for ought we know, the Soldier in his Muster-Rolls, think never the worse of themselves for being guilty of their respective Frauds towards the Publick. This Evil is come to such a phantastical Height, that he is a Man of a publick Spirit, and heroically affected to his Country, who can go so far as even to turn Usurer with a he has in her Funds. There is not a Citizen in whose Imagination such a one does not appear in the faint Light of Glory, as *Cadmus*, *Scævola*, or any other great Name in old *Rome*. Were it not for the Heroes of so much *per Cent.* as have Regard enough for themselves and their Nation to trade with her with their Wealth, the very Notion of publick Love would long ere now have vanished from among us. But however general Custom may hurry us away in the Stream of a common Error, there is no Evil, no Crime, so great as that of being cold in Matters which relate to the common Good. This is in nothing more conspicuous than in a certain Willingness to receive any Thing that tends to the Diminution of such as have been conspicuous Instruments in our Service. Such Inclinations proceed from the most low and vile Corruption of which the Soul of Man is capable. This effaces not only the Practice, but the very Approbation of Honour and Virtue; and has had such an Effect, that, to speak freely, the very Sense of publick Good has no longer a Part even in our Conversations. Can then the most generous Motive of Life, the Good of others, be so easily banished the Breast of Man?

Man? Is it
shall the b
the Ambitio
that is glor
Minds, be
of a People
on Good,
and Crisis o
THE g
understood this
tion ever m
sense, That
most essentia
a Cause
were embar
Athenians, f
have been re
Onator knew
near him up
ity of havi
Country. T
st Foundat
our-self. T
was *Eschinas*
World, who
National Str
which a wh
a private
their common
Thing in its
awaked his A
the general
vices bore do
the Covert o
Occasion shou
nessness.
IT were
ty were the
even for thei
to examine i
have no Shar
liches, but v

Man? Is it possible to draw all our Passions inward? Shall the boiling Heat of Youth be sunk in Pleasures, the Ambition of Manhood in selfish Intrigues? Shall all that is glorious, all that is worth the Pursuit of great Minds, be so easily rooted out? When the universal Bent of a People seems diverted from the Sense of their common Good, and common Glory, it looks like a Fatality, and Crisis of impending Misfortune.

THE generous Nations we just now mentioned understood this so very well, that there was hardly an Orator ever made which did not turn upon this general Sense, That the Love of their Country was the first and most essential Quality in an honest Mind. *Demosthenes*, in a Cause wherein his Fame, Reputation and Fortune, were embarked, puts his All upon this Issue; *Let the Athenians, says he, be benevolent to me, as they think I have been zealous for them.* This great and discerning Orator knew there was nothing else in Nature could bear him up against his Adversaries; but this one Quality of having shewn himself willing or able to serve his Country. This certainly is the Test of Merit; and the best Foundation for deserving Good-will, is having it your-self. The Adversary of this Orator, at that Time was *Æschinas*, a Man of wily Arts and Skill in the World, who could, as Occasion served, fall in with a National Start of Passion, or Sullenness of Humour, (which a whole Nation is sometimes taken with as well as a private Man) and by that Means divert them from their common Sense, into an Aversion for receiving any Thing in its true Light. But when *Demosthenes* had awakened his Audience with that one Hint of judging by the general Tenor of his Life towards them, his Services bore down his Opponent before him, who fled to the Covert of his mean Arts, till some more favourable Occasion should offer, against the superior Merit of *Demosthenes*.

IT were to be wished, That Love of their Country were the first Principle of Action in Men of Business, even for their own Sakes; for when the World begins to examine into their Conduct, the Generality, who have no Share in, or Hopes of any Part in Power or Riches, but what is the Effect of their own Labour or Property,

Property, will Judge of them by no other Method, than that of how profitable their Administration has been to the Whole. They who are out of the Influence of Mens Fortune or Favour, will let them stand or fall by this one only Rule; and Men who can bear being try'd by it, are always popular in their Fall: Those who cannot suffer such a Scrutiny, are contemptible in their Advancement.

BUT I am here running into Shreds of Maxim from reading *Tacitus* this Morning, which has driven me from my Recommendation of publick Spirit, which was the intended Purpose of this Lucubration. There is not a more glorious Instance of it, than in the Character of *Regulus*. This same *Regulus* was taken Prisoner by the *Carthaginians*, and was sent by them to *Rome*, in Order to demand some *Punic* Noblemen, who were Prisoners, in Exchange for himself, and was bound by an Oath, that he would return to *Carthage*, if he failed in his Commission. He proposes this to the Senate, who were in Suspence upon it, which *Regulus* observing, (without having the least Notion of putting the Care of his own Life in Competition with the public Good) desired them to consider that he was old, and almost useless; that those demanded in Exchange were Men of daring Tempers, and great Merit in military Affairs, and wondered they would make any Doubt of permitting him to go back to the short Tortures prepared for him at *Carthage*, where he should have the Advantage of ending a long Life both gloriously and usefully. This generous Advice was consented to, and he took his Leave of his Country, and his weeping Friends, to go to certain Death, with that chearful Composure, as a Man, after the Fatigue of Business in Court or a City, retires to the next Village for the Air.



THE pro
it, as well
State, acco
latter Sor
The Man
news very
Words and
Condition,
This gives
we bore c
Thing now
partake in
mane to p
their Dec
ty, while
in the Gra
so on the
be repres
and Carria
of a single
tant, as it
whence all
pally arise.
pose of the
and, as all



Una de multis facie nuptiali
Digna ————— *Hor.*

*Out of all the Multitude, she only is worthy of
 Marriage.*

N^o 184.

Thursday June 13, 1710.

From my own Apartment, June 12.

THERE are certain Occasions of Life which give propitious Omens of the future good Conduct of it, as well as others which explain our present inward State, according to our Behaviour in them. Of the latter Sort are Funerals; of the former, Weddings. The Manner of our Carriage when we lose a Friend, shews very much our Temper, in the Humility of our Words and Actions, and a general Sense of our destitute Condition, which runs through all our Deportment. This gives a solemn Testimony of the generous Affection we bore our Friends, when we seem to disrelish every Thing now we can no more enjoy them, or see them partake in our Enjoyments. It is very proper and humane to put ourselves, as it were, in their Livery after their Decease, and wear a Habit unsuitable to Prosperity, while those we loved and honour'd are mouldring in the Grave. As this is laudable on the sorrowful Side, so on the other, Incidents of Success may no less justly be represented and acknowledged in our outward Figure and Carriage. Of all such Occasions, that great Change of a single Life into Marriage is the most important, as it is the Source of all Relations, and from whence all other Friendship and Commerce do principally arise. The general Intent of both Sexes is to dispose of themselves happily and honourably in this State; and, as all the good Qualities we have are exerted to

make our Way into it, so the best Appearance, with regard to their Minds, their Persons, and their Fortunes, at the first Entrance into it, is a Due to each other in the married Pair, as well as a Compliment to the rest of the World. It was an Instruction of a wise Lawgiver, That unmarried Women should wear such loose Habits, which, in the Flowing of their Garbs should incite their Beholders to a Desire of their Persons, and that the ordinary Motion of their Bodies might display the Figure and Shape of their Limbs in such a Manner, as at once to preserve the strictest Decency, and raise the warmest Inclinations.

THIS was the Oeconomy of the Legislator for the Increase of People, and at the same Time for the Preservation of the Genial Bed. She who was the Admiration of all who beheld her while unmarried, was to bid adieu to the Pleasure of shining in the Eyes of many, as soon as she took upon her the wedded Condition. However there was a Festival of Life allowed the New-married, a Sort of intermediate State between Celibacy and Matrimony, which continued certain Days. During that Time, Entertainments, Equipages, and other Circumstances of Rejoicing, were encouraged, and they were permitted to exceed the common Mode of Living, that the Bride and Bridegroom might learn from such Freedoms of Conversation to run into a general Conduct to each other, made out of their past and future State, so to temper the Cares of the Man and the Wife with the Gaieties of the Lover and the Mistress.

IN those wise Ages the Dignity of Life was kept up, and on the Celebration of such Solemnities there were no impertinent Whispers, and senseless Interpretations put upon the unaffected Chearfulness or accidental Seriousness of the Bride; but Men turned their Thoughts upon their general Reflections, upon what Issue might probably be expected from such a Couple in the succeeding Course of their Life, and felicitated them accordingly upon such Prospects.

I must confess, I cannot, from any antient Manuscripts, Sculptures, or Medals, deduce the Rise of our celebrated Custom of throwing the Stocking; but have a faint Memory of an Account a Friend gave me of an

an original
This seems
from what
and the Fig
a beautiful
Harp. Th
fits at the
his Thoug
with which
Gratitude,
was then
on his new
the Woman
the Brideg
in great Sp
by forbeari
also the hig
being of a
such a Circ
the Marria
with in th
every one
denotes the
cation abov

WITH
perverted
usually cal
the most i
lection say
to Pity or
Affectation
tion immed

A Wag
and good
pared to
of himself
Set of T
Thing be
cause he is
one that ne
what it doe
ble Light

an original Picture in the Palace of *Aldobrandini* in *Rome*. This seems to shew a Sense of this Affair very different from what is usual among us. It is a *Grecian* Wedding, and the Figures represented are a Person offering Sacrifice, a beautiful Damsel dancing, and another playing on the Harp. The Bride is placed in her Bed, the Bridegroom sits at the Feet of it, with an Aspect which intimates, his Thoughts were not only entertained with the Joys with which he was surrounded, but also with a noble Gratitude, and divine Pleasure in the Offering, which was then made to the Gods to invoke their Influence on his new Condition. There appears in the Face of the Woman a Mixture of Fear, Hope, and Modesty; in the Bridegroom a well-govern'd Rapture. As you see in great Spirits, Grief which discovers itself the more by forbearing Tears and Complaints, you may observe also the highest Joy is too big for Utterance, the Tongue being of all the Organs the least capable of expressing such a Circumstance. The nuptial Torch, the Bower, the Marriage Song, are all Particulars which we meet with in the Allusions of the antient Writers; and in every one of them something is to be observed, which denotes their Industry to aggrandize and adorn this Occasion above all others.

WITH us all Order and Decency in this Point is perverted by the insipid Mirth of certain Animals we usually call Wags. These are a Species of all Men the most insupportable. One cannot without some Reflection say, whether their flat Mirth provokes us more to Pity or to Scorn; but if one considers with how great Affectation they utter their frigid Conceits, Commiseration immediately changes itself into contempt.

A Wag is the last Order even of Pretenders to Wit and good Humour. He has generally his Mind prepared to receive some Occasion of Merriment, but is of himself too empty to draw any out of his own Set of Thoughts, and therefore laughs at the next Thing he meets, not because it is ridiculous, but because he is under a Necessity of Laughing. A Wag is one that never in its Life saw a beautiful Object, but sees what it does see, in the most low, and most inconsiderable Light it can be placed. There is a certain Abili-

ty necessary to behold what is amiable and worthy of our Approbation, which little Minds want, and attempt to hide by a general Disregard to every Thing they behold above what they are able to relish. Hence it is that a Wag in an Assembly is ever guessing, how well such a Lady slept last Night, and how much such a young Fellow is pleased with himself. The Wag's Gaiety consists in a certain professed ill Breeding, as if it were an Excuse for committing a Fault, that a Man knows he does so. Though all publick Places are full of Persons of this order, yet, because I will not allow Impertinence and Affectation to get the better of native Innocence, and Simplicity of Manners, I have, in spite of such little Disturbers of publick Entertainments, persuaded my Brother *Tranquillus*, and his Wife my Sister *Jenny*, in Favour of Mr. *Wilks*, to be at the Play To-morrow Evening.

THEY, as they have so much good Sense as to act naturally, without Regard to the Observation of others, will not, I hope, be discomposed if any of the Fry of Wags should take upon them to make themselves merry upon the Occasion of their coming, as they intend, in their Wedding Cloaths. My Brother is a plain, worthy and honest Man, and as it is natural for Men of that Turn to be mightily taken with sprightly and airy Women, my Sister has a Vivacity which may perhaps give Hopes to Impertinents, but will be esteemed the Effect of Innocence among wise Men. They design to sit with me in the Box, which the House have been so complaisant to offer me whenever I think fit to come thither in my publick Character.

I do not in the least doubt, but the true Figure of conjugal Affection will appear in their Looks and Gestures. My Sister does not affect to be gorgeous in her Dress, and thinks the Happiness of a Wife is more visible in a chearful Look than a gay Apparel. It is a hard Task to speak of Persons so nearly-related to one with Decency; but I may say, all who shall be at the Play will allow him to have the Mein of a worthy *English Gentleman*; her, that of a notable and deserving Wife.

Notitiam



Notitiam
Tempore
Sed veta
Ex aqua

Neighbour
Degrees
were up
but the
to forbid

AS for
me
to a Sub
World, I
as my fair

Mr. B.

SINCE
of the
Daughter
expect 3
loved by
of 5000
Country
Time acqu
our mutu
me is,
Lower,



*Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit;
Tempore crevit amor; tarda quoque forte coissent;
Sed vetuere patres, quod non potuere vetare.
Ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.*

Ovid. de Pyr. & This.

*Neighbourhood begat their Acquaintance, and the first
Degrees of Affection; Love increased by Time, and they
were upon the Point of being made happy in each other;
but the Parents forbid what was not in their Power
to forbid; their inflamed Minds with equal Fire burn'd.*

N^o 185.

Thursday, June 15, 1710.

From my own Apartment, June 14.

AS soon as I was up this Morning, my Man gave me the following Letter; which, since it leads to a Subject that may prove of common Use to the World, I shall take Notice of with as much Expedition as my fair Petitioner could desire.

Mr. Bickerstaff,

SINCE you have so often declared yourself a Patron of the Distressed, I must acquaint you, that I am Daughter to a Country Gentleman of Good Sense, and may expect 3 or 4000 l. for my Fortune. I love and am beloved by Philander, a young Gentleman who has an Estate of 5000 l. per Annum, and is our near Neighbour in the Country every Summer. My Father, tho' he has been a long Time acquainted with it, constantly refuses to comply with our mutual Inclinations: But what most of all torments me is, That if ever I speak in Commendation of my Lover, he is much louder in his Praises than myself.

O S,

and

and professes, that it is out of pure Love and Esteem for Philander, as well as his Daughter, that he can never consent we should marry each other; when (as he terms it) we may both do so much better. It must indeed be confessed, that two Gentlemen of considerable Fortunes, made their Addresses to me last Winter, and Philander (as I have since learned) was offered a young Heiress with 15000*l.* but it seems we could neither of us think, that accepting those Matches would be doing better than remaining constant to our first Passion. Your Thoughts upon the Whole may perhaps have some Weight with my Father, who is one of your Admirers, as is

Your humble Servant,

SYLVIA.

P. S. You are desired to be speedy, since my Father daily presses me to accept of what he calls an advantageous Offer.

THERE is no Calamity in Life that falls heavier upon human Nature than a Disappointment in Love, especially when it happens between two Persons whose Hearts are mutually engaged to each other. It is this Distress which has given Occasion to some of the finest Tragedies that were ever written, and daily fills the World with Melancholy, Discontent, Phrensy, Sickness, Despair and Death. I have often admired at the Barbarity of Parents, who so frequently interpose their Authority in this grand Article of Life. I would fain ask Sylvia's Father, Whether he thinks he can bestow a greater Favour on his Daughter, than to put her in a Way to live happily? Whether a Man of Philander's Character, with 500*l.* per Annum, is not more likely to contribute to that End, than many a young Fellow whom he may have in his Thoughts with so many Thousands? Whether he can make Amends to his Daughter by any Increase of Riches, for the Loss of that Happiness she proposes to herself in her Philander? Or, whether a Father should compound with his Daughter to be miserable, though she were to get 20,000*l.* by the Bargain? I suppose he would have her reflect,

with

with Esteem
he think thi
as often as
must at th
Cause of i
gotten; bu
tinue to ra
by this on
loses the M
possible bu
which she
Case she ca
bear the I
she never
may be wi
been happi
pathy in S
may be af
the Warm
tain Quali
semblance
Passion in
great a D
Blessing th
looked in
I shall co
Father's I
carried to
and amia
Temper
Father.

ANT
onately in
was his M
King Sel
possible t
all Manne
End to th

ERA
Love wa
in his Pul
him a V

with Esteem, on his Memory after his Death: And does he think this a proper Method to make her do so, when, as often as she thinks on the Loss of her *Philander*, she must at the same Time remember him as the cruel Cause of it? Any transient ill Humour is soon forgotten; but the Reflection of such a Cruelty must continue to raise Resentments as long as Life itself; and by this one Piece of Barbarity, an indulgent Father, loses the Merit of all his past Kindnesses. It is not impossible but she may deceive herself in the Happiness which she proposes from *Philander*; but as in such a Case she can have no one to blame but herself, she will bear the Disappointment with greater Patience; but if she never makes the Experiment, however happier she may be with another, she will still think she might have been happier with *Philander*. There is a Kind of Sympathy in Souls that fits them for each other; and we may be assured, when we see two Persons engaged in the Warmth of a mutual Affection, that there are certain Qualities in both their Minds which bear a Resemblance to one another. A generous and constant Passion in an agreeable Lover, where there is not too great a Disparity in other Circumstances, is the greatest Blessing that can befall the Person beloved; and if overlooked in one, may perhaps never be found in another. I shall conclude this with a celebrated Instance of a Father's Indulgence in this Particular, which, though carried to an Extravagance, has something in it so tender and amiable, as may justly reproach the Harshness of Temper that is to be met with in many a *British* Father.

ANTI OCHUS, a Prince of great Hopes, fell passionately in Love with the young Queen *Stratonice*, who was his Mother-in-Law, and had bore a Son to the old King *Seleucus* his Father. The Prince finding it impossible to extinguish his Passion, fell sick, and refused all Manner of Nourishment, being determined to put an End to that Life which was become insupportable.

ERASISTRATUS, the Physician, soon found that Love was his Distemper; and observing the Alteration in his Pulse and Countenance, whensoever *Stratonice* made him a Visit, was soon satisfied that he was dying for
his

his young Mother-in-Law. Knowing the old King's Tenderness for his Son, when he one Morning inquired of his Health, he told him, That the Prince's Distemper was Love; but that it was incurable, because it was impossible for him to possess the Person whom he loved. The King, surpris'd at this Account, desired to know how his Son's Passion could be incurable? Why, Sir, replied *Erasistratus*, because he is in Love with the Person I am married to.

THE old King immediately conjur'd him by all his past Favours to save the Life of his Son and Successor. Sir, said *Erasistratus*, would your Majesty but fancy yourself in my Place, you would see the Unreasonableness of what you desire? Heaven is my Witness, said *Seleucus*, I could resign even my *Stratonice* to save my *Antiochus*. At this the Tears ran down his Cheeks, which when the Physician saw, taking him by the Hand, Sir, says he, if these are your real Sentiments, the Prince's Life is out of Danger; it is *Stratonice* for whom he dies. *Seleucus* immediately gave Orders for solemnizing the Marriage; and the young Queen, to shew her Obedience, very generously exchanged the Father for the Son.



—*Emitur sola virtute potestas.* Claud.

Power is the Purchase of Virtue only.

N^o 186.

Saturday, June 17, 1710.

Sheer-Lane, June 16.

AS it has been the Endeavour of these our Labours to extirpate from among the polite or busy Part of Mankind, all such as are either prejudicial or insignificant to Society; so it ought to be no less our Study to

supply the
the growing
culcate prop
except we
we see an A
find the wh
is incorrigib
bition, acco
they turn t
infatuated v
Things. T
the proud
Man Power
deed of ver
by Mankind
odious; and
which is, T
if Men, in
were in the
Esteem, the
at would be
is from Tr
some Rule
that a good
able Effect
a Man to a
has a Mind
himself mu
say? is the
as if the T
and not we
this one So
Profession,
fation, as
Fellow tak
would mak

CAN a
has any on
the whole t
mediately t
with, that
Nature of

supply the Havock we have made by an exact Care of the growing Generation. But when we begin to inculcate proper Precepts to the Children of this Island, except we could take them out of their Nurses Arms, we see an Amendment is almost impracticable; for we find the whole Species of our Youth, and grown Men, is incorrigibly prepossessed with Vanity, Pride or Ambition, according to the respective Pursuits to which they turn themselves: By which Means the World is infatuated with the Love of Appearances instead of Things. Thus the vain Man takes Praise for Honour, the proud Man Ceremony for Respect, the ambitious Man Power for Glory. These three Characters are indeed of very near Resemblance, but differently received by Mankind. Vanity makes Men ridiculous; Pride, odious; and Ambition terrible. The Foundation of all which is, That they are grounded upon Falshood: For if Men, instead of studying to appear considerable, were in their own Hearts Possessors of the Requisites for Esteem, the Acceptance they otherwise unfortunately aim at would be as inseparable from them, as Approbation is from Truth itself. By this Means they would have some Rule to walk by; and they may ever be assured, that a good Cause of Action will certainly receive a suitable Effect. It may be an useful Hint in such Cases for a Man to ask of himself, Whether he really is what he has a Mind to be thought? If he is, he need not give himself much further Anxiety. What will the World say? is the common Question in Matters of Difficulty; as if the Terror lay wholly in the Sense which others, and not we ourselves, shall have of our Actions. From this one Source arise all the Impostors in every Art and Profession, in all Places, among all Persons, in Conversation, as well as in Business. Hence it is, that a vain Fellow takes twice as much Pains to be ridiculous, as would make him sincerely agreeable.

CAN any one be better fashioned, better bred, or has any one more good Nature than *Damaspis*? But the whole Scope of his Looks and Actions tends so immediately to gain the good Opinion of all he converses with, that he loses it for that only Reason. As it is the Nature of Vanity to impose false Shews for Truths, so does

does it also turn real Possessions into imaginary ones. *Damocles*, by assuming to himself what he has not, robs himself of what he has.

THERE is nothing more necessary to establish Reputation, than to suspend the Enjoyment of it. He that cannot bear the Sense of Merit with Silence, must of Necessity destroy it: For Fame being the general Mistress of Mankind, whoever gives it to himself insults all to whom he relates any Circumstances to his own Advantage. He is considered as an open Ravisher of that Beauty, for whom all others pine in Silence. But some Minds are so incapable of any Temperance in this Particular, that on every Second in their Discourse, you may observe an Earnestness in their Eyes, which shews they wait for your Approbation, and perhaps the next Instant cast an Eye on a Glass to see how they like themselves. Walking the other Day in a neighbouring Inn of Court, I saw a more happy and more graceful Orator than I ever before had heard, or read of. A Youth, of about Nineteen Years of Age, was in an *Indian* Night-Gown and Laced Cap, pleading a Cause before a Glass: The Young Fellow had a very good Air, and seemed to hold his Brief in his Hand rather to help his Action, than that he wanted Notes for his further Information. When I first began to observe him, I feared he would soon be alarmed; but he was so zealous for his Client and so favourably received by the Court, that he went on with great Fluency to inform the Bench, That he humbly hoped they would not let the Merit of the Cause suffer by the Youth and Inexperience of the Pleader; that in all Things he submitted to their Candour; and modestly desired they would not conclude, but that Strength of Argument, and Force of Reason, may be consistent with Grace of Action, and Comeliness of Person.

TO me, who see People every Day in the Midst of Crowds (whomsoever they seem to address to) talk only to themselves, and of themselves, this Orator was not so extravagant a Man as perhaps another would have thought him: But I took Part in his Success, and was very glad to find he had in his Favour, Judgment and Costs, without any Manner of Opposition.

THE

THE E
only to the
Ill than wh
their Progr
and creating
tue. These
have so littl
and Designs
which they
But Ambitio
Honour an
selves born
ing Powerfu
scure. Th
regulate it
whole Hea
was *Machi*
cessarily ap
the Imagin
little Villai
that the A
them. H
speaking a
satisfying
themselves
Country,
Power, fo
and accep

WHE

Letter out
grown va
charges on
or Time, j
pence: It
uncourteou
their good
Letters;
designed f

THE Effects of Pride and Vanity are of Consequence only to the Proud and the Vain, and tend to no further Ill than what is personal to themselves, in preventing their Progress in any Thing that is worthy and laudable, and creating Envy instead of Emulation of superior Virtue. These ill Qualities are to be found only in such as have so little Minds, as to circumscribe their Thoughts and Designs within what properly relates to the Value which they think due to their dear and amiable selves: But Ambition, which is the third great Impediment to Honour and Virtue, is a Fault of such as think themselves born for moving in an higher Orb, and prefer being Powerful and Mischievous to being Virtuous and Obscure. The Parent of this Mischief in Life, so far as to regulate it into Schemes, and make it possess a Man's whole Heart without his believing himself a Dæmon, was *Machiavel*. He first taught, That a Man must necessarily appear weak to be honest. Hence it gains upon the Imagination, that a great is not so despicable as a little Villain; and Men are insensibly led to a Belief, that the Aggravation of Crimes is the Diminution of them. Hence the Impiety of thinking one Thing, and speaking another. In Pursuance of this empty and unsatisfying Dream, to betray, to undermine, to kill in themselves all natural Sentiments of Love to Friends or Country, is the willing Practice of such as are thirsty of Power, for any other Reason than that of being useful and acceptable to Mankind.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS Mr. Bickerstaff has lately received a Letter out of Ireland, dated June 9. importing, That he is grown very dull, for the Postage of which Mr. Morphew charges one Shilling; and another without Date of Place or Time, for which he the said Morphew charges Two-pence: It is desired, That for the future his courteous and uncourteous Readers will go a little further in expressing their good and ill Will, and pay for the Carriage of their Letters; otherwise the intended Pleasure or Pain which is designed for Mr. Bickerstaff, will be wholly disappointed.



— *Pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refelli.*

Ovid.

*We are ashamed that these Objections should be made
against us, and not confuted.*

N^o 187.

Tuesday, June 20, 1710.

From my own Apartment, June 19.

Palquin of Rome to Isaac Bickerstaff of London.

HIS Holiness is gone to *Castel Gandolfo*, much
discomposed at some late Accounts from the
Missionaries in your Island: For a Committee of Car-
dinals, which lately sat for the reviving the Force of
some obsolete Doctrines, and drawing up Amendments
to certain Points of Faith, have represented the Church
of *Rome* to be in great Danger, from a Treatise
written by a learned *Englishman*, which carries Spirit-
ual Power much higher than we could have dared to
have attempted even here. His Book is called, *An
Epistolary Discourse, proving from the Scriptures, and the
first Fathers, That the Soul is a Principle naturally mor-
tal: Wherein is proved, That none have the Power of
giving this divine immortalizing Spirit since the Apo-
stles, but the Bishops.* By Henry Dodwell, A. M. The
Assertion appeared to our *Literati* so short and effec-
tual a Method of subjecting the Laity, that it is feared
auricular Confession and Absolution will not be capa-
ble of keeping the Clergy of *Rome* in any Degree of
Greatness, in Competition with such Teachers, whose
Flocks shall receive this Opinion. What gives the
greater Jealousy here is, that in the Catalogue of Tre-
tises

tises which
Territorie
Work; v
that the
Doctrine
Youth of
Whether
thor repe
Stile and
ultima a
quid de an
scimus &
of Latin
thers got
terwards
infundend
allude onl
Your Res
much app
tacked P
Religion
have give
tat'on: A
would, w
Ceremon
of all the
mions of
this Favo
your Kin
me have
much wo
a Present

LET
us, That
created a
his Desig
having,
tain, wh
fired him
Life, till
Explicati

' tises which have been lately burnt within the *British*
 ' Territories, there is no Mention made of this learned
 ' Work; which Circumstance is a Sort of Implication,
 ' that the Tenet is not held erroneous, but that the
 ' Doctrine is received among you as orthodox. The
 ' Youth of this Place are very much divided in Opinion,
 ' Whether a very memorable Quotation which the Au-
 ' thor repeats out of *Tertullian*, be not rather of the
 ' Style and Manner of *Meursius*? *In illo ipso voluptatis*
 ' *ultima æstu, quo genitale virus expellitur, nonne ali-*
 ' *quid de anima quoque sentimus exire, atque adeo marce-*
 ' *scimus & devigescimus cum lucis detrimento?* This Piece
 ' of *Latin* goes no further than to tell us how our Fa-
 ' thers got us, so that we are still at a Loss how we af-
 ' terwards commence eternal; for *creando infunditur, &*
 ' *infundendo creatur*, which is mentioned soon after, may
 ' allude only to Flesh and Blood as well as the former.
 ' Your Readers in this City, some of whom have very
 ' much approved the Warmth with which you have at-
 ' tacked Free-thinkers, Atheists, and other Enemies to
 ' Religion and Virtue, are very much disturbed that you
 ' have given them no Account of this remarkable Disser-
 ' tation: And I am employed by them to desire you
 ' would, with all possible Expedition, send me over the
 ' Ceremony of the Creation of Souls, as well as a List
 ' of all the mortal and immortal Men within the Domi-
 ' nions of *Great Britain*. When you have done me
 ' this Favour, I must trouble you for other Tokens of
 ' your Kindness, and particularly I desire you would let
 ' me have the religious Handkerchief, which is of late so
 ' much worn in *England*, for I have promised to make
 ' a Present of it to a Courtesan of a *French* Minister.

' LETTERS from the Frontiers of *France* inform
 ' us, That a young Gentleman who was to have been
 ' created a Cardinal on the next Promotion, has put off
 ' his Design of coming to *Rome* so soon as was intended,
 ' having, as it is said, received Letters from *Great Bri-*
 ' *tain*, wherein several Virtuosi of that Island have de-
 ' sired him to suspend his Resolutions towards a monastick
 ' Life, till the *British* Grammarians shall publish their
 ' Explication of the Words *Indefeanable* and *Revolution*.

According

According as these two hard Terms are made to fit the Mouths of the People, this Gentleman takes his Measures for his Journey hither.

YOUR *New Bedlam* has been read and considered by some of your Countrymen among us; and one Gentleman, who is now here as a Traveller, says your Design is impracticable, for that there can be no Place large enough to contain the Number of your Lunaticks. He advises you therefore to name the Ambient Sea for the Boundary of your Hospital. If what he says be true, I do not see how you can think of any other Inclosure; for according to his Discourse, the whole People are taken with a Vertigo; great and proper Actions are received with Coldness and Discontent; ill News hoped for with Impatience; Heroes in your Service are treated with Calumny, while Criminals pass through your Towns with Acclamations.

THIS *Englishman* went on to say, you seemed as if you were present to flag under a Satiety of Success, as if you wanted Misfortune as a necessary Vicissitude. Yet, alas! though Men have but a cold Relish of Prosperity, quick is the Anguish of the contrary Fortune. He proceeded to make Comparisons of Times, Seasons, and great Incidents. After which he grew too learned for my Understanding, and talked of *Hanno* the *Carthaginian*, and his irreconcilable Hatred to the glorious Commander *Hannibal*. *Hannibal*, said he, was able to march to *Rome* itself, and brought that ambitious People, which designed no less than the Empire of the World, to sue for Peace in the most abject and servile Manner; when Faction at Home detracted from the Glory of his Actions, and after many Artifices, at last prevailed with the Senate to recal him from the Midst of his Victories, in the very Instant when he was to reap the Benefit of all his Toils, by reducing the then common Enemy of all Nations, which had Liberty to Reason. When *Hannibal* heard the Message of the *Carthaginian* Senators, who were sent to recal him, he was moved with a generous and disdainful Sorrow, and is reported to have said, *Hannibal then must be conquered, not by the Arms of the Romans, whom he has often put to Flight, but by the*

• Envy

Envy and
Scipio triumph
smile to have
attended with

THERE
Countenance
fions. To g
with all Spec
render of D
it, they imm
have cost us
gent of the
in their Dis
Othello on
with to see
he had ever
pectation th
on that Occ

THIS
us to Thing
back with
stances in A
Circumstan
so little rou
Thinking.
we to the
their State
Honour of
monwealth
with a Th
to the Sen
till he had
for as a M

Envy and Detraction of his Countrymen. Nor shall Scipio triumph so much in his Fall as Hanno, who will smile to have purchased the Ruin of Hannibal, though attended with the Fall of Carthage.

I am, S I R, &c.

PASQUIN.

Will's Coffee-house, June 19.

THERE is a sensible Satisfaction in observing the Countenance and Action of the People on some Occasions. To gratify myself in this Pleasure, I came hither with all Speed this Evening with an Account of the Surrender of *Doway*. As soon as the Battle-Criticks heard it, they immediately drew some Comfort, in that it must have cost us a great deal of Men. Others were so negligent of the Glory of their Country, that they went on in their Discourse on the full House which is to be at *Otbello* on *Thursday*, and the Curiosity they should go with to see *Wilks* play a Part so very different from what he had ever before appeared in, together with the Expectation that was raised in the gay Part of the Town on that Occasion.

THIS universal Indolence and Inattention among us to Things that concern the Publick, made me look back with the highest Reverence on the glorious Instances in Antiquity, of a contrary Behaviour in the like Circumstances. *Harry English*, upon observing the Room so little roused on the News, fell into the same Way of Thinking. How unlike, said he, *Mr. Bickerstaff*, are we to the old *Romans*? There was not a Subject of their State but thought himself as much concerned in the Honour of his Country, as the first Officer of the Commonwealth. How do I admire the Messenger, who ran with a Thorn in his Foot to tell the News of a Victory to the Senate! He had not Leisure for his private Pain, till he had express'd his publick Joy; nor could he suffer as a Man till he had triumphed as a *Roman*.



Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris ?

Virg

What Country has not heard of our Labours ?

N^o 188.

Thursday, June 22, 1720.

From my own Apartment, June 21.

I WAS this Morning looking over my Letters, that I have lately received from my several Correspondents; some of which, referring to my late Papers, I have laid aside, with an Intent to give my Reader a Sight of them. The first criticises upon my Green-house, and is as follows:

Mr. Bickerstaff,

South-Wales, June 7.

THIS Letter comes to you from my Orangery, which I intend to reform as much as I can, according to your ingenious Model, and shall only beg of you to communicate to me your Secret of preserving Grass-plots in a cover'd Room; for in the Climate where my Country-Seat lies, they require Rain and Dews as well as Sun and fresh Air, and cannot live upon such fine Food as your Sifted Weather. I must likewise desire you to write over your Green-house the following Motto:

Hic ver perpetuum, atq; alienis mensibus æstat.

Instead of your

*O! Quis me gelidis sub vallibus Hæmi
Sistat, & ingenti ramorum protegat umbra ?*

*Which, under Favour, is the Panting of one in Summer
after cool Shades, and not of one in Winter after a Sum-*
mer.

*er-house. T
that your Fri
many Wint*

THIS O
Green-house,
in a celebra
striking a R
their Thirst
through a b
which could
have been fo

THE n
man, who
rents, occasi
as related in

**Squire B*

I Don't k
into my
my eldest D
as to fall in
Heathen Sto
me to give
have their
Matter in
were ever
love one a
yet, if you
are not ab
where Ma
Liking, th
ders young
therefore a
wising us
self, to le
ful Daugh
for. Om
and Love

er-house. The rest of your Plan is very beautiful; and that your Friend who has so well described it, may enjoy many Winters, is the hearty Wish of

His and your unknown, &c.

THIS Oversight of a Grass-plot in my Friend's Green-house, puts me in Mind of a like Inconsistency in a celebrated Picture, where *Moses* is represented as striking a Rock, and the Children of *Israel* quenching their Thirst at the Waters that flow from it, and run through a beautiful Landskip of Groves and Meadows, which could not flourish in a Place where Water was to have been found only by a Miracle.

THE next Letter comes to me from a *Kentish* Yeoman, who is very angry with me for my Advice to Parents, occasioned by the Amours of *Sylvia* and *Philander*, as related in my Paper, N^o 185.

*Squire Bickerstaff,

I Don't know by what Chance one of your Tatlers is got into my Family, and has almost turned the Brains of my eldest Daughter Winifred, who has been so undutiful as to fall in Love of her own Head, and tells me a foolish Heathen Story that she has read in your Paper, to persuade me to give my Consent. I am too wise to let Children have their own Wills in a Business like Marriage. It is a Matter in which neither I myself, nor any of my Kindred, were ever humoured. My Wife and I never pretended to love one another like your *Sylvia's* and *Philanders*; and yet, if you saw our Fire-side, you would be satisfied we are not always a squabbling. For my Part, I think that where Man and Woman come together by their own good Liking, there is so much Fondling and Fooling, that it binds young People from minding their Business. I must therefore desire you to change your Note, and instead of advising us old Folks, who perhaps have more Wit than yourself, to let *Sylvia* know, that she ought to act like a dutiful Daughter, and marry the Man that she does not care for. Our great Grandmothers were all bid to marry first, and Love would come afterwards; and I don't see why their

their Daughters should follow their own Inventions. I am resolved Winifred shan't.

Yours, &c.

THIS Letter is a natural Picture of ordinary Contracts, and of the Sentiments of those Minds that lie under a Kind of intellectual Rusticity. This trifling Occasion made me run over in my Imagination the many Scenes I have observed of the married Condition, wherein the Quintessence of Pleasure and Pain are represented as they accompany that State, and no other. It is certain, there are many Thousands like the above-mentioned Yeoman and his Wife, who are never highly pleased or distasted in their whole Lives: But when we consider the more informed Part of Mankind, and look upon their Behaviour, it then appears that very little of their Time is indifferent, but generally spent in the most anxious Vexation, or the highest Satisfaction. *Shakespeare* has admirably represented both the Aspects of this State in the most excellent Tragedy of *Othello*. In the Character of *Desdemona*, he runs through all the Sentiments of a virtuous Maid, and a tender Wife. She is captivated by his Virtue, and faithful to him, as well from that Motive, as Regard to her own Honour. *Othello* is a great and noble Spirit, misled by the Villany of a false Friend to suspect her Innocence; and resents it accordingly. When, after the many Instances of Passion the Wife is told her Husband is jealous, her Simplicity makes her incapable of believing it, and say, after such Circumstances as would drive another Woman into Distraction,

— *I think the Sun where he was born
Drew all such Humours from him.*

THIS Opinion of him is so just, that his noble and tender Heart beats itself to Pieces before he can affront her with the Mention of his Jealousy; and owns, this Suspicion has blotted out all the Sense of Glory and Happiness which before it was possessed with, when he laments himself in the warm Allusions of a Mind accustomed to Entertainments so very different from the

Pangs

ings of Jealousy,
Sorrow, where

*I had been
Pioneers and
So I had
Farewel
Farewel
That make
Farewel
The Spirit
The Royal
Pride, Po
And, ob
Th' Immor
Farewel!*

I believe
other Part o
Pictures of
incog. to se
and Cibber t
ford so very
Discourse o
pleased, I s
just received
kethman and

S I R,
FIND
draw
Age; as yo
Mr. Cibber
your humble

FOR
with this L
Light as S
Mr. Wil
of the fam

ings of Jealousy and Revenge. How moving is his Sorrow, when he cries out as follows!

*I had been happy, if the general Camp,
Pioneers and all, had tasted her sweet Bady,
So I had nothing known. Oh now! for ever
Farewel the tranquil Mind! Farewel Content!
Farewel the plumed Troops, and the big Wars
That make Ambition Virtue! Oh Farewel!
Farewel the neighing Steed, and the shrill Trump,
The Spirit-firring Drum, th' Ear-piercing Fife,
The Royal Banner, and all Quality,
Pride, Pomp and Circumstance, of glorious War!
And, oh ye Mortal Engines! whose rude Throats
Th' Immortal Jove's dread Clamours counterfeits,
Farewel! Othello's Occupation's gone.*

I believe I may venture to say, There is not in any other Part of *Shakespear's* Works more strong and lively Pictures of Nature than in this. I shall therefore steal incog. to see it, out of Curiosity to observe how *Wilks* and *Cibber* touch those Places where *Betterton* and *Sandford* so very highly excelled. But now I am got into Discourse of Acting, with which I am so professedly pleased, I shall conclude this Paper with a Note I have just received from the two ingenious Friends, *Mr. Penkethman* and *Mr. Bullock*.

S I R,

FINDING by your Paper, N^o 182. that you are drawing Parallels between the greatest Actors of the Age; as you have already begun with *Mr. Wilks* and *Mr. Cibber*, we desire you would do the same Justice to your humble Servants,

William Bullock, and William Penkethman.

FOR the Information of Posterity, I shall comply with this Letter, and set these two great Men in such a Light as *Sallust* has placed his *Caro* and *Cæsar*.

Mr. William Bullock and *Mr. William Penkethman* are of the same Age, Profession and Sex. They both distinguished

stinguish themselves in a very particular Manner under the Discipline of the Crab-tree, with this only Difference, That Mr. Bullock has the more agreeable Squall, and Mr. Penkethman the more graceful Shrug. Penkethman devours a cold Chick with great Applause; Bullock's Talent lies chiefly in Sparagras. Penkethman is very dextrous at conveying himself under a Table; Bullock is no less active at jumping over a Stick. Mr. Penkethman has a great deal of Money, but Mr. Bullock is the taller Man.



*Est in juvenis, est in equis patrum
Virtus; nec imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.*

Hor.

*Steers and Horses retain the Virtue of their Breed; nor
does the fierce Eagle ever beget a timorous Dove.*

No 189.

Saturday, June 24, 1710.

From my own Apartment, June 23.

HAVING lately turned my Thoughts upon the Considerations of the Behaviour of Parents to Children in the great Affair of Marriage, I took much Delight in turning over a Bundle of Letters which a Gentleman's Steward in the Country had sent me some Time ago. This Parcel is a Collection of Letters written by the Children of the Family (to which he belongs) to their Father, and contains all the little Passages of their Lives, and the new Ideas they received as their Years advanced. There is in them an Account of their Diversions as well as their Exercises; and what I thought very remarkable, is, That two Sons of the Family, who now make considerable Figures in the World, gave Omen of that Sort of Character which they now bear,

bear, in the
shew in their
of Education
pleasing or
an Habit of
nations to th
he can form
from an O
Means be ea
make them
when others
low. As to
speaking of
of this Con
upon their
Scholar, the
lite Studies,
ture; but I
that from th
contracted
To his Book
Affairs, and
that Way
Effect. Th
of what he
He sends
had read.
the Condu
because the
Enemy sho
Incidents i
pable of ge
more parti
present W
Action for
World. Th
have, and
when any
Youth and
man to his
Pleasures o
Men receiv
VOL. II

bear, in the first Rudiments of thought which they shew in their Letters. Were one to point out a Method of Education, one could not, methinks, frame one more pleasing or improving than this; where the Children get an Habit of communicating their Thoughts and Inclinations to their best Friend with so much Freedom, that he can form Schemes for their future Life and Conduct from an Observation of their Tempers, and by that Means be early enough in chusing their Way of Life, to make them forward in some Art or Science at an Age when others have not determined what Profession to follow. As to the Persons concerned in this Packet I am speaking of, they have given great Proofs of the Force of this Conduct of their Father in the Effect it has had upon their Lives and Manners. The elder, who is a Scholar, shewed from his Infancy a Propensity to polite Studies, and has made a suitable Progress in Literature; but his Learning is so well woven into his Mind, that from the Impressions of it, he seems rather to have contracted an Habit of Life, than Manner of Discourse. To his Books he seems to owe a good Oeconomy in his Affairs, and a Complacency in his Manners, tho' in others that Way of Education has commonly a quite different Effect. The Epistles of the other Son are full of Accounts of what he thought most remarkable in his Reading. He sends his Father for News the last noble Story he had read. I observe, he is particularly touched with the Conduct of *Codrus*, who plotted his own Death, because the Oracle had said, if he were not killed, the Enemy should prevail over his Country. Many other Incidents in his little Letters give Omens of a Soul capable of generous Undertakings; and what makes it the more particular is, That this Gentleman had, in the present War, the Honour and Happiness of doing an Action for which only it was worth coming into the World. Their Father is the most intimate Friend they have, and they always consult him rather than any other when any Error has happened in their Conduct through Youth and Inadvertency. The Behaviour of this Gentleman to his Sons, has made his Life pass away with the Pleasures of a second Youth; for as the Vexations which Men receive from their Children hasten the Approach of

Age, and double the Force of Years; so the Comforts which they reap from them, are Balm to all other Sorrows, and disappoint the Injuries of Time. Parents of Children repeat their Lives in their Offspring, and their Concern for them is so near, that they feel all their Sufferings and Enjoyments as much as if they regarded their own proper Persons. But it is generally so far otherwise, that the common Race of 'Squires in this Kingdom use their Sons as Persons that are waiting only for their Funerals, and Spies upon their Health and Happiness; as indeed they are by their own making them such. In Cases where a Man takes the Liberty after this Manner to reprehend others, it is commonly said, Let him look at Home. I am sorry to own it; but there is one Branch of the House of the *Bickerstaffs*, who have been as erroneous in their Conduct this Way as any other Family whatsoever. The Head of this Branch is now in Town, and has brought up with him his Son and Daughter (who are all the Children he has) in order to be put some Way into the World, and see Fashions. They are both very ill bred Cubs; and having lived together from their Infancy without Knowledge of the Distinctions and Decencies that are proper to be paid to each other's Sex, they squabble like two Brothers. The Father is one of those who knows no better, than that all Pleasure is Debauchery, and imagines, when he sees a Man become his Estate, that he will certainly spend it. This Branch are a People who never had among them one Man eminent either for Good or Ill; however, have all along kept their Heads just above Water, not by a prudent and regular Oeconomy, but by Expedients in the Matches they have made into their House. When one of the Family has, in the Pursuit of Foxes, and in the Entertainment of Clowns, run out the third Part of the Value of his Estate, such a Spendthrift has dressed up his eldest Son, and married what they call a good Fortune, who has supported the Father as a Tyrant over them, during his Life, in the same House or Neighbourhood. The Son in Succession has just taken the same Method to keep up his Dignity, till the Mortgages he has eat and drank himself into, have reduced him to the Necessity of sacrificing his Son also,

in

in Imitation
many Gene
Family of
Cousin Sam
just now sp
Samuel L
veral Lega
Sisters, and
besides his
His Son at
tune, which
to make h
Maintenanc
Mrs. Mary
derstands n
all the rest
Dress, the
Children.
excessively
Time is sp
Their Life
ver turns h
proud Min
Fop, or be
an Affront.
To-day, an
Dinner, wh
the Benefit
it, which v
Use to thos
their Childr
mence, till

NOW,
of Court. I
round the G
study to be a
have that th
Account of
your Laundr
little as poss
come home ea

in Imitation of his Progenitor. This had been for many Generations the whole that had happened in the Family of *Sam. Bickerstaff*, till the Time of my present Cousin *Samuel*, the Father of the young People we have just now spoken of.

Samuel Bickerstaff, Esq; is so happy, as that by several Legacies from distant Relations, Deaths of Maiden Sisters, and other Instances of good Fortune, he has, besides his real Estate, a great Sum of ready Money. His Son at the same Time knows he has a good Fortune, which the Father cannot alienate, tho' he strives to make him believe he depends only on his Will for Maintenance. *Tom.* is now in his nineteenth Year, *Mrs. Mary* in her fifteenth. Cousin *Samuel*, who understands no one Point of Good Behaviour as it regards all the rest of the World, is an exact Critick in the Dress, the Motion, the Looks and Gestures of his Children. What adds to their Misery, is, That he is excessively fond of them, and the greatest Part of their Time is spent in the Presence of this nice Observer. Their Life is one continued Constraint. The Girl never turns her Head, but she is warn'd not to follow the proud Minxes of the Town. The Boy is not to turn Fop, or be quarrelsome; at the same Time not to take an Affront. I had the good Fortune to dine with him To-day, and heard his Fatherly Table-Talk as we sat at Dinner, which, if my Memory does not fail me, for the Benefit of the World, I shall set down as he spoke it, which was much as follows, and may be of great Use to those Parents who seem to make it a Rule, That their Children's Turn to enjoy the World is not to commence, till they themselves have left it.

NOW, *Tom.* I have bought you Chambers in the Inns of Court. I allow you to take a Walk once or twice a Day round the Garden. If you mind your Business, you need not study to be as great a Lawyer as *Coke upon Littleton*. I have that that will keep you; but be sure you keep an exact Account of your Linen. Write down what you give out to your Laundress, and what she brings home again. Go as little as possible to t'other End of the Town; but if you do, come home early. I believe I was as sharp as you for your

Ears, and I had my Hat snatched off my Head coming home late at a Stop by St. Clement's Church, and I don't know from that Day to this who took it. I do not care if you learn to fence a little, for I would not have you be made a Fool of. Let me have an Account of every Thing every Post; I am willing to be at that Charge, and I think you need not spare your Pains. As for you, Daughter Molly, don't mind one Word that is said to you in London, for it is only for your Money.



The End of the Third Volume.

I
T
A^{BS}
Advertisen
ated f
— Of
— Of
court.
— To
lentine.
— conc
change
— Abou
— To
— To
— Abou
— To
— From
hill.

A N

I N D E X

TO THE

TATTLERS.

V O L. III.

A.

- A**BSURDITY, its Importunity and Folly. Page 229
 — It resembles Impudence. ibid.
 Advertisement, of a Play, call'd, Love for Love, to be
 acted for Mr. Dogget's Benefit. 28
 — Of Pasquin and Morforio. 69
 — Of the Silent Woman, for the Benefit of Mr. East-
 court. ibid.
 — To the Lady who chose Mr. Bickerstaff for her Va-
 lentine. 99
 — concerning the Whetters near the Royal Ex-
 change. 103
 — About New Bedlam. ibid.
 — To all such as delight in soft Lines. 122
 — To some Midnight Rakes. 123
 — About Ladies wrought Shoes and Slippers. ibid.
 — To his Correspondent in Scotland. 127
 — From a well-behaved young Gentleman in Corn-
 hill. 131

The INDEX.

<i>Advertisement of the Sale of a Bass-Viol, by Way of Lottery.</i>	Page 223
— <i>Of walking Pictures, sold by Auction.</i>	227
— <i>To Philander, upon his Letter to Clarinda.</i>	240
— <i>Of a Stage-Coach and Dancing Shoes.</i>	281
— <i>Concerning two Letters sent to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	303
<i>Aeneas, his Descent into the Empire of Death.</i>	166
— <i>His Adventures there.</i>	ibid. &c.
<i>Æsop, a Fable of his, applied upon the Receipt of a Letter sent to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	5
<i>Afflictions, imaginary, often prove the most insupportable.</i>	133
<i>Agamemnon, his Invektive against the Female Sex.</i>	158,
	159
<i>Age, the Glory of the present Age, in relation to England.</i>	66
<i>Album Græcum prescribed to a sick Dog.</i>	31
<i>Allegories profitable to the Mind, in the same Manner as Hunting to the Body.</i>	136
<i>The Application of an Allegorical Fable out of Homer.</i>	137
<i>Ambition, what Age of Man most addicted to it.</i>	23
— <i>In the Good it becomes true Honour.</i>	ibid.
— <i>The Effects of Ambition.</i>	301, &c.
— <i>The Foundation of it.</i>	301
<i>Anticyra, an Island, assigned by the Romans as an Habitation for Madmen.</i>	47
— <i>The Product of it.</i>	48
— <i>Compared to Montpellier.</i>	ibid.
<i>Antiochus, in Love with his Mother-in-Law.</i>	299
<i>Apology for great Men in the conferring of their Favours.</i>	229
<i>Aristæus, his great Mastery over himself.</i>	261
<i>Arthur (King) the first that ever sat down to a whole roasted Ox.</i>	140
<i>Athenians, an Instance of the Publick Spirit, and Virtue of that People.</i>	33
<i>Avarice, what Age of Man most devoted to it.</i>	23
— <i>Its Region described.</i>	39
— <i>Its Temple, Attendants and Officers.</i>	ibid.
— <i>An Effect of the Author's Discourse upon it.</i>	46
	<i>Audience,</i>

*Audience, at the R
Autumn (*

Bagpipe, t

— A C

Bacon (Sir

Balance, a

that en

Barbarity.

Barnes (J

Bass-Viol,

— Whe

— With

— Exp

Bawbles,

Bedlam (

fields.

— For

— The

Beef-Eate

Belvidera,

Betterton

Bickerstaff

— His

— His

— He

— His

— His

— His

— His

well.

— Hi

— Ce

Bickerstaff

Though

Bickerstaff

The INDEX.

<i>Audience, what ought to be the Behaviour of an Audience at the Representation of a Play.</i>	Page 34
<i>Autumn (Lady) her Behaviour at Church.</i>	111

B.

<i>Bagpipe, to what Persons applied in Conversation.</i>	163
— <i>A Club of Bagpipes.</i>	164
<i>Bacon (Sir Francis) his Legacy.</i>	81
<i>Balance, a Merchant, his Treatment of a young Lawyer that endeavoured to debauch his Wife.</i>	93, 94
<i>Barbarity, an Attendant on Tyranny.</i>	203
<i>Barnes (Joshua) his new Edition of Homer.</i>	123
<i>Bas-Viol, the Part it bears in Conversation.</i>	163
— <i>Where most likely to be found.</i>	164
— <i>With what other Instrument to be match'd.</i>	185
— <i>Exposed to Sale by Way of Lottery.</i>	223
<i>Bawbles, by whom brought first to Perfection.</i>	118
<i>Bedlam (New) to be erected by Mr. Bickerstaff in Moor-fields.</i>	48, 252
— <i>For whom designed.</i>	56, 252
— <i>The Distribution of its Apartments.</i>	257
<i>Beef-Eaters (the Order of).</i>	140
<i>Belvidera, her Character.</i>	50, 51
<i>Betterton (Mr.) his Funeral.</i>	224
<i>Bickerstaff (Isaac) his Reception at the Playhouse.</i>	33
— <i>His Advice to an Audience.</i>	34
— <i>His Speech to Poverty.</i>	41
— <i>He purchaseth a Ticket in the State-Lottery.</i>	42
— <i>His Proposals for a New Bedlam.</i>	48
— <i>His Description of a Prude and Coquet.</i>	51
— <i>His Reflections upon a Visit to Bedlam.</i>	56
— <i>His Entertainment at a Friend's House, who eats well.</i>	142
— <i>His Maxim.</i>	ibid.
— <i>Censor of Great Britain.</i>	203
<i>Bickerstaff (Margery) the Methods used to divert her Thoughts from Marriage.</i>	154
<i>Bickerstaff (Samuel) his Advice to his Son and Daughter.</i>	315

The INDEX.

<i>Black-Horse Ordinary in Holborn, an Adventure there.</i>	Page 91
<i>Bladder and String, a modern Musick; how applied.</i>	164
<i>Bourignon (Madam de) Foundress of the Pietists.</i>	52
<i>— Her extraordinary Gift or Talent.</i>	ibid.
<i>Bribery, a Solicitor in the Temple of Avarice.</i>	40

C.

<i>Cadaroque, the Meaning of the Word, and to whom applied by the Indian Kings.</i>	242
<i>Cambray (Archbishop of) Author of Telemachus.</i>	176
<i>Canes, different in their Kind and Value.</i>	119
<i>Castabella, an eminent Prude.</i>	51
<i>Cebes, his Table.</i>	199
<i>Censor a Comparison between the Roman and British Censor.</i>	204
<i>Censurers, why punished more severely after Death.</i>	178
<i>Cervantes (Michael) his discerning Spirit.</i>	267
<i>Cestus of Venus described.</i>	137
<i>Chanticleer (Job) his Petition to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	84
<i>Charles, the Toyman, his great Genius.</i>	118
<i>— A nice Judge of Canes.</i>	119
<i>— His new Edition of Gold Snuff-Boxes.</i>	120
<i>Chicken, a modern Diet.</i>	141
<i>Cibber, the Comedian, his Talent in Acting.</i>	287
<i>Cicero, his Letters to his Wife.</i>	190, &c.
<i>City Politicians reproved by Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	175
<i>Coaches to be tax'd.</i>	125
<i>What Coaches to be called in by Bickerstaff.</i>	127
<i>Cobler upon Ludgate-Hill, his Contrivance to gratify his Pride.</i>	54
<i>Colchester (the Corporation of) their Offer to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	18
<i>Comma, (Mrs.) a subtle Casuist.</i>	221
<i>Command of our Temper, its Excellence.</i>	259
<i>Commerce, a Goddess in the Region of Liberty.</i>	202

Common-

Commonwe
the Godd
— De
Competency,
Complacency
men's T
Complainer
Contention,
Contradi
Coquets (L
— A
— A
— A
— A
Corruption
Country, t
— T
— T
Courant,
Papers.
Credit in
Critick de
Cupid, a

Daniel, t

St. David
Dawks (I
rian.
Dead M
— A
— A
— A
staff.
Dedicatio
Dedic
Degenera

The INDEX.

<i>Commonwealth (Genius of) seated on the Left Hand of the Goddess of Liberty.</i>	Page 201
——— <i>Described.</i>	ibid.
<i>Competency, a Guide in the Temple of Avarice.</i>	40
<i>Complacency, a Guard to one of the Gates belonging to Hymen's Temple.</i>	26
<i>Complainers, their Importunity.</i>	132
<i>Contention, her Garb and Station.</i>	26
<i>Contradiction, an Occasion of it.</i>	242
<i>Coquets (Labyrinth of)</i>	25
——— <i>A mischievous Set among Women.</i>	50
——— <i>A Coquet compared to a Prude.</i>	51
——— <i>A Story of a Coquet Widow.</i>	52
——— <i>A Coquet compared to a Kit.</i>	182
<i>Corruption, an Officer in the Temple of Avarice.</i>	40
<i>Country, the modern Entertainments and Diversions in it.</i>	232
——— <i>The true Pleasures of a Country Life.</i>	233
——— <i>The Character of a true Country Gentleman.</i>	234
<i>Courant, in what Manner it differs from the other Newspapers.</i>	270
<i>Credit in the City, how obtain'd.</i>	261
<i>Critick described.</i>	217
<i>Cupid, a Lap-Dog, dangerously ill.</i>	29

D.

<i>Daniel, the Historian, the Provisions taxed in his Time.</i>	141
<i>St. David's Day, why observed by Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	108
<i>Dawks (Ichabod) his double Capacity of Bellman and Historian.</i>	270
<i>Dead Men dress'd in Lace, &c. contrary to the Act.</i>	15
——— <i>A Letter from one to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	ibid.
——— <i>Another resuscitated.</i>	16
——— <i>What Part of Mankind called dead by Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	252
<i>Dedications, the Difference betwixt antient and modern Dedications.</i>	264
<i>Degeneracy of the present Age.</i>	280

The INDEX.

<i>Delicates (false) their contradictory Rules.</i>	Page 142
<i>Demosthenes, his Speech to the Athenians.</i>	291
<i>Destinies, their present to Jupiter.</i>	136
<i>— The Speech of one of them to that God.</i>	ibid.
<i>Diet, the Difference between our modern Diet, and that of our Ancestors.</i>	140
<i>Dimple (Lady) her good Breeding.</i>	226
<i>Discourse, different Talents in it.</i>	161
<i>— How shadowed out.</i>	162
<i>Discretion, a Guard to one of Hymen's Gates.</i>	26
<i>Dodwell, some Account of his Epistolary Discourse, from Pasquin.</i>	304
<i>Dogget the Comedian; his Letter to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	28
<i>— His great Civilities to him.</i>	34
<i>Dover Cliff, described by Shakespear.</i>	13, 14
<i>Dream, of the Band of Lovers.</i>	23
<i>— Of the Temple of Virtue.</i>	37
<i>— Of Honour.</i>	38
<i>— Of Vanity.</i>	ibid.
<i>— Of Virtue.</i>	ibid.
<i>— Of Avarice.</i>	39
<i>— Of Jupiter and the Destinies.</i>	134, &c.
<i>— Of the Alpes, &c.</i>	199, &c.
<i>Drum, who may be call'd Drums in Conversation.</i>	162
<i>— With what other Instrument matched.</i>	185
<i>Dulcimer, a Romantick Instrument, of melancholy Sweetness.</i>	183
<i>Dutch, their Manner of expressing their Wit.</i>	62

E.

<i>Education, the wrong Method of it.</i>	312
<i>Elpenor, his untimely Death a Warning to Drunkards.</i>	156
<i>Elysium, the Joys of it, as described by the Author of Telemachus.</i>	178
<i>England, the Figure it makes at present.</i>	67
<i>Equipage, its Expences and Affectations censured.</i>	124, &c.
<i>Esquires, for what Reason profess'd Enemies to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	3
<i>Esteem, how distinguished from Credit.</i>	261

Eucrates,

Eucrates,
 ————
 Eutrapelus
 Extortion
 Female Co
 Fidget (L
 ————
 Flagcolet,
 ————
 Flattery of
 ————
 Flavia, a
 at the l
 Flea, (a
 Flute, its
 ————
 Folio (T
 ————
 ————
 ————
 ————
 Fortitude,
 Fortune,
 ————
 ————
 Fraud, a
 Free-Thin
 dern Fr
 Friendship
 Funerals,
 State of
 Future Se
 ————
 ————
 accordi

The INDEX.

Eucrates, his Character.	Page 260
———The Effects of the natural Softness of his Temper.	ibid.
Entrapelus, his mischievous Present.	155
Extortion (the Office of) in the Temple of Avarice.	40

F.

Female Consort, its Musick described.	180, &c.
Fidget (Lady) a general Visitant.	254
———The Occasion of her Madness.	ibid.
Flageolet, an Instrument in the Female Consort.	182
———How esteemed by that Sex.	ibid.
Flattery of Women, its ill Consequences.	104, 105
———Instanced in Flavia.	106
Flavia, a Coquet, her Interview with Myrtillo, the Ogler, at the Play.	129
Flea, (a Skeleton of)	21
Flute, its extraordinary Effects in a Female Consort.	181
———With what other Instrument matched.	185
Folio (Tom.) a Broker in Learning; some Account of him	186
———His Visit to Mr. Bickerstaff.	187
———His Criticisms upon Virgil.	ibid.
———His Letter to Mr. Bickerstaff.	198
Fortitude, when most conspicuous.	261
Fortune, the Way to be above her.	237
———An Emblem of that Goddess.	239
———Addressed to by Mr. Bickerstaff.	ibid.
Fraud, an Officer in the Temple of Avarice.	40
Free-Thinkers, a Distinction between the ancient and mo- dern Free-Thinkers.	87, &c.
Friendship, the Tenderness of it.	245
Funerals, our Behaviour in them discovers the inward State of our Minds.	293
Future State described by Homer.	156, &c.
———By Virgil.	166, &c.
———From whence the Happiness and Torment of it rise, according to the Platonists.	169

Future

The INDEX.

Future State described by the Author of Telemachus.

Page 176, &c.

——— *The Benefits arising from the Prospects of Futurity.*

180

G.

<i>Gascon, an Adventure of a Gascon.</i>	52
<i>Ghost of Anticlea, Ulysses's Mother.</i>	157
<i>Ghosts of Beauties.</i>	158
——— <i>Of Heroes.</i>	ibid. &c. 169
——— <i>Of the Damned.</i>	160
——— <i>Of Lovers.</i>	169
——— <i>Of Tyrants.</i>	177, 178
——— <i>Of good Princes.</i>	179
<i>Glare (Will.) his Passion for Admiration.</i>	100
<i>Glory (true) inseparable from Merit.</i>	266
<i>Good-nature often unseasonable.</i>	260
<i>Grandeur, wherein it truly consists.</i>	237
<i>Grief, the Benefit of it.</i>	282
<i>Gyges, his Ring.</i>	101
——— <i>Allegorically applied.</i>	ibid.

H.

<i>Handkerchief (Religious) in England.</i>	305
<i>Hannibal the Carthaginian, his Speech upon his being called out of Italy.</i>	306
<i>Harpsicord, the Excellency of its Musick.</i>	164
——— <i>With what Instrument match'd.</i>	185
<i>Hart, the Actor, his Observation.</i>	100
<i>Hautboy, a proper Instrument in a Female Consort.</i>	181
——— <i>Match'd with the Harpsicord.</i>	185
<i>History, the Usefulness of it.</i>	10
——— <i>Its Variety.</i>	66
<i>Homer, his Description of a Future State.</i>	156, &c.
<i>Horace, his Excellencies considered under different Views.</i>	251
<i>Hornpipe, its Part in a Female Consort.</i>	182
——— <i>With what other Instrument match'd.</i>	185

*Husbands,
An ill Hu
Woman*

*Hymen,
Gate of*

Hymn to t

*Jambee, t
Idolatry in
Jealousy,
Jenny, M*

*Jesuits, th
Impercepti
Incumbent,
bent.*

*Indian Ki
lord.*

*Infrigidat
Insipids (t
Juno, ber*

Kettle-Dr

*Kettle-Dr
Kings (v*

*Lamb, a
Landlord,
cumbent*

The INDEX.

<i>Husbands, ill ones private Tyrants.</i>	Page 144
<i>An ill Husband the greatest Affliction that can happen to a Woman.</i>	145
—— <i>What makes a Man so.</i>	ibid.
<i>Hymen, the God of Marriage, placed as a Guard at the Gate of the Temple of virtuous Love.</i>	26
—— <i>His Habit.</i>	ibid.
<i>Hymn to the Supreme BEING, what.</i>	19

I.

<i>Jambee, the best Sort of Canes.</i>	119
<i>Idolatry inverted, in what Manner.</i>	54
<i>Jealousy, her Garments, Complexion and Office.</i>	27
<i>Jenny, Mr. Bickerstaff's Sister, her Visit and Behaviour.</i>	120
—— <i>Her Character.</i>	296
<i>Jesuits, their Discipline.</i>	230
<i>Imperceptibles (a natural History of).</i>	21
<i>Incumbent, the Difference between a Landlord and Incumbent.</i>	234
<i>Indian Kings, their Return to the Civilities of their Landlord.</i>	241, 242
<i>Infrigidation (the Gift of).</i>	52
<i>Inspids (the Order of).</i>	220, 221
<i>Juno, her Method to regain Jupiter's Affection.</i>	137

K.

<i>Kettle-Drum and Kit, Instruments in a Female Consort.</i>	182, 183
<i>Kettle-Drum matched.</i>	185
<i>Kings (wicked) their Punishment in a future State.</i>	178

L.

<i>Lamb, a modern Diet.</i>	141
<i>Landlord, the Difference between a Landlord and an Incumbent.</i>	234

Law:

The INDEX.

<i>Lawgiver, the Instruction of a Lawgiver, in Relation to unmarried Women.</i>	Page 294
<i>Letter to Isaac Bickerstaff from a Well-wisher.</i>	5
— <i>From one who designs to be an Adventurer in the Lottery.</i>	45
— <i>From John Hammond upon the Recovery of his Watch.</i>	46
— <i>From a Fortune-Hunter.</i>	58
— <i>To Mopsa in Sheer-Lane.</i>	ibid.
— <i>From Statira.</i>	60
— <i>From Strephon.</i>	110
— <i>From Dorothy Drumstick.</i>	ibid.
— <i>From Lydia.</i>	111
— <i>From Chloe.</i>	112
— <i>About Whetters.</i>	113
— <i>From his Valentine.</i>	115
— <i>From his Kinsman in Behalf of Charles Bubble-boy.</i>	118
— <i>From a young Gentleman in Cornhill.</i>	131
— <i>From one upon Wedlock.</i>	148
— <i>From Nic. Humdrum.</i>	165
— <i>From the Upholsterer.</i>	196
— <i>From Isabella Kit.</i>	198, 232
— <i>From Tom. Folio.</i>	198
— <i>From his Cousin Frank Bickerstaff.</i>	235
— <i>From I. B.</i>	262
— <i>From S. B.</i>	263
— <i>From T. S. out of Cornwall.</i>	272
— <i>From Sylvia.</i>	297
— <i>About a Green-house.</i>	308
— <i>From a Yeoman of Kent.</i>	309
— <i>From Mr. Bickerstaff to Chloe.</i>	112
— <i>To his Brother.</i>	121
— <i>From Pliny to Calphurnia.</i>	146, 147
— <i>From Cicero to Terentia.</i>	190, &c.
— <i>From a Corporal to his Wife.</i>	215
<i>Levity, her Post.</i>	26
<i>Liberty, its Region described.</i>	200
<i>Lightning in Opera's, of what it must be made.</i>	99
— <i>The true performed, where sold.</i>	ibid.
<i>Love, the Effects of Disappointments in it.</i>	298

Love-

Lovemore
 Lovers (t
 Lueretia,
 Lust, in a
 Lute, the
 — Wh
 — Wi
 Lydia, a

 Machiavel
 —
 Madmen,
 —
 —
 tion and
 —
 Maids of
 Breakf
 Marriage,
 —
 —
 —
 it.
 Marrow-
 Matchlock
 Sheer-I
 Mechanick
 Microscope
 Minucio,
 —
 Minute Pl
 Mirtillo,
 Opera.
 Mite, a L
 Modely ('
 —
 Monarchy,
 berty.

The INDEX.

Lovemore, a happy Husband.	Page 151
Lovers (the Band of).	24
Lueretia, her Story.	12
Lust, in whom virtuous Love.	23
Lute, the Part it bears in a Consort or Conversation.	162
— Where to be found.	164
— With what other Instrument matched.	185
Lydia, a Coquet, her Character.	50, 51

M.

Machiavel, his Office.	39
— Author of a mischievous Sect.	303
Madmen, who.	46
— Whither sent by the Romans.	47
— Mr. Bickerstaff's intended Edifice for their Reception and Cure.	48, 49
— The first Symptom of Madness.	254
Maids of Honour, their Allowance of Beef for their Breakfast in Queen Elizabeth's Time.	141
Marriage, An Account of it in a Letter to Mr. Bickerstaff.	148
— A Table of Marriage.	185
— By whom ridiculed.	189
— Some Reasons for the Misfortunes accompanying it.	310
Marrow-bone and' Cleaver, a modern musical Instrument.	164
Matchlock, a Member of the Club at the Trumpet in Sheer-Lane.	76
Mechanicks in Learning.	252
Microscopes, their Use.	19
Minucio, his Character.	242
— His Spirit of Contradiction.	243
Minute Philosopher, who.	88
Mirtillo, the Ogler, his Interview with Flavia at an Opera.	129, &c.
Mite, a Dissection of one.	21
Modely (Tom.) his Knowledge of the Fashion.	220
— Head of the Order of the Insipids.	221
Monarchy, the Genius of it described in the Region of Liberty.	201
	Mopsa,

The INDEX.

<i>Mopsa, her good Fortune in the Lottery prognosticated by Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	Page 44
—— <i>A Letter to her.</i>	58
—— <i>In great Danger of her Life, and for what.</i>	133
<i>Mourning a proper Dress for a beautiful Lady.</i>	152

N.

<i>Nature, its Prevalency.</i>	244
<i>Nicholini, his Excellencies on the Stage.</i>	1, 2
<i>Northern Parts fruitful in Bagpipes.</i>	164
<i>Notch (Sir Geoffrey) a Member of Mr. Bickerstaff's Club.</i>	75
<i>Novelists, the Effect of their Writings.</i>	268

O.

<i>Oglers complained of by the Ladies.</i>	128
—— <i>The Danger of them.</i>	ibid. &c.
<i>Opera, a Ground in the Female Consort.</i>	181
<i>Oppression, an Attendant on Tyranny.</i>	203
<i>Orator, in a Night-Gown and laced Cap.</i>	302

P.

<i>Parimony, a Favourite in the Temple of Avarice.</i>	40
<i>Partridge (John) his Letter to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	15
—— <i>His Symptoms of Resuscitation.</i>	16
<i>Pasquin, his Letters to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	63, 304
—— <i>An Account of him to prevent Mistakes.</i>	69
<i>Passing Bells, who so called.</i>	164
<i>Passion, the Surprize of it fatal.</i>	246
—— <i>A tragical Instance of it.</i>	247
<i>Peasants, who properly so.</i>	234
<i>Pedants, their several Classes.</i>	188
<i>Pedantry compared to Hypocrisy.</i>	216
<i>Persecution, an Attendant on Tyranny.</i>	203
<i>Petitions to Mr. Bickerstaff from Job Chanticleer.</i>	84
—— <i>From Deborah Hark, and others.</i>	94
—— <i>From the Parish of Goatham.</i>	116
—— <i>From Sarah Lately.</i>	231
—— <i>And Isabella Kit.</i>	ibid.

Petticoat,

Petticoat,
Philosophy
Platonists,
Plenty, a
Pliny, bi
Pluto, bi
Politician
Pope sick
—— Hi
Post-Man
Poverty,
Powell (
Present o
Prender
Pride, an
—— Its
—— M
—— C
—— Fo
Prim (Pe
Prude di
—— B

Prudence
Punch R
—— H
—— H
Puppets i
Puzzlepo

Quality,
Quixot (

Ragouff,
Rapin,
Rapine,

The INDEX.

	<i>Petticoat, its Cause tried.</i>	Page 6 to 9
	—— <i>How long to be worn.</i>	33
	<i>Philosophy, the Excellence of it.</i>	237
	<i>Platonists, their Opinion.</i>	170
	<i>Plenty, a Goddess in the Region of Liberty.</i>	202
	<i>Pliny, his Compliment, and Advice to Trajan.</i>	66
	<i>Pluto, his Palace and Throne.</i>	177
	<i>Politicians incapable of Reproof.</i>	103
	<i>Pope sick of the Tooth-ach.</i>	64
	—— <i>His Modesty overcome.</i>	65
	<i>Post-Man, his extraordinary Talent.</i>	268
	<i>Poverty, a terrible Spectre in the Temple of Avarice.</i>	41
	<i>Powell (Mr.) his Disingenuity.</i>	3
	<i>Present of Wine to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	139
	<i>Pretenders to Poetry a Kind of Madmen.</i>	253
	<i>Pride, an Instance of it in a Cobbler on Ludgate-Hill.</i>	54
	—— <i>Its Cause, and Consequence.</i>	55, 56
	—— <i>Makes Men odious.</i>	301
	—— <i>Creates Envy.</i>	302
	—— <i>Found only in narrow Souls.</i>	303
	<i>Prim (Penelope) her Petition.</i>	17
	<i>Prude distinguished from a Coquet.</i>	51
	—— <i>Bears the Part of a Virginal in a Female Consort.</i>	182
	<i>Prudence in Women the same with Wisdom in a Man.</i>	245
	<i>Punch Rival to Nicolini.</i>	2
	—— <i>His ill Manners to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	3
	—— <i>His Original.</i>	ibid.
	<i>Puppets in Mr. Powell's Show from whence taken.</i>	ibid.
	<i>Puzzlepost (Ned.) how he came to be improved in Writing.</i>	118, 119

Q.

	<i>Quality, its Weaknesses.</i>	278, 279
	<i>Quixot (Don) the first Symptoms of his Madness.</i>	267

R.

	<i>Ragoust, prejudicial to the Stomach.</i>	141
	<i>Rapin, his Observations upon the English Theatre.</i>	85
	<i>Rapine, an Attendant on Licentiousness.</i>	203
		Read

The I N D E X

<i>Read (Sir William) an eminent Oculist.</i>	Page 131
<i>Reading, the Exercise of the Mind.</i>	136
<i>Regulus, a great Instance of publick Spirit.</i>	292
<i>Religious War.</i>	174
<i>Reptile (Dick) a Member of a Club in Sheer-Lane.</i>	76
<i>His Character.</i>	ibid.
<i>And Reflection upon the Abuse of Speech.</i>	95
<i>Reputation, how established.</i>	302
<i>Romans, an Instance of their generous Virtue.</i>	34, 35
<i>Ruffs, wherein necessary.</i>	18
<i>Recommended to be worn with the Fardingal.</i>	ibid.
<i>Rural Wits, Hunting-Horns in a Male Consort.</i>	163

S.

<i>Scævola, his great Fortitude.</i>	265
<i>Scandal, the universal Thirst after it.</i>	213
<i>Scotus, his Way of distinguishing Mankind.</i>	252
<i>Seneca, his Moderation in his Fortune.</i>	237, 238
<i>Sex in Souls.</i>	245
<i>Shallow (Sir Timothy) Customer to Charles Bubbleboy.</i>	119
<i>Sheep-Biters, why a Term of Reproach.</i>	141
<i>Silence, significant on many Occasions.</i>	78
<i>Instances of it.</i>	79
<i>Sippet (Harry) an expert Wine-Brewer.</i>	73
<i>Snuff-Boxes, a new Edition of them.</i>	120
<i>Socrates, his Behaviour in the Athenian Theatre.</i>	36
<i>The Doctrines he laboured to inculcate into the</i>	
<i>Mind of the Antients.</i>	88
<i>Softly (Ned) a very pretty Poet.</i>	208
<i>His Sonnet.</i>	209
<i>Speech, the Abuse of it.</i>	95
<i>Stage or Theatre, the Conveniencies of it.</i>	285, 286
<i>Statira, her Letter to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	60
<i>Stocking, the Custom of throwing it at a Wedding.</i>	294
<i>Story-Tellers, the Bagpipes in Conversation.</i>	163
<i>Their Employment in Mr. Bickerstaff's Bedlam.</i>	254
<i>Swearing, a Folly without any Temptation.</i>	97

Tale-Bear

Tea, not a

Temple of

Timoleon

Tintoret

Instances of

Tiresias,

Tittle (S)

Toasts, a

Tories, a

Toys, by

Trumpet,

 sation.

Tyranny of

Tweezer-

Varnish (

Veal, a n

Vicissitud

Violins, a

Virginal,

Ulysses,

The INDEX.

T.

<i>Tale-Bearers, the Use of them in Mr. Bickerstaff's Bedlam.</i>	Page 257.
<i>Tea, not used in Queen Elizabeth's Days.</i>	140
<i>Temple of Hymen.</i>	25
_____ <i>Of Lust.</i>	27
_____ <i>Of Virtue.</i>	37
_____ <i>Of Honour.</i>	38
_____ <i>Of Vanity.</i>	ibid.
_____ <i>Of Avarice.</i>	39
<i>Timoleon, his Discourse at the Grecian.</i>	240
<i>Tintoret (Tom.) a great Master in the Art of Colouring.</i>	72
<i>Instances of it..</i>	ibid.
<i>Tiresias, his Advice to Ulysses,</i>	157
<i>Tittle (Sir Timothy) a profound Critick.</i>	217
_____ <i>His Indignation, and Discourse with his Mistress.</i>	218, 219
<i>Toasts, a new religious Order in England.</i>	64
<i>Tories, a new religious Order in England.</i>	ibid.
<i>Toys, by whom brought first into Fashion.</i>	118
<i>Trumpet, what Sort of Men are the Trumpets in Conversation.</i>	162
_____ <i>Where to be found.</i>	164
<i>Tyranny commands an Army against the Region of Liberty.</i>	203
<i>Tweezer-Cases, the best, where to be bought.</i>	119

V.

<i>Varnish (Tom.) his Adventure.</i>	92
<i>Veal, a modern Diet.</i>	141
<i>Vicissitude of human Life.</i>	236
<i>Violins, who in Conversation.</i>	163
_____ <i>Where to be found.</i>	164
_____ <i>With what other Instrument matched.</i>	185
<i>Virginal, an Instrument in a Female Consort.</i>	182
<i>Ulysses, his Voyage to the Regions of the Dead.</i>	156
_____ <i>His Adventures there.</i>	ibid. & seq.

Up-

The INDEX.

<i>Upbolders (Company of) their Civility to Mr. Bickerstaff</i>	Page 34
<i>Upholsterer, Mr. Bickerstaff's Neighbour, a great News-monger.</i>	172
—— <i>Broke.</i>	ibid.
—— <i>His Conversation with Mr. Bickerstaff in the Park.</i>	ibid. & seq.
—— <i>His early Visit to Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	195
—— <i>The Reason of it.</i>	197
—— <i>Much esteemed in Ally Coffee-houses.</i>	268
—— <i>Carried to Bedlam.</i>	271

W.

<i>Wags (the despicable Order of).</i>	295
<i>Welsh Harp, an Instrument in a Female Consort.</i>	183
—— <i>Matched with a Trumpet.</i>	185
<i>Whetters reproved.</i>	103
<i>Whigs and Tories, religious Orders in England.</i>	64
<i>Wilks, the Comedian, his Excellencies.</i>	287
<i>Wine (a Present to Mr. Bickerstaff).</i>	139, 284
<i>Wine-Brewers, a Fraternity.</i>	70
—— <i>Tried before Mr. Bickerstaff.</i>	70, &c.
—— <i>J. B.'s Request to them.</i>	74
<i>Women, their ill Fancies in their Dress.</i>	152, 153

F I N I S.